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THE REWAKANTHA DIRECTORY.

(Revised Edition).

VOL. I.

COMPILED BY

LADHABHAI HARJI PARMAR.

RETIRED DEPUTY POLITICAL AGENT.

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RAJKOT.

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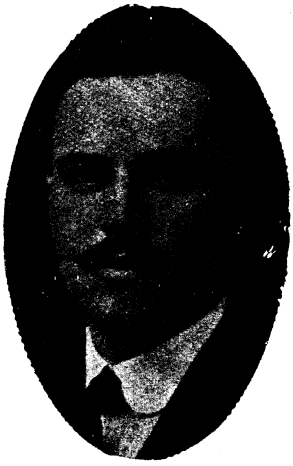


THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING EMPEROR
AND QUEEN EMPRESS.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8



EARL OF READING
Viceroy of India



SIR GEORGE LLOYD
Governor of Bombay



H.R.H. THE PRINCE
OF WALES



Mr. W. F. HUDSON, I.C.S.,
C.I.E., Political Agent
Rewa-Kantha (1912)



Mr C. A. BEYTS, I.C.S.,
O.B.E., Political Agent
Rewa-Kantha (1922)

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. F. G. PRATT, I. C. S.,

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN DIVISION, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THIS WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE COMPILER

WITH KIND PERMISSION

IN TOKEN OF

GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF PERSONAL KINDNESS

WHILE IN SERVICE IN REWA KANTHA

AND

AS A HUMBLE TRIBUTE OF GENERAL RESPECT AND ESTEEM

ESPECIALLY

FOR SYMPATHETIC AND ZEALOUS EXERTIONS UNDERTAKEN

FOR

THE WELFARE OF THE PEOPLE.



Mr. LADHABHAI HARJI PARMAR,
Compiler of the Rewa-Kantha Directory

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

Among the Political Agencies in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, the Province of Rewakantha is, in importance, next to Kathiawar. It is contiguous to and almost surrounds the British District of the Panch Mahals. It is therefore, for convenience, placed under the immediate control and supervision of the Collector of this District, who is ex-officio Political Agent for the States comprised in the Rewakantha Agency. But these States, constituting what in official language is called "Foreign Territory," lie outside the scope of British Indian Laws and Regulations, unless they are specially extended and applied. With regard to the territories under the rule of the larger Chiefs, the Political Agent has to perform certain diplomatic functions in the shape of advice and general supervision, while in the case of the petty Chiefs, the Agency has not only to administer civil and criminal justice, but to protect life and property and to keep law and order. The Political Agent has also (1) to adjudicate on interstatal disputes, (2) to deal with questions of succession, (3) to fix maintenance of families according to their respective status, and above all, (4) to guide all states in the path of progress, so that they may not lag behind but keep pace with the adjoining British Districts and the rest of the Empire. When a Chief dies, leaving a minor son or sons, it devolves upon the Agency to take charge of his State, to administer it until the heir comes to years of discretion, and to take the opportunity to root out abuses, if any, and introduce reforms and improved methods of procedure during the temporary management, interfering, however, as little as possible with the State's autonomic conditions.

2. It is, therefore, natural to expect that the procedure of governing such a territory should be somewhat

different from that obtaining in "Khalsa" British Districts. And for this purpose, various orders, circulars, and notifications bearing on questions of administration such as institution of civil suits, stamps, limitation, and other cognate matters of general importance are, from time to time, issued both by Government and the Agency, to suit local conditions and circumstances. But the publication of these orders, from the nature of the special circumstances, is local and not through the medium of the Official Gazette, except in a few instances; it is therefore very difficult for an outsider or ordinary person to understand and to know what rule is actually in force on a particular subject. For, the rules and orders, when issued, are at the most posted at Kacheries or in other conspicuous places, and are, after a time, naturally replaced by others in the usual course, and are thus consigned to oblivion, so far as the general public is concerned.

8. In Kathiawar, such rules and regulations are promulgated to the public through the Kathiawar Agency Gazette, and yet for facility of reference, it has become necessary to publish a series of volumes called the "Kathiawar Directory," which are found very valuable to Government officers and the public in general. In the Mahikantha, an attempt, though feeble, was made some years ago by a local Pleader to compile the regulations then in force in a vernacular 'Manual", but subsequent additions and alterations have not seen similar light. No such attempt has ever been made in the Rewakantha Agency, and officers have often to wade through the files of several years in order to find out a rule or order passed on particular questions under consideration, an operation both slow and troublesome. *A fortiori*, the difficulties of a private person in getting at a rule on a matter in which he is concerned can well be imagined. There is no local book or Gazette to which he can refer to supply the information he requires, and he must needs depend on the knowledge or records of

local pleaders or mukhtyars, which are frequently very scanty and unauthoritative.

4. The Hon'ble Mr. Naylor's Manual of 1892, and Mr. Macpherson's work entitled "British Enactments in force in Native States" published in 1900, supply to some extent information on important subjects so far as it concerns Rewakantha, but these books are too costly to be available to the ordinary public. The former is not upto date, having been published more than ten years ago, and the latter is little known in these parts. I have therefore endeavoured to meet the general want by the compilation of all useful Circulars and Notifications in force in the Agency, and the opportunity has been taken to include a short account of the Province and principal States comprized in it, and also a transcript from Aitchison's Volume of the Treaties and Engagements entered into by the Chiefs, on which the whole polity of Rewakantha is based. General information relating to schools, dispensaries, roads, &c., and wherever possible, special important circulars and rules promulgated by the Native States have been added, to make the work as complete and self-contained as practicable. The work is divided into four Sections as follows:—

I. A short Account of Rewakantha and the States, general information and statistics.

II. Treaties and Engagements.

III. Rules and Regulations contained in Circulars and Notifications of the Agency and Government (mostly arranged in chronological order), preceded by an explanatory Memorandum on procedure.

IV. Rules and Regulations contained in important Circulars and Notifications of the Native States.

5. In order that this "Directory" may be useful to all concerned and not merely to those acquainted with either

the English or the Gujarati language, all information is given in English as well as in Gujarati, following the lines of the Kathiawar Directory (with the exception of Section IV). It is embodied in two volumes. The first volume consists of sections I, II and III (English). The Gujarati portion of Section III and Section IV form Volume II. It must be noted that a collection of the rules and regulations of the Native States is the first attempt of its kind ; neither the Kathiawar Directory nor the Mahikantha Manual contain any rules of the States.

6. In all important matters, the States of Rewakantha follow the spirit of the provisions of the British Laws and Regulations. The British Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, the Contract Act, the Evidence Act, the Opium and Abkari Laws are generally the guides for their Courts as well as the Courts of British Districts. In some cases they have been formally applied, while in others their application is generally understood. The local circumstances of the various states being however in some respects dissimilar from those of British Districts, they have to be worked according to local requirements. The points on which the stats rules generally differ are those relating to revenue management, stamps, limitation, registraation, export and import tariffs &c.

7. The Rajpipla State possesses a Gujarati Manual embodying a collection of rules promulgated upto 1889. It is not therefore considered desirable to reproduce them in this Directory. Those promulgated since by the State, and the rules at present in force in the other principal States are published herein with the double object of making the people acquainted with them with facility, and of enabling the states *inter se* to compare notes as to the procedure obtaining in their neighbours' territories, with a view to amend their own laws, should it be deemed necessary or advisable, by the light of the experience of others.

8. The opportunity has been taken to commemorate the memory of Dr. J. Pollen, L. L. D., I. C. S., C. I. E., who held the office of Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from 1893 to 1896, by inserting his likeness in the front page. Rewa Kantha has not seen a more sympathetic and popular Political Agent, and the association of his memory with a work of such permanent usefulness seems to be appropriate.

9. An alphabetical index and a map of the Province showing the several states and divisions are also added. In short no pains have been spared to make the compilation as useful and instructive a book of reference as possible. This being however the first work of its kind for this Agency, it is hoped that any short comings or defects, which may be found therein, will be overlooked

10. I am deeply indebted to G. Carmichael Esqre., I. C. S., at present Political Agent, Rewakantha, for his kind advice and instructions, and for the facility given to me in preparing materials for these Volumes. Mr. Campbell's Gazetteer for Rewakantha has supplied valuable information for the historical portion of the work.

11. In conclusion, I desire to record that my acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Vashram Pitamber and Ramji J. Chohan for the valuable assistance they have cheerfully rendered to me in making translations, correcting proofs, &c.

4th October 1903.

LADHABHAI H. PARMAR.

Opinions Expressed

about the 1st Edition of the Rewakantha Directory.



Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., late Political Agent, Rewa kantha wrote, (19th October 1902),

I think your idea of a Directory for Rewakantha an excellent one and your preface is clear and businesslike.

Dr. J. Pollen—(18-2-4),

I congratulate you on the admirable arrangement of the work and can realize how useful it will prove not only to the Princes themselves, but to all future Political Agents. You certainly have brought to bear on the work great industry and unmistakeable ability, and you have deserved well of the Rewakantha.

Sir Steyning Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Govt, (9-1-4),

The volume is nicely arranged, and a book of the kind should, I am sure, be of great use to those who have work in the Rewakantha.

Sir Frederick Lely, (9-1-1904),

So far as I have been able to test it, it does you great credit and will I am sure be of great public use.

Mr. E. Lawrence, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D. (7-1-4),

The Directory seems interesting and should prove very useful to officers, and I must congratulate you on your industry and enterprize in compiling it.

Colonel W. P. Kennedy, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar (2-4-4),

It is very well got up and should be a useful reference book for the Rewakantha Agency.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, (10-1 4),

Your valuable book would be an ornament to any library, and it would be impossible to overstate its importance to every one having any thing to do with Rewakantha.

Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edalji, Diwan of Rajpipla, (23-12-1903), wrote as follows,

"You are pleased to call it a plain copy, but it is as handsomely bound and got up as any presentation copy need be. The outside is, however, the least of the book's merits. All having anything to do with the affairs of the Agency will owe you a deep debt of gratitude for your having placed within their reach such a valuable storehouse of useful information, much of which was not formerly within public knowledge, and which, though known in a vague sort of way, was difficult to get at. I agree with you that the duties of a hardworked peripatetic officer are not exactly of a character to lend themselves to work of a literary character. Handicapped as you were with such duties, however, you have succeeded in writing a book which is not only useful and informing in the highest degree, but which does not lack even literary merit. The perspicacity of style and the scientific arrangement of facts and subjects which characterize the work are not the least of the book's merits. Altogether you have brought out a most valuable work, and I beg to tender you my most cordial congratulations on your success.

It now strikes me the name of the book hardly does it justice. A Directory—as Directories go—is of ephemeral value, good only for a year or so, and then to be thrown aside for another year's Directory. This book has rather a permanent value, and although some parts of it may require supplementing from time to time, much of it will be good

for all time. "The Rewakantha Handbook" or some such title would probably have done greater justice to the contents of the book."

Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, the venerable retired Diwan of Dhrangadhra, says, (1-1-4),

"It is evidently a most useful work, peculiarly valuable to all who have relations with, and require information regarding the province. Beyond your anxious and onerous official labours, that you should have found time and attention for the production of such a voluminous work testifies eloquently to your ability, industry and praiseworthy desire to be useful to the public. Your sterling qualities of head and heart have naturally elevated you to your present high position, and under Divine Providence the future appears pregnant with still brighter promises."



PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.



The first edition of the Rewa Kantha Directory was published in 1903-04, and the lapse of a decade since rendered the issue of a second edition necessary and desirable, both owing to the changed circumstances and exhaustion of the copies of the first edition. A proposal was therefore submitted in September 1914 to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for the issue of a second edition revised upto date, and it was approved by him as well as by the States of the Agency, and also received the consent of Government in November 1915, the States agreeing to subscribe a certain number of copies through the Agency. The work of calling for and collecting materials then commenced, and I had to pay a visit to Godhra for the purpose and stay there for more than a month, in order to collect the latest orders and information from the Agency records.

Rajpipla	...100
Chhota Udepur	 10
Baria	... 50
Lunavada	... 25
Balasinor	 20
Sunth...	 20
Kadana	 6
Bhadarwa	... 4
Sanjeli	... 2
Umetha	... 2
Jambughoda	... 1
Sankheda Mewas	 30
Pandu Mewas	 27
Agency offices	 7
	Total 304

2. The outbreak of the Great European War, however, which afterwards expanded its wings to all continents and countries of the world, distracted the attention of all concerned and retarded the work of collection. After the cessation of hostilities in 1918, the dire famine and the equally pernicious outbreak of influenza and plague, which immediately followed, made their effects felt in this work as well as others, and it was not until the close of 1921 that I could obtain and collect all the materials necessary for revision, and the work of printing was actually taken in hand in November 1921.

3. In the meantime I had to proceed to Nandod on the invitation of the Darbar for a stay of about two months to supervise the compilation and classification of the numerous rules and orders of that premier State of Rewakantha, the administration of which had previously been in the hands of Government Officers for a long time and had since been under the rule of enlightened Princes, aided by experienced Diwans in the person of K. B. Dhanjishah Edulji Kothawala and Sardar P. H. Dastur. The rules and regulations issued by the State from time to time to suit the changing circumstances had accumulated very much. Therefore the task of weeding out the old and obsolete from a mass of unwieldy collection, and selecting the really useful ones for the purpose of publication in the Directory and for departmental guidance was indeed very arduous and tiresome, but I am glad to acknowledge that the ungrudging help rendered to me by Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Mehta, whose services were placed by the State at my disposal along with a clerical staff, facilitated the task to some extent. The requisite information from Chhota Udepur, Balasinor and other States came very late and after repeated reminders, and this also partially accounts for the delay in bringing out the book.

4. The present edition follows the lines of the previous one, in the main, with some special features of material importance. The former edition was bi-lingual, English and Gujarati. In the present edition Vol. I contains all matter in English, while the second will contain all matter in Gujarati. The former, in addition to general and special information, includes Government Rules and Regulations, while Vol. II includes, besides the general account and statistics, the rules and regulations of the several principal States of the Agency.

5. The present edition includes, for the first time, a separate chapter on Education, in which particulars of the

origin and progress of education in the States of Rewa Kantha (which is a fundamental branch of the administration in these days) are given with some degree of precision.

6 Another feature of far reaching importance is the insertion of a detailed account of the Political Reforms recently inaugurated in the government of the Indian Empire. Section II of the present Volume I deals with the subject in rather an exhaustive and interesting way. A question might arise as to why in a Directory relating to the Province of Rewa Kantha, the new Political Reforms should find so prominent a place. The answer is, that the Ruling Princes of the six principal States of the Agency are, in virtue of their hereditary position, Members of the new Imperial Chamber of Princes at Delhi, and that a seventh Chief, also of this Agency, i. e. the Thakur of Kadana, has been elected by the smaller States of the Northern Part of the Bombay Presidency as a Representative Member of that August Chamber, and this is no common honour to the Chief himself or the Agency. The States and their subjects have therefore a personal and intimate interest in the new regime.

7. Political Reforms is also a subject, which is now seriously agitating the minds of the present generation i. e. princes and peasants, high and low, rich and poor, the town people and the villagers, and they mark the turning point in the history of this ancient and conservative land and make a striking departure in the method of governing millions of human beings somewhat on the western model. The reforms introduced in the Government of British India, by which the influence of public voice will be effectually felt in its future administration, are sure to affect indirectly the government of the Native States as well to a more or less degree, and the establishment of the Chamber of Princes under the Presidency of H. E. the Viceroy for the joint deliberation and discussion, in solemn conclave, of interstatal

questions as well as internal matters affecting the public weal of the States, is a measure of wide political significance, and is an augury for the future better government of the territories under the care of Native Princes, and Chiefs, which comprize one third of the Indian Empire.

8. Some of the larger Princes, following the noble example of the British Government, have introduced Representative Institutions in their states, and taken the elected delegates of their people into their counsels, in order to mould their administrations so as to conform to the popular will, as far as possible. The States of Baroda, Gwalior, Bikaner, Alwar, Jhalawar, Bhavnagar and others in the Northern part of India, and Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Pudukota and others in the Southern part may be mentioned as the leading springs in the present movement of the popular voice being recognized as an important and necessary factor in the governing machinery, and it is hoped that other states of equal or lesser importance in these parts will be induced to follow suit in the near future.

9. To use the very pregnant words of H. E. the Viceroy at a recent sitting of the Chamber of Princes,

"Events are compelling the study of the working of "forms of Government other than your own and the effects "which certain forces seem almost inevitably to produce "on the beliefs, the feelings and the aspirations of the "great masses of mankind.

"That, Your Highnesses, brings us to reform in "another of its aspects, reform as an answer to the "awakened conscience of the people. These forces can "not be bidden to halt. They must be faced and dealt "with. I know that you have already reflected deep "upon them, and that they will continue to engage your "attention so that when they present themselves to you "for solution, you may know the answer you wish to "make. × × × × The time and the place and the

"manner of change, if change there is to be, are in your "hands. But the forces with which you have to deal "are live forces. They need and they deserve careful "study, wherever they are at work. May you be guided "to deal with them prudently and well."

10. In this connection I am tempted to quote here the very wise and weighty address of H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar, delivered recently on the occasion of H. E. the Viceroy's visit to Alwar. His Highness, after alluding to the visit of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales, said:—

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

"I have learnt to believe in my brief experience that "administration can only be carried on by means of both hands, "one exercising generosity and liberality, and the other using "firmness and strength. Administration cannot be carried "on by the one, it certainly is impossible to carry it without "the other.

"The question of the Chamber of Princes, and particularly "that of the future of the Indian States, is one of "such magnitude that I do not feel competent to encompass "it in the course of an after dinner oration, but after all "truths are really simple. If the ideal is to merge our "individual destiny into tidal waves, or to be swerved into "the vortex of humdrum idealism of one pattern and shape, "then I have grave doubts of the future, and much room "for speculation and misgiving.

"But I do not believe that this can be our goal, for "variety in unity is the law of nature. *My goal is the* "*United States of India*, where every Province and every "State working its own destiny, in accordance with its own "environment, its own tradition, history and religion, will "combine together for higher and imperial purposes, each "subscribing its little quota of knowledge and experience, in "a labour of love freely given for a higher and nobler cause.

"I have somehow learnt to believe that the destiny of the "West as represented by Britain has been brought into "contact with the East as represented by India by no mere "chance or any haphazard circumstance. The eternal tradi- "tion of India has been to look to the inner things of life, "to be introspective and to fathom the secrets of God and "Life. Self-realisation, in other words, has been the goal of "the East. The West on the other hand has looked to the "outside world, to conquer nature. Each has a definite aim "and a great deal to give to the other. Slavish imitation is "death, but assimilation of the best when the roots are "firmly imbeded in one's own soil is life. The materialism "of the West cannot survive by itself any more than the "spirituality of the East can be put into practice without "the union of both.

THE DESTINY INDIA HAS TO FULFIL.

"I believe that a higher destiny has willed that the "two nations which have been brought together are not "going to part asunder until a higher civilisation has been "evolved, where the spirituality of the East, mingling with "the sciences and the material progress of the West, will "bring the millenium for the world. It is only then that "equality will come, it is then that we can mutually shake "the hand of friendship and serve each other, combine together "and make an Empire that may well be the envy of history "and the world.

"This is the destiny in my estimation that India has "to fulfil. This according to my ideals is her highest "Swaraj. Ours is the only hand that holds the rope that "drags us on. Awake and realise and the truth comes."

The sentiments thus expressed by a highly enlightened and progressive Prince of India are full of sagacious guidance and indicate a noble purpose.

11. His Highness might as well have added, by way of concrete illustration, that the benevolent autocracy of the

Ruler of the East would perhaps be much improved by assimilating the democratic spirit of the West in the administration and in the expenditure of the public revenues of the state, that if the Monarch of the East would allow himself to be circumscribed, aided and supported by the bonds of the people's attachment and voice, the Godliness of the King-hood would be all the more enhanced and revered by the hearts of his people, just as King Ramchandra of Ayodhya in the olden days commanded the reverence and love of the people of India, and in our days His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor commands the respect and allegiance of all the peoples throughout the lengths and breadths of all the continents of this mighty, and far flung Empire, comprising, as it does, numerous nationalities of different creeds, different origins and different inclinations, such as no monarch has ever done before since the dawn of history. All this is due to constitutional government, changing its scope as circumstances change. Political Reforms is the pivot and key of all organized governments, but must be introduced, in a graduated scale, as the surrounding circumstances and environments indicate fitness and opportunity for a fresh move. Stagnation should be avoided, as much as a rapid onrush.

"Progressive realization of responsible Government" has been the motto of Great Britain for the last four hundred years; it has been literally followed by the Dominions, all of recent growth, and it has been nobly prescribed and brought into force for conservative India by the British Statesmen and Parliament. Therefore the Native Rulers of India might very well adopt it for their own respective States with considerable advantage to themselves, their ancient Houses and their subjects.

12. Therefore the insertion of a Section on this important subject in the revised edition as throwing light on the current problems affecting the States and their people and the neighbouring British Districts of Panch Mahals, Surat and Broach, where the non-co-operation movement has

been very active of late, has been considered as opportune and desirable in the public interest.

13. The third special feature in the present edition, which deserves mention, is the improvement made in the publication of the Government Rules and Regulations. Instead of their being arranged in chronological order, as in the first edition, they have been grouped together according to subjects and arranged alphabetically with head lines to show the purport of the order or rule. For the purpose of reference this improvement is calculated to be very useful. The head lines are reproduced in a collective form and form part of the index, which precedes the text of the Directory.

14. The fourth feature of special importance is the insertion of the likenesses of the principal Princes and Chiefs of RewaKantha, along with those of Their August Majesties the Emperor and Empress, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and High officers of Government having connection with the administration of the Province. They are likely to adorn the rough and tough matter—of—fact particulars of the Directory with pleasing portraits of the Rulers who have the power of making history in the onward march of this progressive age in their respective spheres of influence.

15. Finally the inclusion of several blank pages at the end of the volume for insertion of addenda and corrigenda from time to time provides for future needs, and ought to be useful to those who may care to take a personal interest in the matter. The map of the Agency has also been revised and brought upto date.

16. In short no pains have been spared, nor expense grudged, to make the Directory as instructive and attractive as possible in its own humble way, having regard to the present circumstances and needs. The cost of paper, printing and binding has been more than doubled, and yet the price of the two volumes of the new edition, which, moreover, are

larger in size and contents than the first edition, is put down only 50 per cent higher than the previous edition. The work has been a labour of love to me, as it relates to a Province usually interesting in its own way, but which specially appeals to me on account of my having had official connection with it in the last decade of my public service before retirement in 1910. Such works have hitherto been generally carried out by persons in active service, who naturally receive prompt attention and compliance with requests for information, but for one who has thrown off the official garb long since and has not been in touch with local current events, the work of collecting and compiling such information as is required for a Directory of this kind must naturally be comparatively more laborious.

17. Notwithstandibg this drawback, the seven years interval, which has elapsed since the inception of the idea of a revised Directory, has been I believe contributory to the proper fulfilment of a much cherished desire on my part to be useful to the Princes and people of the land I love and admire, and to the production of a really useful work of reference and guidance for those who have anything to do with the Province or who take an interest in its affairs, both now and in the future. If this work of my retired life is found to meet a public want and to satisfy the requirements of the present times, I shall consider that the days of my retirement have been well spent for the public good, though not in a remunerative way.

In conclusion I beg to tender my hearty thanks to Mr. Shankarlal Jatashankar Vaishnav of Rajkot for the prompt and ready assistance which he gave me in compiling the statistics, examining the Gujarati translations and correcting the proofs of the Directory.

RAJKOT.
10th April 1922. } LADHABHAI H. PARMAR.

THE

REWA KANTHA DIRECTORY.

Volume I.

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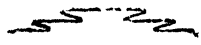
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SECTION I.

Account of the Province and States of Rewa Kantha and Statistics.



THE

REWAKANTHA DIRECTORY.

REWAKANTHA.

REWAKANTHA means literally the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa, popularly called the Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus, especially in the Bombay Presidency. All the states, comprized in the province of Rewa Kantha, are not on the banks of the Narbada, for some of the Northern states i. e. Kadá a, Lunáwáda, Bàlàsinor, and Pàndu Mewàs, are on the banks of the Mahi, but these, having been placed for administrative convenience under the supervision of the Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, form part of this Agency. In fact, the Rewa Kantha Agency comprizes territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi rivers.

Name derived from its situation on the river Rewa or Narbada.

2. The Rewa Kantha Agency, as at present constituted, extends from 21°-23′ to 23°-33′, north latitude, and 73°-3′ to 74°-18′ east longitude. The province is not a compact homogeneous territory, but is an irregular long strip of country in the east of Gujaràt. Its length is 140 miles from South to North, and its breadth varies from 10 to 50 miles. The Pándu Mewas subdivision, a conglomeration of petty estates of Kolis, Bárias, Mahomedan, and Rajput chieftains, stretching along the banks of the Mahi, forms, as it were, a tail to the main body. Rewa Kántha encircles the British Tálukas of Godhra,

Description.

Kálol and Hálol, the western portion of the District of Panch Mahals. The latter are separated from the Eastern Mahals by the States of Baria and Sunth intervening. The Railway has, however, annihilated the inconvenience of separation, and the five British Mahals are all administered under one Collector. The Collector of Panch Mahals is ex-officio Political Agent for the States of the Rewa Kantha.

Area and population.

3. The area under this Agency is 4980 square miles, and the population, according to the Census of 1901, numbered 4 79,065 souls, which was a decrease of 2,54,441 on the census figures of 1891. According to the census of 1921 it was 753299. The population consists of the following classes:—

By religion.

	1901	1921
Hindus...	4,35 023	Figures not available.
Jains	... 1,400	
Mussalmans...	23 712	
Animistic (mostly Bhils)	18,148	
Other religions	... 782	
	4,79 065	

The under-mentioned castes form the great bulk of the Hindu population.

	1901	1921
Brahmans	19,662	Figures not available.
Vanias	11,216	
Kunbis	34,317	
Rajputs...	17,323	
Kolis	1,50,430	
Bhils	91,386 18,148	
Naikdas	20 767	
Dhankras	18,357	

Roughly the Bhils, Kolis, Dhankras and other lower castes may be said to be about 3½ Lakhs. It is not understood on what principle the Census Officers distinguished 18,148 "animistic" Bhils from Hindu Bhils in 1901.

4. It is bounded on the north by the Meywar states of Dungarpur and Banswara, on the east by the subdivisions of Jhalod and Dohad in the Panch Mahals, Ali Rajpur and other petty States of the Bhopawar Agency and a part of Khandesh; on the south by the Gaikwar territory, and the Mandvi sub-division of Surat, and on the west by Ankleshwar and Broach, by the Gaikwar territory, by Godhra and Kalol in the Panch Mahals, by Thasra and Kapadvanj in Kaira, and by Prantij in Ahmedabad.

States comprized in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

5. The Rewa Kantha Agency contains 6 large and 66 small states. Of the large States, Rajpipla in the south with an area of 1517 square miles, is of the 1st class, and five, Chhota Udepur and Baria in the centre, and Sunth, Lunawada and Balasinor in the north, are all Second Class States. Kadana and Sanjeli are Rajput States of some importance in the north, while Bhadarwa and Umetha, with a revenue of Rs. 50000 each, form portion of the Pandu Mewas group in the west. The next in importance are Mandva and Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewas; the former Rajput and the latter Molesalam, i. e. Rajput converted to Mahomedanism. The rest are all below Rs. 25,000 in income. The Sankheda Mewas is a cluster of estates of Rajputs and Molesalams, and the Pandu Mewas contains, as said above, estates of Kolis, Barias, Rajputs, and Mahomedans. A detailed list of these is given in a tabular statement published further on.

Aspect.

6. In the outlying villages of the province to the west along the Mahi and in the north and south, where the district stretches into the Guzarat plain, i. e. in Balasinor, Bhadarwa, Umetha and west part of Rajpipla, the land is open and flat. But along the east border,

and except in the tamer valleys of the Orsang and Heran, over the whole centre of the district, the country is Pal land, hilly and forest-clad, yielding little more than the three "Ps" pâhn, pàni, and pán, that is, stones, water and leaves. The principal ranges of hills are the Rajpipla hills, and the Pavagad hills.

Rivers.

7. There are two distinct river systems, the Mahi, with its tributary the Panam watering the north, and the Narbada, joined by the Men, Aswan, Heran, Or and Karjan, watering the south. The former enters from the extreme north-east corner of Rewa Kantha, and flows south-west for about 120 miles through Kadana, Lunawada and the Pandu Mewas. The Narbada enters from the east, and its course through Rewa Kantha is about a hundred miles. The banks of both are much cut up by ravinoes. The Narbada being held in high veneration among the Hindus has its banks ornamented with temples all along its course, and passing, as it does, through a country of hills and forest, with banks steep and craggy, cut up by ravines, the knolls between being crowned with villages, ghauts and temples, it presents features of natural and artistic beauty, and a boating excursion over it is always pleasant and enjoyable.

Minerals.

8. The Rewa Kantha has a considerable store of mineral wealth. Building stone abounds at several places. In Chhota Udepur, good specimens of white, yellow and grey marble are found. In this and the adjoining petty state of Jàmbughoda, mica is said to be in abundance, but is as yet fully unexplored. It is also said that iron was once worked on a large scale in these places, but the industry has died out for a long time past. For agates and cornelians, Rajpipla has been famous since the days of Ptolemy (150), and even now exports a considerable quantity to Cambay and other places, where they are worked upon.

History: legends.

9. The following historical account is taken from Campbell's Gazetteer for Rewa Kantha. Of the early history of the Province, little is known except a legend according to which Hidimba, a giantess, married Bhim, one of the Pàndav Kings of Delhi of Màhàbhàrat fame (1400 B. C.). The province was then called Hidimba Van or forest. Of this wedding the memory still survives in the north of Lunawada, where of several old ruined buildings, one is still known as the marriage-hall, *Chori*, and a large stone lying near it as the mortar, where the opium was prepared for the marriage feast. In another part of the district, one of the hills of Balasinor is sacred to Bhim and his giant-wife.

Early Hindus to 1484.

10. Soon after the beginning of the Christian era, Rajpipla must already have been a place of some consequence, as Ptolemy knew of its sardonyx hill, where the sardonyx stone is found. About two hundred years later, Godhrahaka or the Cow's Lake, the modern Godhra in the Panch Mahals, seems, from the evidence of a metal-plate inscription, to have been the head quarters of a Chief, dependent on the Valabhi Sovereigns. With the rise of the Anhilvada Kings (746), a new power was introduced into eastern Gujarat, and Champaner became, and, till the fall of Anhilvada (1304), continued the most important place in this part of the province.

11. Under the first Anhilvada dynasty (746-942), except Champaner, almost all the Rewa Kantha lands were under the government of Barias, that is, Koli and Bhil chiefs. In the eleventh, twelth, and thirteenth centuries, driven south and east by the pressure of Musalmán invasions, Chiefs of Rajput or part Rajput blood took the place of the old Koli and Bhil leaders. The first established of these Rajput houses was that of the Rajah of Rajpipla. As early as the middle of the eleventh century (1061), Limodra, the

head quarters of the agate trade, was the seat of a Rajput Chief. This Raja, if descended from Chokharana, the son of the Raja of Ujain who first established himself in the village of Pipla, must have belonged to the Parmar tribe of Rajputs. Soon after this, a part of the Lunavàda territory would seem to have been under a Rajput chief, with his head quarters at Godhra or some place near, whose family was, about the middle of the fifteenth century, partially overcome by the ancestors of the present Lunawada chief. In the middle of the fourteenth century a body of Khichi Chohans, driven south by the Musalmàns, settled at Chàmpáner, which since the overthrow of Anhilváda (1304) would seem to have fallen into obscurity. Under its Chohán rulers, until its overthrow by Mahmud Begada (1484), Chàmpáner was one of the chief seats of power in eastern Gujarat.

Musalman ascendancy, 1484–1700.

12. During this time, the Musalmàn dynasty of Ahmedabad had been established, and had brought a great part of the Rewa Kantha under its sway. By the fall of Chámpáner, and the establishment there for about fifty years of the head quarters of Musalmán power, almost the whole of the Rewa Kantha was brought under submission, and much of it well tilled and enriched. After the fall of Champaner, the descendants of Jayasing, the last Raval, founded the states of Chhota Udeypur and Baria. In the seventeenth century, though trade and prosperity were not restored to the northern parts of the district, an important trade route passed through the south into Khandesh and Sankheda, and some other places were centres of considerable commerce.

Local revival, 1700-1730.

13. In the eighteenth century, though the Musalman ascendancy in the Rewa Kantha was increased by the conquest by a member of the family of the territory of Balasinor in the north-west, the power of the Gujarat Viceroys began to decline, and the Imperial claims, that had formerly

included lands as remote as the Virpur subdivision of Lunavada, ceased to be regularly enforced. The local chiefs no longer paid tribute, and began to levy demands from villages, from which they had long been shut out. This revival of local power did not last long. By 1730 the Marathas had appeared in force, and, conquering most of the plain lands, levied tribute from all but the poorest and remotest chiefs. Baria however never paid any tribute to the Marathas. At the same time, the authority of the Marathas was never firmly established, and the chiefs paid their tribute only under the pressure of military force.

Maratha supremacy, 1730–1820.

14. During these outside changes, the younger branches of the chiefs' families had from time to time been forced to leave their homes, and win for themselves new estates. These cadets of the larger houses, a few daring adventurers, and the descendants of the original chiefs, form the present Thakors or landlords of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas. During the early years of the nineteenth century, under the weak misrule of Baroda, these small chieftains, except under military pressure, refused to pay their tribute. They plundered the country around, and as the Gaikwar failed to keep order, the charge of the district was undertaken by the British.

15. In 1803, Ajabsing, Raja of Rajpipla, died leaving two sons, Ramsing and Narsing. These two brothers contended for the chiefship, till in 1807 Ramsing died, leaving a putative son Pratapsing. As Ramsing was in possession of the Gadi, Pratapsing was declared Raja. Soon after, hostilities broke out between him and his uncle Narsing, and in 1813, Narsing formally claimed the chiefship on the ground that Pratapsing was not Ramsing's son. Narsing's claim was not admitted, and the struggle continued till, in 1815, under the plea of settling the points in dispute, the Baroda Government took over the whole management of the country.

16. Affairs remained in this state till, in 1820, Mr. Willoughby, the Assistant Resident at Baroda, was sent to Rajpipla to inquire into the opposing claims. After inquiry he decided that Pratapsing was not Ramsing's son. In the same year an agreement was concluded with His Highness the Gaikwar, under the terms of which, the control of all the Baroda tributaries was vested in the British Government. At the close of 1821, Mr. Willoughby was placed in charge of Rajpipla, and he spent nearly three years in putting its affairs in order. In 1823 he also settled the position and tribute of the chiefs of Sankheda Mehwas to the north of the Narbada. These arrangements were completed in 1825, and, in the same year, the Baroda authorities placed the territories of the petty chiefs of the Pandu Mehwas on the banks of the Mahi under the British control. At the same time, the political control of Sindhia's Panch Mahals was made over to the British, and the Baria state was transferred from the Bhopavar Political Agent. For the charge of these new territories, a special officer was wanted, and, on the 6th February 1826, Mr. Willoughby was appointed Political Agent of Rewa Kantha including Rajpipla, Sindhia's Panch Mahals, the Mehwasi estates on the Mahi, and on the Narbada, Baria and Chhota Udepur. Soon after, the states of Lunawada and Sunth, which, since 1819, had been under the British control, were transferred from the Mahi Kantha to the Rewa Kantha Agency. In 1829 the appointment of the Political Agent was abolished, and for several years the Rewa Kantha chiefs, though nominally under the Assistant to the Political Commissioner, were left very much to themselves. This, in 1836, ended in disorder, and in 1839, special control over the Naikda country was vested in the Assistant Commissioner. In 1842 (12th January) under the order of the Court of Directors, the office

British supervision: Mr, Willoughby's settlement 1820-1825.

Political Agency established in 1826.

Abolition of Political Agency, 1829.

of Political Agent in Rewa Kantha was re-established, the criminal powers of the chiefs were graded and, except Rajpipla who was granted the power of life and death the supplementary jurisdiction of the chiefs was vested in the court of the Political Agent. No further change took place till, in 1853, the state of Balasinor was transferred from the Kaira Collector to the Rewa Kantha Political Agent; and in the same year the Sindia, for a period of ten years, handed over the administration of the Godhra Panch Mahals to the Rewa Kantha Political Agent. Again, in 1862, the Panch Mahals were exchanged by Sindia for districts nearer Gwalior, and thus became British territory. Two years later, they were removed from the control of the Agent, and formed into a separate charge. Finally in 1876, the Panch Mahals were raised to the rank of a district, the officer in charge of it, being afterwards, i e. in 1880, invested with the control of the Rewa Kantha states.

Re-establishment of Political Agency, 1842.

17. Since 1825 the peace of the Rewa Kantha has thrice been broken; in 1838 by a Naikda rising; in 1857 by the presence of a rebel force from Upper India; and in 1868 by another Naikda disturbance. In 1838 the Naikdas of Bariya, Chhota Udepur, Jambughoda, and Godhra were guilty of such excesses that the British Government was forced to take measures to bring them to order. Captain Outram, Political Agent in the Mahi Kantha, drew up the plan of a campaign, and a force was organized, and in February 1838 under command of Major Forbes, was despatched to the disturbed parts. Military posts were at the same time stationed at several places on the frontier, and the fastnesses in which the Naikda leaders had taken refuge, were surrounded, and inducements were held out to them to surrender. Before the close of the year, with the help of the Chiefs of Bariya and Chhota Udepur and the rulers of Baroda and Gwalior, the leading Naikdas

Naikda rising. 1838.

were either caught or had submitted. Several of them were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and on giving security for good behaviour the rest were released. These disturbances were caused by two chief gangs of outlaws. Keval of Bara in the district of Bariya, his brother Jalam Rupa Naik and his manager Onkarsing, the leader of one of the gangs, helped by Makranis and some malcontents from Udepur and Jambughoda, carried off cattle and other property of the Raja of Udepur. The other gang under Viram Naik, Mahadev Naik his brother, and Amra Naik, laid waste and almost depopulated the lands of Rajgad under Baria. To prevent future disorder, the lawless sub division of Sàgtála was detached from Bariya and placed under the direct supervision of the Political Agent. A post was fixed there, order was established, and the deserted villages resettled.

The Mutiny 1857.

18. On the 26th November 1858, Lt. Vibart, commanding at Dohad in the Panch Mahals, heard from the Indore Bhil Agent that a body of rebels had entered its districts and that Tatia Topi had, on the 24th, been at Thán on the Bombay road between Khorampur and Tulvada. Three days later (November 29th), the Indore Bhil Agent sent a further message that Tatia Topi's force about 3000 strong had on the 26th crossed the Narbada by a ford below Chikalda, and moved to Kuksi, a meeting place of roads from Gujarat, Malwa and Nimar and that on the next day (27th) a column under Brigadier Park had, at Monipur, crossed the Narbada in pursuit of the rebels. Shortly after, the manager at Amjhara reported that the rebels were at Kuksi on the 28th, and that they intended to move on to Dohad through Ali Rajpur. At the same time, the Political Agent heard that on the 25th Tatia Topi was attacked and defeated by a detachment from Malwa, and that his troops fled towards Vadvadi ford on the Narbada thirty miles off, and were pursued on the 26th. On the 29th the rebel force entered the Udepur territory. Hearing of

their approach the Chief, then in the district settling the land revenue, returned to Udepur and shut the gates of its small fort. On the following day (30th November), the rebels arrived and plundered the town. But next morning at daybreak, Brigadier Park surprised and dispersed them. Small parties fled south and south-west, and at Jhabugam several of them were made prisoners by a detachment from Baroda. A large body with Tatia Topi and a person called the Rao Saheb arrived at Bariya on the morning of the 2nd December, much worn out, and other small parties wandered about in the Bariya forests. The main body, with all their elephants but one, had on the first alarm doubled back and made their way through the heavy forest east to Bhabra. From Bhabra they made their way to Bariya, the whole joining on the 5th at the Baria village of Piplod. Meanwhile the Baria party joining the other fugitives had moved south-west, threatening the Halol and Baroda road, and returned to Piplod. On the 6th leaving a covering party at Piplod, the whole force began to retreat in the direction of Jhalod. On the next day Captain Muter's detachment advanced from Godhra to Piplod and on the evening of the 8th reached Dohad, the rebels retreating before them but not leaving till they had plundered the town of Limbdi and Jhalod. Brigadier Park's column arrived at Bariya on the 11th, marched to Lunavada on the 13th, and thence on the 14th went to Kadana, where Captain Thompson's detachment had arrived from Godhra.

19 On the 17th, news came that from ten to twenty thousand rebels were to be at Kuksi on the 18th, and a telegram from Sir Hugh Rose told that a body of 700 or 800 rebel cavalry, popularly known as the army of the Peshwa, had crossed the Narbada. As it was rumoured that this force would enter Gujarat by the route Tatia Topi had taken, Captain Collier with two companies of Native Infantry was posted at Chhota Udepur. Jhalod was occupied by

about eighty men of the 33rd Regiment, and Bariya by the rest of the 33rd and two guns. Colonel Collings stopped at Dama Vàv in Bariya, so as to command the rebel flank, should they advance from Udepur towards Baroda. Lunavada was protected by a British force, and Balasinor strengthened by 100 men of the Kaira Police. The freedom of the district from any further inroad of hostile troops was probably due to the careful distribution of these forces.

20. During the mutiny, besides from Tatia Topi's raid, Rewa Kantha suffered from local disturbances. Unsettled, perhaps incited by the mutineers, the Bhils, and Kolis raised their hands against their well-to-do neighbours, and foreign mercenaries and outlaws defied their chiefs or tried to persuade them to rise against the paramount power. In Lunavada in June 1857, as his claims to the chief-ship were not admitted, Surajmal went into outlawry, attacked the town of Lunavada in July 1857, and failing in his attempt fled to Salumbar in Meywar. He remained in outlawry for some months. But, at length, satisfied by the liberal terms offered by the Raja, he returned to obedience without causing any disturbance. Similarly, Jamadar Mustafa Khan, the head of the Sunth foreign mercenaries, advanced a claim of Rs. 4674 for arrears of pay. This demand was accompanied with such threats that the Chief applied to the Political Agent for protection. A party of the Gujarat Irregular Horse under the command of a European officer was, in August 1857, deputed to arrest the Jamadar. The Jamadar, resisting the attempt to arrest him, was fired at and killed. His followers fled, and order was restored.

21. About the middle of August 1857, one Syed Morad Ali attempted to raise a disturbance in Rajpipla and about the same time, the chief or *vasàva* of Ságbàra also gave trouble. Later, in 1858, under the leadership of Keval Dàma and Rupa Gobar, the Náikdás rose in open rebellion, and were not put down till a large body of troops had acted

against them for eight months. This disturbance was chiefly in the Panch Mahals, to which the two leaders belonged. Within Rewa Kantha limits there was some fighting in Udepur and Bariya, but no action of consequence except, on the 18th January 1859, a night attack on Lieutenant Richardson's camp. On the 10th March, Keval Dama, the leading outlaw, surrendered to Major Wallace, and on the 23rd May, Rupa Gobar to Captain Hayward. Early in 1859, there were gatherings and threatening movements among the Sankheda Mehwas' Bhils. In the month of March, the Political Agent moved into the district, convicted nine of the ringleaders and restored order.

Naikda rising 1868.

22. On the 2nd February 1868, Rupsing Naik of Dandiapur in the Panch Mahals district of Jambughoda, one of the pardoned 1857 rebels, with about 500 men attacked the post of Rajgad in the state of Bariya. He failed in his chief object, the murder of the Bariya Superintendent, who had very shortly before left Rajgad. In other respects the attack was successful. Three of the defenders were killed and three wounded, and about Rs. 800 in money, the arms and ammunition of the post, two horses, and much private property, were carried away. After the attack on Rajgad, Rupsing retired into the Panch Mahals, and, being joined by Náikdas and several Makránis, sacked Jambughoda and threatened Hálol. Among Rupsing's companions, was Joria Bhagat, who claimed supernatural power, and was styled God, *Parmeshvar*. Such panic did he inspire among the ignorant people of the district, that he gained his first fights without suffering any loss. Flushed with success, on the 6th February he attacked the post of Jetpur in Chhota Udepur. But being met by the Chief who with some followers was hunting close by, three of his men wery killed. Though this loss, to some extent, shook the confidence of the Nàikdàs, their leader sent so defiant a message to the Udepur Chief that, giving up the

post of Kadval and Jetpur, he centered his troops for the defence of Chhota Udepur. Before disorder spread further, the Bhagat's headquarters were attacked by a British force, one of the leading men was slain and two wounded, and open resistance was crushed. Rupsing, the Bhagat, and Rupsing's son Galàlia, pursued with untiring vigour, were caught, tried and hanged. This rising was almost entirely confined to Panch Mahàls Nàikdas. Only a few of Rupsing's followers — and these men of no position—belonged to the Rewa Kantha states.

Changes and reforms.

23. With these exceptions, the public peace has, during the succeeding fifty years, remained unbroken. For the levy of the revenue and tribute, the display of military force is no longer needed; the favourite crimes of gang robbery and cattle-stealing have to a great extent been suppressed; and disputed boundaries, the fruitful cause of ill-feeling and bloodshed, have been fixed. The last question of political importance to be settled belonged to one class, i.e. the relations of the Gaikwar to the smaller Chiefs. Of these one of the most important was the settlement of the rival claims of the Chhota Udepur chief and the Baroda Government to the sub-divisions of Vásna and Jhabugam. These sub-divisions, Vasna with thirty-four and Jhabugam with eight villages, under the double management of Chhota Udepur and Baroda Agents, fell into such disorder that, in the interests of the public peace, they were in 1865 taken in charge by the Political Agent. In the management of the revenues no change was made. Rents were realized, as they had been realized before, and the share of each claimant was handed over to him. At the same time steps were taken to record the rights of each party in the different villages, and at last in 1873, it was settled that the Jhabugam sub-division should be handed over to Chhota Udepur, and Vásna and a few villages to Baroda.

Disputes about Chanod.

24. Another difficult point, partly settled, is the control of the sacred town of Chanod, at the confluence of the Or and the Narbada. The question of ownership, and of civil and criminal jurisdiction, was disputed between the Mandwa Chief and the Gaikwar, the disputes giving rise to much ill feeling, ending some times in a breach of peace. It has been decided that the town belongs to the Mandva Chief, that civil* and criminal jurisdiction rests with the Gaikwar but that disputes relating to immoveable property should be decided by the Rana. This dual control and jurisdiction is however productive of much friction and in spite of several attempts for a separation of interests no progress has been made in this direction.

Wàntas in Baroda territory.

25. Again, there is a wider phase of the same question in the disputes between the Gaikwar Government and the petty Rewà Kántha Mehwàs chiefs. The chiefs claim, as the former proprietors, lands and revenues in Gaikwar villages and these claims the Baroda Government had for years struggled, either altogether or in great part, to disallow. The interest of earlier Rajput chiefs, in villages conquered by the Marathas, varies considerably. In many they still have the *chauth Vánta*, that is, the ownership and control of one-fourth part of the village; in others they keep the share of the land, but have lost control; and in others both control and land have been lost, but the right to levy a cess remains. By degrees the shares of the original chiefs were divided among heirs and descendants who complicated matters by disposing of them by sale or mortgage. Besides these claimants, directly or indirectly representing the original chiefs and landlords, there are the descendants of successful bandits and free-booters who, with no hereditary right, had in unsettled

*Note—in civil matters the Gaekwar has jurisdiction in suits between the residents of Chandod regarding pecuniary matters only.

times succeeded in extorting payments from the villagers. Thus it happened that in 1825 when the Rewa Kantha Agency was established, there was scarcely a village in the neighbouring Gaikwar territory, in which Rewa Kantha subjects did not possess a claim of some description. In 1825 under Mr. Willoughby's settlement, the Mehvásis' claims were guaranteed to them. For nearly forty years, chiefs and girásiàs tilled their lands, gathered their rents and money dues, and parted freely by mortgage, sale or gift with their interest in lands within Gaikwar limits. In 1862 the late Gaikwar ordered the levy from alienated lands of a one-eighth share of their rental and attempted to enforce this levy on the lands and money claims enjoyed by Rewa Kantha *Girásiás* within Gàikwar limits. Had not the power of the Political Agent been exercised to prevent it, this demand would have provoked a breach of the peace. The Rewa Kantha chiefs were persuaded to remain quiet and leave their claims in the Political Agent's hands. The Baroda Government declined to admit that the guarantee given in Mr. Willoughby's original settlement was enough to establish the girásiás' claims; and points connected with this question were for years in dispute between the Rewa Kantha Political Agent and the Baroda State. As matters made no progress towards settlement, it was, in 1877, arranged that the *girásias'* claims should be inquired into and settled by a special British Officer. The enquiry and settlement of rights have been concluded. Rules have been framed, with the sanction of the Government of India, prescribing procedure for the collection of revenue by the owners of the wantas, and any disputes relating to them are now first disposed of by His Highness the Gaikwar's officers, subject to appeal to the Resident of Baroda.

Jurisdiction of chiefs and Agency defined.

26. The only chief in Rewa Kantha, who enjoys first class jurisdiction, that is, power to try, without permission from the Political Agent, for capital offences any persons except British subjects, is the Raja of Rajpipla. The Chiefs

of Chhota Udepur, Baria, Lunawada, Balasinor and Sunth have second class jurisdiction, that is, power to try for capital offences their own subjects only. They have unlimited powers in civil matters. Kadána is a third class state. Bhadarwa is in the fourth class. Sanjeli was formerly in the fourth class but has been placed in the fifth class in the recent gradation. It has protested against it. Umetha, Jambughoda, Mandwa and Vajiria are in the fifth class, being petty states with limited magisterial powers. Capital and other serious offences committed in the latter States by foreigners or British subjects and all offences committed in the smaller Mewasi states, are tried by the agency courts, of which the Political Agent's Court is the chief. This Court was established in 1842 by an order from the Court of Directors. The Mehwasi estates are supervised by Thandars who have limited magisterial and civil powers. Some of the Mehwasi Thakors have been granted petty jurisdiction for the disposal of local disputes. Civil suits upto a certain extent are heard by the Thandars, and above them is the Court of the Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent.

Prevention of suttee.

27. In 1840 the leading chiefs of Rewa Kantha, following the example of H. H. the Gaikwar, entered into engagements to prevent suttee, and this kind of self immolation is now unknown in these parts.

Coinage.

28. In 1872, British copper coinage was introduced into the States under this Agency, on the understanding that no more native coin should be issued by the States from their own mints, that only British coin should be a legal tender, and that it should not be issued at a discount. Before 1900 the silver currency was in British as well as Gaekwar's Baba-

shahi Rupees. But the latter was stopped and recalled in accordance with arrangements made with His Highness the Gaekwar in 1900, and the rate of conversion was fixed at 130 Bátàshàhi Rupees for 100 British Rupees.

Opium and Abkari.

29. In 1882, engagements to prevent the cultivation of the poppy and illicit importation of opium were taken from the states under this Agency, and with their consent certain regulations for the possession, sale and transit of opium are being enforced throughout the territories of all states. The larger states import opium for their consumption from Malwa free of duty, but charge the full cost (including duty) to the purchasers, whereby they derive the benefit of the duty for themselves. The Mehwasi chiefs have entrusted their opium and abkari arrangements to the British Government; the duty on the actual sales of opium in their respective states is given to them by Government together with compensation for loss of transit duties abolished, and in the case of the latter, i. e. abkari, fixed compensation is granted annually to each.

30. Transit duties have been abolished throughout the Rewa Kantha states, and trade is now practically as free as in British districts in this respect, but most of the states have still kept on import and export duties.

Agency Police.

31. In 1885 a local corps was raised to discharge the police duties under the Agency, previously performed by the Gaikwar's Contingent, which was disbanded in that year in accordance with agreement made in 1881 with Baroda. This police is under the control of the District Superintendent of Police of Panch Mahals and has been amalgamated with the District Police.

Revenue and tribute.

32. The gross revenue of the States under the Agency is estimated at about Rs. 56,00,000. A few of the Chiefs pay tribute to the British Government, aggregating Rs. 24,382, and the rest pay Rs. 1,30,801 to H. H the Gaikwar, every year.

Reforms in Administration.

33. Within the last 40 years, the principal states have one and all come under British Administration, whereby important reforms in revenue collections, administration of justice, forest conservation and other cognate matters have been introduced. Most of the states now follow the spirit of the British laws, and the Chiefs take a personal and intelligent share in the government of their respective territories. Roads, schools, dispensaries, libraries, electric lights & motor cars can now be seen in the capitals of the more important chiefs. Besides the ordinary schools for boys and girls, there is a special school for the sons of Talukdars at Godhra which is maintained by contributions from the petty chiefs of the Mewas, aided by a grant from Government. Formerly it was located at Vajiria, but the isolated situation of the school there, came in the way of its success, and it was therefore transferred to Godhra, where it has the advantage of efficient supervision and more light. There is a High School at Nandod, maintained solely by the Rajpipla state and the A. V. Schools at Baria and Lunavada teach the High School Standards also. For the students of the other states, the High School at Godhra is available, to the construction of which they contributed a substantial sum through the good offices and sympathetic exertions of Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., L. L. D., who held the office of Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from 1893 to 1895. Here a Boarding House attached to the High School and maintained by Government and Native States, affords accommodation to the students coming from adjoining States as well as British Mahals. Rajpipla has spent a large sum of money, more than 16

Lakhs of Rupees in connecting its capital by a Railway line of its own with the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Ankleshwar; and Chhota Udepur has followed suit. Baria and Sunth have constructed metalled roads from the nearest Railway Station to their towns, within their respective limits. Lunawada has been connected by rail with Godhra recently.

Intestine disputes.

34. Intestine disputes are singularly conspicuous by their total absence, and dissentions between Chiefs and Bhá,àts are few and far between. Complaints from subjects to the Agency are fewer still. This bespeaks good government by the respective Rulers & the contentment of the people and landed aristocracy.

35. Until the advent of the dire famine of 1899 1900, none of the states were embarrassed by debts, which also indicates a wholesome and careful system of administration, rarely to be seen in other parts of the Gujarat Agencies. The condition of the Chiefs, people and country, as seen to-day, naturally presents a striking contrast to the unsettled and wild picture depicted in the narratives of the British officers, who effected the settlement of the country in 1820-25. There is no denying the fact that the province has, under the protecting shield of the British Government, marched with the times. The Chiefs are loyal to the core, and the people law-abiding. Outlawry is unknown, and serious dacoities are very few except in the period of famine.

Striking contrast between the condition of the country in 1825 and to-day.

Effects of the famine.

36. The famine of 1899-1900 followed by successive adverse seasons, however, crippled the resources of the States and subjects, and caused a great diminution in the population; from 7,33,506 in 1891 it came down to 4,79,065 in 1901; the lower classes, especially Bhils, Kolis and Naikdas who abound, suffered the most, many a village were laid waste and numerous families extinguished.

37. The figures given in the margin show the steady increase which the province made in population before the famine of 1899 and the great decrease caused by the famine. They show that the famine put the province in point of population more than 30 years back, and the same may be said of the resources of the people and chiefs. It was hoped however that the next decade would bring a succession of prosperous years and enable the province to recuperate under the divine blessing of *pax Britanica*.

Population.
1872—5,12,569
1881—5,49,892
1891—7,33,506
1901—4,79,065

* * * * *

Increase in population.

38. The above observations were written in 1903, i. e., nearly 18 years ago. The census of 1911 showed the total population of the Rewakantha Agency to be 6,65,120 as against 4,79,065 in 1901, which meant an increase of 1,86,055 i. e. 38 per cent during the decenium. The last census of March 1921 showed the total population to be 7,53,299, i. e. an increase of 88,179 over the figure of 1911, or a rise of 13 per cent. This decade was visited by various attacks of plague and a severe type of influenza, which carried off a large number of persons; otherwise the increase would have been larger. The present population has now reached the figure of 1891, when it was 7,33,506. Thus it appears that the repeated famines, plague and influenza which prevailed successively at intervals of two or three years absorbed all natural and normal increases of population, and these can roughly be estimated to be nearly 3 lakhs of persons during the last 30 years.

Increase in revenue.

39. It is however satisfactory to note that the revenues of all states have more than doubled during the last twenty years, as will be seen from the following abstract of comparison.

State.	Revenue in 1898-99.	Revenue in 1920-21.
Rajpipla	8,30,600	22 68,000
Chhota Udepur	2,95,400	11,20,000
Baria	4,15,600	9 51,000
Lunawada	2,72,300	3 55,000
Sunth Rampur	160,500	2,57,200
Balasinor	1,93,400	2,68,800
Kadana	29 200	76 900
Bhadarwa	41 500	60,000
Sanjeli	25,600	56,400
Umetha	41,500	53,800
Jambughoda.	25,000	1,01,400

During this period many improvements in the administration of the Agency and the States have also taken place.

The Talukdari school at Godhra.

40. The Talukdari school for the sons of Talukdars of Rewa Kantha, was established at Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewas in 1885, by Mr. Woodward. Funds for construction of the building were supplied by the Thakor of Vajiria. It was transferred to Godhra, the Head Quarters of Agency, and the new building constructed for it from funds subscribed by the chiefs was opened by H. E. the Governor, Lord Sydenham, in January 1908, in the presence of a large number of Chiefs and Talukdars who were invited to attend the function. Some of the larger Chiefs agreed to give scholarships and made donations for its support. The Raja

of Chhota Udepur founded a gold Medal to be annually awarded to the best Rajput student of the school. There are at present 16 Kumars studying in the school. The staff was reorganised in 1911 and religious and moarl instruction was introduced.

General Education.

41. The states of Baria, Chhota Udepur, Balasinor, Sunth, Bhadarwa and Sanjeli have made primary education in their respective states free, which is a step in the right direction. But the general education of the people does dot seem to have made much progress. There were 249 schools for boys and girls in the year 1920–21 against 150 in 1903-04, for a population of 753299 which means one school for every 3000 persons. It would perhaps be advisable in these days of rapid progress to pay some greater attention to the education of the masses and to follow the lines adopted in contiguous British Districts in this matter.

42. In May 1909 a conference of Diwans and Karbharis was held for the first time in Godhra and also an Agricultural Exhibition was organised in connection therewith. Considerable interest was evinced in both these meetings by the Chiefs and their subjects.

Chiefs' Association.

43. A year later, i. e., in 1910, the Rewa Kantha Chiefs' Asscciation was formed under the inspiration of Mr. R. C. Brown, Political Agent, and held a meeting at Godhra in October, which lasted a week. It tended to strengthen the friendly relations of Chiefs and to conduce to the harmonious conduct of interstatal business.

Smaller Talukdars Association.

Mewas Hitkarni Sabha.

44. In 1913, Mr. Clayton, the Political Agent, started a similar association of the smaller Talukdars of the Mewases, under the name and style of Mewas Hit karni Sabha, when opportunity was taken to impress upon them the necessity of curtailment of ceremonial expenditure, of giving to the ryots fixity of tenure and of improvement in the method of land revenue assessment, and also in the general tone of management with a view to securing prosperity of the ryots under altered conditions. A committee was appointed to frame rules. The rules were accordingly framed and passed in a general meeting of Talukdars of the Mewas presided over by the Political Agent in 1914. They were amplified in a general meeting held in 1915.

45. The outbreak of the Great War and the prevalence of famine and pestilence retarded the operations of such social gatherings and politioal conferences, and it may be hoped that they will be resuscitated with the advent of normal times.

Other improvements.

46. The capitals of the states of Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur and Baria are now adorned with electric lights, telephones connected with subsidiary Mahal towns, and water works. Railways have been extended to the towns of Chhota Udepur and Lunawada. Mining operations are conducted in the Chhota Udepur and Jambughoda states, while the forest conservancy is attended to, on a systematic and scientific plan, which has contributed to the increase of revenue in the states possessing forests of appreciable size.

THE BHIL RISING.

Bhil rising of 1913.

47. There was no important disturbance of the public tranquility, during the last 18 years except a small Bhil rising in the Sunth state in 1912. One Govindgar, a banjara by caste, originally belonging

to the Dungarpur state in the Southern Rajputana Agency, early in 1912, apparently set upon himself the task of improving the morals, habits and religious practices of the Bhils.

47. Within a short time a large number of Bhils belonging to this as well as to the States of Banswara, Dungarpur and the British districts of Panch Mahals became his disciples. Finding a very large gathering under him, Govindgar very artfully and by degrees changed his religious propaganda to a political one, that of establishing a Bhil Raj; with this object in view he sent messages to his disciples far and wide to gather together on Mangadh Hill during the Diwali holidays. He quietly repaired to the Hill, where the Bhils, fired with the prospect of a Raj, flocked in large numbers armed with guns, bows and arrows, swords, etc., etc.

48. On the 31st October an armed body of Bhils from the Mangadh Hill attacked the Police outpost of Gadhran, looted it, killed one Police Constable and carried away the Jamadar who was kept a prisoner upto the 15 h November. Elated by this success, the next day they attacked the fort of Partapgadh, but were repulsed by the state police. They then took to looting villages in Sunth and Banswara limits.

49. The States concerned, having become seriously alarmed at this lawlessness, communicated the matter to their respective Political Officers. The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Barrow, Commissioner N. D., and Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, with a detachment of armed Agency Police under the District Superintendent of Police, repaired to the scene of disturbance from the Sunth side, and Major Hamildon from the Southern Rajputana States.

50. These Officers having tried in vain to persuade Govindgar to disperse the unlawful assembly, at last telegraphed for the Military. More than one opportunity was given to Govindgar to disperse the Bhils, but to no purpose. At last on the 16th November, orders were given to the Senior Officer in command of the troops to clear the Hill with as little bloodshed as possible.

51. The orders were carried out thoroughly and expeditiously and in the most humane manner possible. Govindgar, Punja Pargi and other ringleaders belonging to Banswara, Dungarpur &c., were made prisoners. The States concerned having delegated their powers to Government for disposing of this case, a special tribunal was appointed consisting of Major Gough of the Political Department of the Government of India and Mr. Allison, I. C. S., Bombay, to try the accused. The trial took place in February 1914. Govindgar was convicted under Section 121 and sentenced to be hanged, Punja Pargi under Section 121 and 302 and sentenced for each of the offences to transportation for life, and the rest of the accused under Section 148 and 149 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal before the Commissioner N. D., the conviction of Govindgar was upheld, but the sentence was reduced to transportation for life. Both the convictions and sentences passed against Punja were upheld and confirmed. The sentences of the rest of the accused were reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. This affair, if not promptly put down, would have ended most disastrously for the states concerned as well as for the surrounding British Districts. The lawless character of the inhabitants of these parts is further described in an appendix to this account p. 32 (*a*).

THE GREAT WAR.

The Great War.

52. The great war with Germany and her allies gave an opportunity to the Chiefs and Talukdars of the Rewa Kantha Agency to express their unflinching loyalty to the British Government. They placed themselves and their resources at the disposal of Government. Meetings for wishing success to the Allies were held frequently and handsome contributions to the various war funds were received. Maharaval Shri Ranjitsinhji, Raja of Baria, went to the front in France in January 1915 and returned in June 1915.

53. The subscriptions to the First Indian War Loan amounted to over fifteen lakhs. Large sums were subscribed

by the Darbars and their subjects and the Talukdars. The Raja of Chhota-Udepur subscribed Rs. 59,625 from his private resources in addition to one lakh from the State, and Rs. 1,06,950 from the subjects. Of the smaller States Sanjeli contributed Rs. 30,00 and Umetha Rs. 20 000.

54. The Women's Branch of the Imperial War and Relief Fund worked enthusiastically under Mrs. Smart and Mrs. Hudson, wives of the then Political Agents, who took keen interest in popularising the Fund. The contributions to the Fund were particularly liberal, and this Fund received support from nearly all the Chiefs and Thakors. The total contribution amounted to Rs. 35,000. In addition to the collection of donations this Branch also supplied to the head Branch of Bombay, a number of shirts, pyjamas and other necessary materials for the comfort of soldiers. The contributions to the Imperial War and Relief Fund amounted to Rs. 86,485. From the 'Our Day Fund' the total subscriptions were Rs. 20,028, of which Rs. 10,000 came from the Rajpipla Darbar and Rs. 2,684 from Chhota Udepur, Rs. 2,000 from Baria and Rs. 1,844 and 1,000 from Sunth and Balasinor States respectively. The day was observed throughout the Agency, and the Ruling Chiefs and Thakors did their utmost to make the celebration of the "day" a success.

55. Since 1st of April 1918, the following splendid donations towards the prosecution of the war were made:—

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 2 two lakhs and 1 lakh every year till the end of the war.

The Raja of Chhota-Udepur, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 20,000 every year till the end of the war.

The Raja of Baria, Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 30 000 every year till the end of the war.

56. His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji, Raja of Rajpipla, offered an aeroplane at the time of his installation, which was accepted with thanks by Government. The Raja of Lunavada contributed Rs. 10,000 towards the Solanki

Flight of aeroplanes offered by His Highness the Raja of Rewa, while the Nawab of Balasinor offered a motor ambulance.

57. There was no sign of slackening in the loyal and liberal support of the States of this Agency in providing recruits to the Army of the Empire, and this subject deserves a definite description. Before regular recruiting began in July 1917, the Raja of Baria contributed 45 recruits, His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla sent 22 men in August and the Raja of Baria 40 in September. Upto the end of September 1918, 143 recruits were supplied. At the beginning of October 1918, a Conference of the Ruling Princes of the seven chief States of the Agency was held at Godhra, and all followed the example of the Raja of Baria in offering liberal terms to recruits in grants of land, remission of assessment and bonuses. These concessions did not have the effect which was expected, but by the end of March 1918 the Rewa Kantha Agency supplied 298 recruits. In April 1918 the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Recruiting Depot was opened by the Commissioner, Northern Division, at Godhra. Over Rs. 3,000 were collected at the opening of the Depot from the leading men of the Panch Mahals and the Godhra public. Each Police constable contributed and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The Ruling Chiefs and the Thakors of the Agency gave liberal contributions including Rs. 500 from His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla, who at the same time gave Rs. 500 to the Surat Depot, Rs. 500 from the Raja of Chhota Udepur and Rs. 751 from the Thakor of Jambughoda. The total subscriptions from the Agency amounted to Rs 4470. The Political Agent Mr. Smart attended a Darbar held by His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla at Jhagadia at which Mr. Malcolm Kothawala, District Assistant Recruiting Officer, and all the officials of the State were present. Nearly all the men from the smaller States and also from Rajpipla were local. The total number of recruits enrolled in the Agency upto the end of August 1918 amounted to 889. Considering the great difficulties

to be overcome in this Agency, where the people are primitive and frightened at the prospect of leaving their homes, the fact that local men came in considerable numbers was evidence of the desire of the Ruling Chiefs and Thakors of the Agency to respond to the call of His Excellency the Viceroy for men. The State of Baria was remarkable for the large number of combatants contributed; Lunavada for its steady flow of men from October 1917 and the highest total, Sunth-Rampur and Kadana for the large number of men sent; and the unsparing efforts of the Ruling Chiefs to do their utmost to supply men were conspicuous in every way. In Sankheda Mewas the untiring efforts of Thakor Mahomedmia of Uchad to produce recruits were remarkable, and he led the way. The Thakors of Vajiria, Agar, Naswadi, Gad Boriad, Shanor and Jiral Kamsoli, amongst others, contributed men from Sankheda Mewas and the Thakors of Mevli, Pandu and Itwad, amongst others, in Pandu Mewas, also sent in men.

Recognition by Government of help rendered in the war.

58. On the very satisfactory conclusion of the War ending in a complete victory for the British arms and our Allies, Government have been pleased to recognize and appreciate the loyal services and material help rendered by the Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha. The salute of H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla has been raised to 13 guns permanently, with the title of Maharaja, and those of the Rajas of Baria and Lunavada to 11 guns as personal distinctions. The young and energetic Prince of Baria has also received the unique distinction of K.C.S.I. The Thakor of Kadana has been promoted to the 3rd Class, while the smaller jurisdictional Talukdars of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas have been graded in a more systematic manner with enhanced powers.

New Constitutional Reforms.

59. In the new Constitutional Reforms for the Government of the Indian Empire, a Chamber of Princes has been inaugurated under the presidency of H. E. the Viceroy for the better administration of affairs relating to Native

States of the Empire. The members of the Chamber are,

(1) Rulers of States who enjoyed permanent dynastic salutes of 11 guns or over on 1st January 1920.

(ii) Rulers of States who exercise such full or practically full internal powers as in the opinion of the Viceroy qualify them for admission to the Chamber.

(iii) Representative Members as may be elected by the smaller States under the Regulations.

The Chamber is a deliberative, consultative and advisory, but not an executive body.

Chamber of Princes.

60. In this Imperial Chamber of Princes, H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla is a Member by reason of his hereditary status as a First Class Prince, and the Rajas of Baria, Chhota Udepur, Lunavada, Balasinor and Sunth are also Members under clause (ii) above. The Chief of Kadana has been given the privilege of voting for the nomination of four Representative Members for the Bombay Presidency, and has been himself elected as a Representative Member. These members will have a potent voice in the deliberations of the Chamber as affecting the interests and well-being of all the states of the Indian Empire. It may be hoped that the Princes and Chiefs will, in their turn and in due course, take their own subjects into their confidence in the administration of their respective states, and enlist their co-operation and help in all measures affecting the public weal, in the same way as the benign British Government has magnanimously done for the affairs of Native States as well as British Districts throughout the Empire.

Conclusion.

61. With such loyal and progressive Princes and Chiefs to guide the destinies of the people, and with co-operation from their subjects in the task of government, there is a brighter future in store for the Rewa Kantha Agency under the blessing of Providence and the protecting shield of the mighty British Government.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

A few observations on the present democratic anti-Government wave.

62. In the present era of democratic wave which has just sprung upon India for the first time, owing to worldwide causes, and which has, *inter alia*, overtaken the neighbouring British District of Panch Mahals, it would not be out of place to observe that some shortsighted and over zealous people seem to forget the blessings derived by India from British rule. If they would only calmly ponder over the condition of India before the advent of British rule, more than a century ago, they would find India to have been disunited within herself, and separated into numerous divisions or principalities ruled over by innumerable Princes and Chiefs warring against each other. There was no peace or security either to the people or to the Rulers, and there was no general educational system or sanitation to speak of. No one's property or honour or faith was safe. Might was right. Safety or comfort was obtainable by enforced conversion to alien faith or the sacrifice of daughters or sisters. The literates in a town could be counted on one's fingers, while the villages were entirely devoid of schools. Medical institutions and roads were really non-existent.

63. British brains and guidance have brought India to its present pitch of civilization, which includes education, medical relief, roads, railways, posts, telegraphs, judicial courts, police protection, and above all a settled form of government. Various factories moved by steam, oil, or electric power have come into existence. The ancient arts of India, such as painting, sculpture and architecture are being reborn. Politically, people who have never known anything but despotic government for centuries, conducted by autocratic Chiefs and their officers, are being helped towards the goal of self-government, for the fulfilment of which some preparatory training and experience are a sine quâ non. A too high jump beyond the capability of the jumper is sure to bring an unpleasant and uncomfortable fall, which might break the head or other limb of the impatient and reckless idealist.

64. All these are facts which ought to be borne in mind by all persons who wish to be fair to history and present circumstances, and who have no blind desire to declaim the Government, which has done so much for India, with jaundiced eyes and diseased minds.

65. There may be defects and shortcomings in the administration, and no human agency is perfect under the sun, not even excepting the Indian Rulers, whose government, by the eye, is swaraj built on old Indian foundations. But in weighing the pros and cons of every matter, advantages and disadvantages of a system, it is not fair to shut one eye, and to keep the other open, to ignore the numerous blessings derived by India from British Rule and its future possibilities for its good, and to exaggerate the defects and shortcomings only.

66. All sane and sober persons, who have had true knowledge and experience of the past and present conditions, firmly and conscientiously believe that the British Government has been a divine blessing to India, and is bound to be more and more beneficial to it and its people in the future, with the co-operation of its Princes and people, and this is the only way to raise it in the scale of nations. Non-Co-operation is a suicidal movement, and is bound to fail in the long run. Nothing in the world is done without co-operation. The mighty British Empire is a concrete example of what can be achieved by co-operation of all its component parts, and we ought to take a serious lesson from it, for in the past history of India we have had a very bitter experience of non-co-operation and disunion, of dissentions and strifes.

67. There is no doubt that the Princes and people of Rewa Kantha will continue to pursue their loyal and progressive course as they have done hitherto, and a brighter future is therefore assured.

RAJKOT C. S.
Dasera, the 11th October 1921.

LADHABHAI H. PARMAR.

Appendix.

Account of an incident which took place in March 1901 showing the lawless character of the Bhils of the Sunth Banswada border.

After the great famine of Samvat 1956, A.D. 1899 1900, the Bhil inhabitants of Banswara commenced to come across the Sunth border and commit raids on the Sunth villages and carry away cattle belonging to the Sunth State cultivators, who are also mostly Bhils. The attacking gangs came in large numbers at nights, when the people were asleep in their detached huts, and were thus unable to combine and offer resistance or defend themselves and their property. These night attacks being repeated, the Sunth Police Officials naturally felt very uneasy and went to the Banswara villages to search for the stolen property and make remonstrances, but were openly defied by the Banswara men. Several such attempts having proved fruitless, the raids continued with vigour. Therefore, when the camp of the Political Agent, Mr. A. Wood, I. C. S., went to Sunth, the Police Superintendent of the State made serious complaints about them, and in order that his statements might be verified, he asked Mr. Wood to depute a Native Officer of the Agency, *in cognito*, to accompany him to the Banswara border, and see for himself how those Banswada men behaved when Sunth officials went there for search of stolen property and to bring the guilt home to them. Mr. Wood deputed me as his Daftardar for the purpose, and the following is a truthful and interesting account of what transpired, as reported by me at the time.

"I was deputed by you to accompany the Police Inspector of the Sunth State across the Border, in order to test the accuracy of the complaint that the Bhils of the other side of the Border, with the connivance or help of the local Darbar officials, did not allow any search in their homes

for the indentification of property plundered from Sunth limits and also to watch their action, when a searching party tried to make investigation in accordance with the recognized custom. Accordingly I joined the Police Inspector of Sunth on the evening of the 24th instant at Fatehpura and proceeded to Ramjina Muwada under Banswara, which is one Kos distant from the Sunth village of Gugas on the morning of Monday the 25th, and have now the honour to submit the following report of what I observed and experienced on the occasion.

"2. The party reached the Muwada at about sunrise. When we came to near the house of one Bhil Rupla, who is said to be one of the persons suspected of possessing a large stock of plundered property, the Policeman in charge of the post was sent for. On enquiry it was found that the Policeman was at the time in the very house of the said Rupla, and on being called did not come out. One or two Bhils, however, immediately ran away from a back exit of the house and were observed to make a rattling noise with their mouths, and it was followed by similar noises from the occupants of the other neighbouring houses, echoed from one hut to another in quick succession; the beating of the drum was immediately heard, and in quarter of an hour or so, the Bhils of the village emerged from their respective houses, armed with swords and arrows, and commenced their reception of us with abusive language. The whole population of the village, approximately 150 to 200 in number, began to come forward and attack us from all sides, although we shouted to them that they need not be afraid of anything and that they should hold themselves in patience. But our words had no effect.

"3. The Policeman did not come out at all, although repeatedly called by our men. My orderly Sowar Akram-khan asked him to come out before me, but he did not comply with the request, although I was only 30 or 40

yards from him along with the Police Inspector. As he did not choose to show himself out of the house, some of the men of the party went inside the house and said to him that as there were grave reasons for believing that plundered property belonging to Sunth subjects was concealed in the houses of several Bhils of the Muwada, he should render help in having it identified by the complainants or other persons. But he did not render any help or do anything. Those who went into the house in which the Policeman was found, identified some of the property in the house, and saw a number of buffaloes (15 to 20) and bullocks in that one house. Another house which was close by also contained a large stock of animals and other property. While the Inspecter was endeavouring to secure the co-operation and help of the only Darbar policeman on the spot, the Bhils of all the huts began to rush and throw arrows on us. The Sunth men had been strictly enjoined not to use their weapons, and as a matter of fact, they obeyed these orders too faithfully, as far as my observation went.

"4. Seeing that the Bhils of the Muwada did not listen to our repeated requests to desist from attacking us, the Police Inspector and I considered it advisable to retire. As we retraced our steps, the Bhils ran after us, and poured a shower of arrows from all sides. The Sunth Policemen and my orderly Sowar asked us to be permitted to use their weapons in retaliation, but were firmly told to refrain and get out of the range of their arrows as speedily as possible, in order to avert bloodshed.

"5. Our way back, however, lay through a ravine, the locality being rugged and intersected by hills and hollows, and we were thus specially open to the arrows of the Bhils from three sides. Several arrows passed over my head and sides, and it was a most fortunate circumstance that I and my horse escaped being hurt. My orderly

Sowar's horse was however struck with an arrow, and the Sowar Akramkhan himself hit by another in his right wrist. Sunth Forest Ranger Harilal, late Faujdar of the eastern division of Sunth, who accompanied the Police Inspector for help in the investigation, was severely wounded. His horse was first struck with an arrow and got frightened and bolted, throwing Harilal down on the ground in the ravine. The Muwada Bhils at once surrounded him and struck him with arrows and points of the arrows and swords, and I heard that it was only after a great deal of entreaties and supplications that he was allowed to go alive He managed to return to Gugas in the heat of his wounds and the fear of being further wounded, but has since been confined to bed and is unable to move. He has been brought into the Rampur Hospital and is under medical treatment. Another Sowar of the Sunth Police had his horse frightfully damaged by arrows and is himself hit in his left arm. A man of the village of Gugas, who is said to have been complainant in a robbery case, is reported to have been killed on the way back, and it had not yet been possible to recover his body till 4 o'clock yesterday, as it was surrounded by a large crowd of armed Bhils of the Muwada, and any attempt to recover it was considered hopeless without causing more bloodshed The Faujdar of Fatehpur has however addressed a letter to the Faujdar of Salukapat under Banswara on this subject.

"6. From personal observation and actual experience of the incident above narrated, it appears to me plain that the Bhils of Ramjina Muwada are absolutely lawless and not under the control or restraint of anybody or fear of punishment. Had the Sunth Police or the complainant Bhils of this side of the Border been permitted or ordered to use their weapons, for they had the muskets loaded and their bows and arrows ready at hand, or had we stayed there another five minutes, I am sure serious bloodshed would

have been the result. The mission on which I was sent was simply to test the accuracy of the complaint of Sunth authorities that the Bhils of the border villages of Banswara had plundered large property from Sunth villages, and that they resisted all attempts to identify it. This being painfully too evident by a glance at the contents of two of the nearest houses, and by the violent behaviour of the villagers, coupled with the indifference of the only policeman on the spot, who is, I presume, expected by the Darbar to keep law and order among these free-booters, we thought it prudent to leave the locality as fast as we could, in order to save the lives of the persons who accompanied us.

"7. I may mention that neither the Inspector, nor the Faujdar, nor myself entered any house in the Muwada; we were still in our saddles, and were enquiring of the Policeman, when the above attack was made. But the men who had entered one or two houses in search of the Policeman or for identifying the property reported that the houses seen by them were full of buffaloes, cows and bullocks, and a large number of them were observed by us from a distance near the houses of other Bhils.

"8. I feel it my duty to bring to your notice that the Sunth Police and the complainant and other Bhils of Sunth villages who accompanied us displayed great moderation and patience under severe provocation caused by the injuries wantonly inflicted by unruly Bhils of the Muwada, and that it was only by the exercise of this prudent moderation that a serious bloodshed was averted in the prosecution of a legal measure of criminal investigation allowed to Police officers of neighbouring Native States. The Sunth party consisted of the Police Inspector, the Faujdar Harilal, 3 or 4 sowars, 5 or 6 foot policemen, and about 15 other persons, being complainants or witnesses for identification of robbed property. At the most, our stay at the Muwada was for less than half an hour, and we had to return as soon as we found

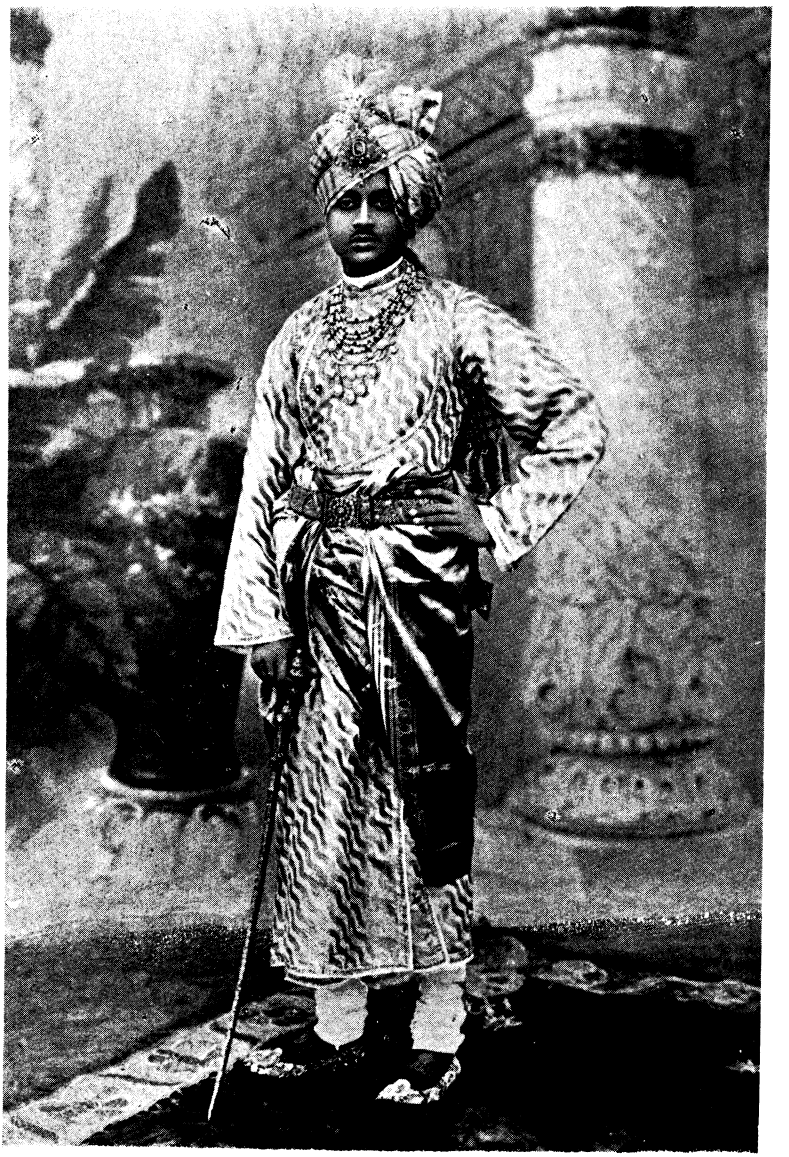
that we were confronted with a serious attack from the Bhils of the Muwada."

Soon after this report was submitted, a demand was received from the Banswara officials by the Sunth State to the effect that the Sunth Police Officials had entered the limits of Banswara State with armed men for the purpose of loot and taken away property of the value of Rs. 750, and that in their pursuit, one robber was killed! This demand was pressed, as time went on, but as the Sunth party was accompanied by me in my capacity as Daftardar to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, *in cognito* (of which the Banswara people were unaware), simply to watch the proceedings, and as there was not the least intention on the part of Sunth officials or people to make a loot, the Banswara allegation was discredited and disproved. In fact there was no robbery at all, but on the contrary the Banswara people were the real offenders in making the attack and committing the murder of an innocent Bhil and wounding 4 or 5 other persons of the Sunth side. A Border Court was afterwards held and compensation awarded to the Sunth State on the basis of my official report of the the actual occurrence, and the guilty persons and officials of the Banswara State were given deterrent punishments.

LADHABHAI H. PARMAR.

NOTE.—In 1912-13 the Border Bhils of Sunth, Banswara and other contiguous states and British Districts combined under the leadership of one Govindgar of Dungarpur and unfurled a banner of revolt for the purpose of establishing a Bhil Raj. They gave some trouble but were eventually put down with the help of Political Officers and military force. An account of this is given at page 24 *supra*.





CAPTAIN H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYASINHJI,
Maharaja of Rajpipla.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

SHORT ACCOUNT OF STATES.

RAJPIPLA.

(*First Class State.*)

Area.....1,517½ *Square Miles.*

Population.....161,606 (*1911*)

168,454 (*1921*)

Revenue.....22,68,000

The Chiefs of this state are Gohel Rajputs. It is situated on the extreme south of the Rewa Kantha. Of ancient history no details are available, and except that Ratanpur, a town in the west of the state, may be Ptolemy's mountain of agates, none of its settlements show traces of any great age. The territory consists of two tracts, plain and hilly. It seems probable that the rich lands along the Narbada and the open western districts were included in the domains of the Anhilvad Kings, and at the close of the 13th century were overrun by Alaudin Khilji's generals (1295-1315). Early in the 14th century the ruling chief is said to have given his daughter in marriage to Mokhadji Gohel, the lord of Piram in the gulf of Cambay. In 1347, on the fall of Piram and death of Mokhadji, his son Samarsi retired to Bhagwa in the Olpad subdivision of Surat, and, on the death of his maternal grandfather, succeeded to the chiefship of Rajpipla.

The establishment of a strong Musalman dynasty in Gujarat (1390) put an end to the independence of Rajpipla. With the decline of the Musalmans in the eighteenth century, Rajpipla raised its head, and the chief seems to have recovered most of the district which was wrested from his ancestors. But at this time a dangerous rival was found in the Gaikwar, who succeeded in imposing his interference in Rajpipla affairs.

Ajabsing, a weak chief succeeded to the state on the death of his brother in 1786, and died in 1803. He had attempted to disinherit his eldest son Ramsing, and to secure the succession of his younger son Narsing, but the former was released from confinement and placed in power by the troops. From his intemperate habits, Ramsing however became incapable of ruling, and in 1810 the Gaikwar invested his reputed son Pratapsing and conferred on him the government of Rajpipla by a sanad, which the British Government agreed to guarantee. Narsing, brother of Ramsing, however, set up his claim to succeed on the ground that Pratapsing was not the son of Ramsing but suppositious and purchased by Ramsing's wife. The Gaikwar marched a force into the country, but the efforts of the Gaikwar to settle the country were unavailing, and an investigation was therefore undertaken by the Resident at Baroda in 1819, and it resulted in the establishment of Narsing's claim and the admission by the Gaikwar of his right to the succession: but as Narsing was blind and incapacitated from ruling, his eldest son Verisaljee was installed on the gadi on the 15th November 1821, and the Gaikwar relinquished his control over Rajpipla to the British Government in the same way as in Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha. Verisaljee entered into an engagement binding him and his successors to act in conformity with the advice of the Bombay Government. He also agreed to pay annually through the Bombay Government his tribute to the Gaikwar, Siasai Rs. 65,001, and to make an annual provision to Pratapsing who resigned all pretensions to the State.

Verisaljee, when so invested, was a minor, and the British Government undertook the management of the State. He was entrusted with the administration in 1837. In 1852 some old disputes with the Gaikwar were settled by the mediation of the Bombay Government. In 1859, the Government of India decided that Rajpipla should pay to the Bombay Government Rs 20,000 annually towards the maintenance

of the Gujarat Bhil *corps*, which had been raised during the Mutiny. This force was subsequently converted into a Police corps, but as no part of it was employed in Rajpipla, the Raja, was relieved from any demand on accountof its expenses from 1st May 1865. If however troops are employed in Rajpipla, the Raja is held liable to such a contribution for the time the troops are so employed.

Verisaljee's mismanagement compelled the Bombay Government in 1855 to assume the administration for some years, but it was eventually restored to him. Verisaljee abdicated in 1860 in favour of his son Gambhirsing, still retaining, however, the principal share of government in his own hands as minister of the State. Differences however arose between father and son, and became so irreconcilable that in 1867 Government was obliged again to interpose and require Verisaljee to withdraw from all interference in Rajpipla affairs. He died in 1868. Gambhirsing's management having also not proved satisfactory, a British Officer was associated with him in the administration of the state from August 1884 to 1887, when it was found necessary to deprive the Raja of all power. Gambhirsing died on the 10th January 1887, leaving six sons, the eldest of whom Chhatrasingji was installed on the gadi on the 20th May 1897, and invested with full powers. He had received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, and was assisted in the administration by his Dewan Khan Bahadur Dhanjishah Edaljee, whose services were lent to the State from the Government Revenue Department as Assistant Administrator in the time of British management.

The state has come under British administration thrice during the last century, i. e. from 1891 to 1837; from 1855 to 1858, and from 1884 to 1897, and is consequently the most advanced among the Rewa Kantha states in all respects. During the last period all departments were thoroughly reorganized, the revenue and judicial systems placed on a sound

footing and finances improved. From the savings effected during the British administration, the Ankleshwar-Nandod Railway, a length of 37 miles, was constructed at an approminate cost of 14 Lakhs of Rupees. It was opened for traffic in November 1899.

H. H. Maharana Shri Chhatrasinhji died suddenly in Poona on the 26th September 1915 at the age of 54 years after a reign of 18 years. He was much beloved by his subjects, being a kind hearted ruler, simple in habits and high in thoughts. In recognition of his wise and beneficent rule he was invested by the Government with the title of a Knight Commandar of the Most Exalted Order of the Indian Empire.

He was succeeded by the present ruler, his son Maharaja Vijaysinhji, who was installed on the Gadi with full powers on 10th December 1915. He has two brothers Kumar Champaksinhji and Himatsinhji.

During his regime many important changes and improvements have taken place. The principal amongst these are,

(i) the extension of the Rajpipla State Railway to about 2 miles from the old Nandod Station on the other side of the Karjan river to its present site, with a bridge across the river and costing about Rs. 2,50,000

(ii) several principal and archtitectural buildings have also been erected, which adorn the Palace Road; and amongst these, the Hospital dedicated to the pious memory of Sir Chatrasinhji and opened by H. H. the Gaekwar is a very imposing structure.

(iii) The Maharaja's New Palace built on the villa style is chaste and has very neat dining and drawing rooms.

(iv) Another noticeable building that attracts attention on the same road is the New Gymkhana which was opened by H. E. Lord Wellingdon. It has a very beautiful Polo Ground in front.

(v) The sister Palaces, one used as a Guest House and the other as a High School, are also very imposing structures. The total cost of these buildings and improvements has amounted to aboutRs. 6½ lacs.

The town has also a good water supply, a complete installation of Electric lights and a Telephone System, and seems to be quite upto date in supplying the wants of the people.

With a view to improve the means of communication between different towns and also to supply good drinking water to his subjects, His Highness has introduced the levy of Local Cess, the proceeds of which, Rs. 60,000 per annum, are spent exclusively in improving roads, wells, and tanks chiefly for the use of the rural population of the State.

The prospects of men employed in the public service are also much improved by raising the salaries and by the introduction of a pension scheme. Survey Settlement rates have also been applied to the whole State. The Rani portion of the District as well as all the Inam Villages have been brought under this system; the exactions of the Dumaldars have been curtailed, and the veth system altogether abolished. Codification of the existing laws has also taken place; several enactments and amendments have been introduced to simplify and systematise the administration of justice. The Maharaja has visited England both before and after his accession to the gadi and gives the benefit of his travels to his subjects in various ways.

On the whole the State is making a decidely steady progress in all directions, and has a bright future before it.

The state rendered very valuable aid to the British Government in men and money in the recent great war. The salute attached to the Chiefship was raised by Government from 11 to 13 guns permanently on the 1st January 1921.

The State possesses one Hospital and 6 dispensaries, one High School and 38 Schools for the primary vernacular and english education of boys and girls.

The military and police force of the State consists of 4 guns, 40 horse and 275 Infantry or foot police. The Prince is entitled to be received and visited by the Viceroy and enjoys 1st class jurisdiction, i. e. unlimited power in civil matters, and in criminal has power to try, without permission from the Political Agent for capital offences, any person except British subjects.





MAHARANA SHRI FATEH SINHJI,
Rajaji of Chhota Udepur.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

(SECOND CLASS STATE.)

Area.....890 *Square Miles*
Population.....1 03,635 (*1911*)
1,25,746 (*1921*)
Revenue.....10,00,000

Chhota Udepur or Mohan is the first among the 2nd class States in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The position is however disputed by the state of Baria which claims the precedence. Government have in a way recognized this claim by raising the present Prince of Baria in January 1921 by increasing his salute from 9 to 11 guns as a personal distinction, over the head of Chhota Udepur, whose salute remains 9 guns.

The ruling family are Chohan Rajputs, who formerly ruled at Pawagadh from 1244 to 1484. In the latter year Mahmad Begda, the renowned King of Gujarat, obtained possession of Champaner and expelled the Chohans, who repaired to the eastern possessions in the hills and established the principalities of Chhota Udepur and Baria. The founder of this state was Prithiraj, the grandson of the last Rajput King of Champaner (Pawagadh).

The following account gives a somewhat interesting origin and history of the family.

The Rajas of Chhota Udepur and Baria belong to the Khichi Chohan clan of Rajputs, whose head, Anal, is said to have been created by Vasisth Muni out of the Agni Kund on Mount Abu. Ajayapal, one of Anal's successors, is said to have founded the city of Ajmere, and another successor, Manikrai, who settled at Sambhar, handed down the title of Sambhari Rao, or Lord of Sambhar. The Khichi Chohans

appear to have first settled in the Sind Sagar, and in the eleventh century we find Bir Bilander or Dharmagaj, one of the successors of Manikrai, defending Ajmere against Mahmud of Ghazni. His successor, Bisaldev, or Visaldev, flourished from 1010 to 1074 and founded the town of Visalnagar in North Gujarat. The line of his immediate successor culminated in the immortal Prithiraj Chohan, the celebrated hero of Chand's great epic, the Prithiraj Raso. After the death of Prithiraj on the field of battle, the Khichis settled in a part of Malwa which came to be called after them, the Khichi Vada. In 1300 Khichi Hamir, a descendent of Prithiraj, gallantly defended Ranthambhor against Alaudin Khilji, but after the fall of this stronghold a large body of Khichis migrated to Gujarat, and there in 1244 A. D., under the leadership of Palanshi, conquered the kingdom of Champaner and its dependencies, which remained in the Palanshi family for no less than eleven generations. But in 1484-85, after a prolonged seige of twelve years, the fortress of Champaner, gallantly defended by Patai Rawal, also known as Pratapsinh, who was then the reigning prince, fell at last by a combination of treachery and stratagem, to the renowned Sultan Mahomed Begda of Ahmedabad. The story goes that the Raol's brother-in-law treacherously joined the Mahomedans and, leading the Rajput Prince to believe that he was sending a supply of grain for the garrison, managed, under that pretence, to convey into the fort, hidden in sacks, some one or two thousand (for, the accounts are not definite) armed men. The defeat of the garrison followed, and was signalized by the capture of the unfortunate Prince and his minister Doongarsinh. Sooner than renounce their faith and become converts to Islam. the option given them, if they wished to preserve their lives, they chose death and were both barbarously murdered, their bodies afterwards being exposed on stakes. On the capture of Champaner the two surviving sons of Patai Raol escaped. Prithviraj founded the state of Chhota-Udepur, while Doongerji founded that

of Baria. According to bardic accounts the elder son escaping from Champaner settled at Hamph, a small out of the way hamlet on the right bank of the Narbada. Left unmolested in this wild country, he and his descendants established claims of tribute over a large part of east Gujarat, and later on, in the decay of the authority of the Ahmedabad Kings (1540–1572) were able to spread their power and move their headquarters to Mohan in a richer and less remote part of the country. Commanding the pass into the difficult tracts on the banks of the Narbada, the site was well chosen, and its ruins now in existence show that Mohan was once a place of considerable importance.

In course of time, during the further decay of Mogul power in the early part of the 18th century, the capital was moved twenty miles north to Chhota-Udepur on the banks of the Or river. The site was well suited for trade, but it was a place of no strength, and the Chiefs were, before long, forced to pay tribute to the Gaekwar.

This state thus became a tributary to the Gaikwar, previous to the advent of the British Government. Owing to a doubt whether the political control of Chhota Udepur was transferred to the British Government in 1820 along with that of the petty states in Mahi Kantha, an agreement was made in 1822, by which the Gaikwar surrendered his control, and the state became subject to the British Government, paying under guarantee, an annual tribute of Siasahi Rs. 10,500 to the Gaikwar. This tribute was in 1871 reduced to Gaikwari Rs. 10,147-9-0=Government Rs. 8,760-13-4, in the course of a settlement of certain disputes between the two States.

The town of Chhota-Udepur was the scene of one of Tantia Topi's severest defeats in the mutiny of 1858, a description of which has been given in the account of Rewa Kantha in the preceding pages.

Prithiraj, with whom the above engagement was made,

was succeeded by Gumansing, and he by his nephew Jitsing, who died in July 1881 and was succeeded by his son Motising, who died in 1895 after a reign of 14 years. The present Chief, Maharawal Shri Fatehsing, son of Motising, has received his education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was placed on the Gadi and invested with the powers of the State in March 1906. During his minority the administration of the State was conducted by a Government Administrator under the supervision and orders of the Political Agent.

This State, like Rajpipla, came under Agency management thrice, from 1854 to 1855. from 1881 to 1884, and from 1895 upto 1906. But the administration did not last for long periods as in case of Rajpipla. Maharaval Shri Fatehsingji, the present ruler, was born on the 23rd October, 1884, and is thus 37 years of age. He has 2 sons and 5 daughters. During his regime many improvements have been made in the State. The revenue system has been assimilated to the neighbouring British and Baroda Districts. Electric light has been introduced into the town, and the Districts or Mahals have been connected by telephone with the capital. The State possesses 3 Hospitals, one for men, one for women and one for cattle and horses; 4 dispensaries, one English school and 30 schools for primary vernacular education of boys and girls. It has also a printing press and a library for the public. The employes of the State have been given the privilege of pension rules as in the state of Rajpipla.

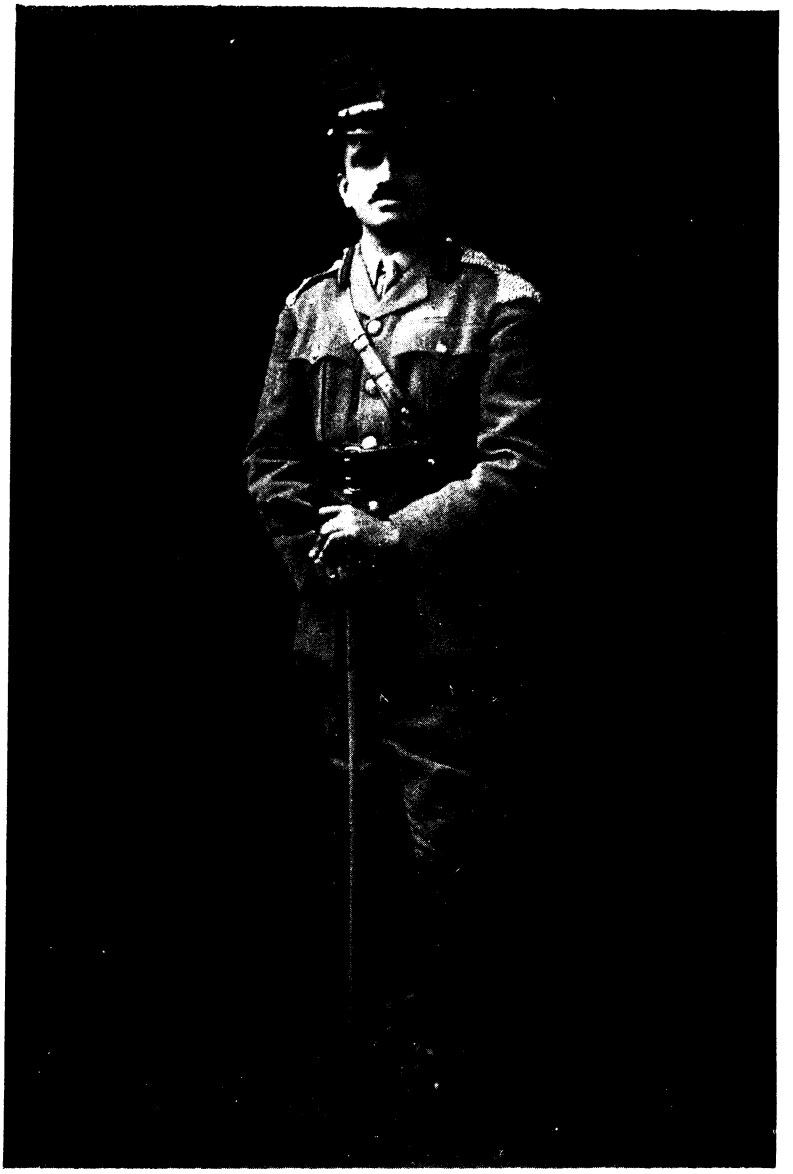
The State enjoys 2nd Class jurisdiction, that is, unlimited civil powers, and in criminal matters power to try all but foreign subjects for capital offences. It has no military force but a body guard and Police. The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns. The right of adoption was conferred upon him in 1890. Chhota Udepur is connected by its own Railway with the Bodeli Terminus of the Baroda Railway of His Highness the Gaekwar, which is 22 miles in length.





CAPTAIN H. H. MAHARAOL SHRI
Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., Rajaji of Baria.

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CAPT. H. H. MAHARAOL SHRI SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I.,
Rajaji of Baria.
(In Military Uniform)

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BARIA.



Second Class State.

Area.....813 *Square Miles.*
Population.....*1,15,201* (*1911*)
1,37,289 (*1921*)
Revenue..... *9,50,000*

The Baria family is descended in the younger line from the common ancestor of the Chhota-Udepur family and are Chohan Rajputs. The founder was Dungarsi or Dungarsing, the brother of Prithiraj, the first Chief of Chhota-Udepur. The State was established after the fall of Champaner about the end of the 15th century. The descendants of Dungarsing reigned for 12 generations at Baria, and consolidated their power by the subjection of other chiefs around, while they themselves were protected from external foes by the strength of the country, a series of low hills densely obstructed by jungle.

The chronicles are somewhat vague at this point in the history of the State, but we eventually find that, on the death of Mansinh, one of the successors of Doongersing, the State was left with a widowed Rani and a young son. The government was seized by an usurper, the Rani and her son, Prithiraj, taking refuge meanwhile with the Rael of Dungarpur, the queen's father. Under their friendly protection Prithiraj stayed for twelve years, returning to Baria in 1782. Taking arms, he drove out the usurper and built the present town of Devgad-Baria.

The Baria State from the very beginning had a severe struggle for its existence and for the maintenance of its independence, and its efforts were successful. It never paid tribute or acknowledged subordination to either the

Musalman or the Mahratha Government. Indeed, so far from paying tribute, the State actually levied chauth from three of Scindia's own districts in the Panch Mahals, named Dohad, Halol, and Kalol. The chauth in 1819 was commuted to a money payment, and the British Government undertook to pay the same direct to the State, recouping itself by deducting the amount of the chauth from the tribute which the State of Lunawada paid to Scindia through them.

Prithviraj left four sons and two daughters. Rayadharji succeeded to the throne, and four or five rulers followed, whose reigns call for no comment. At the beginning of the nineteenth century (1803) when Jaswatsinhji was the reigning prince, we find the Baria Raj loyally co-operating with the British Government, when Doulatrai Scindia's districts in Gujarat were taken possession of by a British force under Colonel Murray. Mr. J. P. Willoughby, the Political Agent in Rajpipla, in his report dated some twenty three years later, remarks:—"The success of that campaign appears to "have been materially facilitated by the friendship and good "will displayed towards us, by the Rajah of Baria, who "was considered the principal of the Bheel Rajahs to the "northward of the Nerbudda. The conduct pursued by the "Baria Government throughout this campaign called forth "the warmest thanks and praises of the commanding officer, "and a treaty was entered into by us, subsidizing a detach-"ment of the Baria Bheels at a monthly expense of Rs. "1,800. This secured the friendship and co-operation of "this tribe and enabled our convoys and detachments to "pass through the country without molestation." In one of his reports the Colonel observes:—"The friendship of the "Baria Raja has in a particular manner favoured us. His "country is a continued chain of defiles for many miles, he "has permitted me without molestation to occupy these "defiles, and has promised his whole force, should an "enemy attempt to penetrate by that route, which is the "only good road into Gujarat." On another occasion he

reports:—"Major Holmes speaks in high terms of the "friendship he has experienced in his march through the "country of the Raja of Baria." In return for this friendly aid the Colonel proposed to cede to the Raja whatever districts might be conquered to the east of Baria in the direction of Ujjain and also the districts of Jhalod, in lieu of certain claims upon the other districts conquered from Scindia on this side of India. Though these intentions were never carried into effect owing to the political adjustments of treaty between the British and the Gwalior Governments, the foregoing exhibits in a very favourable light the attitude of the Baria Raj towards the British Government and of its fidelity and good will, and affords a signal proof that in proportion to its ability it has on every occasion shown itself to be a useful ally of the British Government. It should be mentioned that the aid and assistance referred to were rendered by the Baria State at considerable risk to itself, as it thereby incurred the enmity of its powerful neighbours, who possessed means and opportunities for destructive visitations into Baria territory. The British Government were not slow to recognise all this and ensured the integrity of the State under the treaty of Sirji Anjangaon.

Jaswatsinhji was succeeded by Gangdasji, in whose reign there was a good deal of trouble owing to the treachery of a Brahmin, named Naranji Dave. Gangdas died in 1819, and his minister, Rupji, a brother of Naranji Dave, took the reigns of government in his own hands, and deposed for a time Prithviraj, the rightful heir, in favour of a substitute. The British Government, however, intervened and placed Prithviraj on the throne. Prithviraj reigned no less than forty four years, and was greatly beloved by his people. He passed away in 1864.

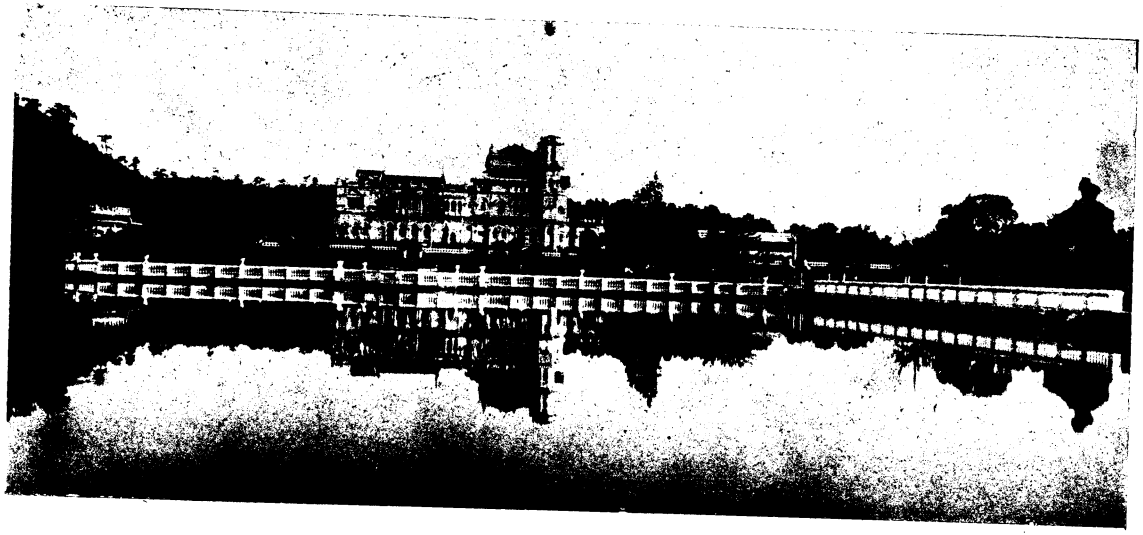
His son, Mansinhji, the father of the present Raja, succeeded him. He was only nine years of age at his father's death, and the State, during the minority, was managed by the Bombay Government. The young Chief's education was

carefully looked after on modern lines, and when the Baria ruler succeeded to the gadi in November 1876, one of his first thoughts was to raise the educational standard of his people. He founded a number of vernacular schools, and among other improvements, opened an experimental farm, which was put under the management of a practical agriculturist. This institution is doing splendid service, and is in a highly flourishing condition. The improvement of the various breeds of cattle is a matter which received much attention, and works of public utility also engaged the earnest attention of the State. He was a keen and skilled huntsman, and his sportman-like qualities and his great kindness to his people made him an extremely popular ruler. He visited Bombay when the present King, then Prince of Wales, came to India, and he was also present at the Delhi Durbar in 1903. His death took place after a short illness on the 29th February 1908, his surviving children being two sons, Ranjitsinhji and Naharsinhji and one daughter by name Surajkunvarba.

The present Ruling Prince, Maharaval Shri Ranjitsinhji received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in Kathiawar, where his diligence in his studies earned for him golden opinions. He also served his time in the Imperial Cadet Corps. His education received the last touch by a pretty long stay in a first rate educational institution in England.

From his boyhood the Raja Saheb displayed in a marked degree the hereditary knack and pluck in all manly sports. He is a splendid pigsticker as evidenced by his winning the Salmon, Gujarat and Sir Pratap Cups in keen contests with veteran and astute pig-stickers. His prowess as hunter of big game may be judged from the fact that he has already bagged almost a hundred panthers and tigers, and a very large number of bears, elephants and lions.

His installation on the gadi took place in 1908, and for the onerous duties of ruler he was prepared by careful



THE NEW PALACE AT BARIA.

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tuition in administrative work under the guidance of the experienced Divan Mr. Harilal M. Parekh. His Highness is one of the best types of the Indian Rulers brought up on modern lines.

During the first quinquennium of his rule the young Raja Saheb has founded many public institutions in the State, namely, Hospital for women and children, Veterinary Hospital, Gymkhana, Town Hall, etc. Education in both English and Gujarati is made free throughout the State. He evinces active and keen interest in the welfare of his subjects. He was appointed Hon. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay.

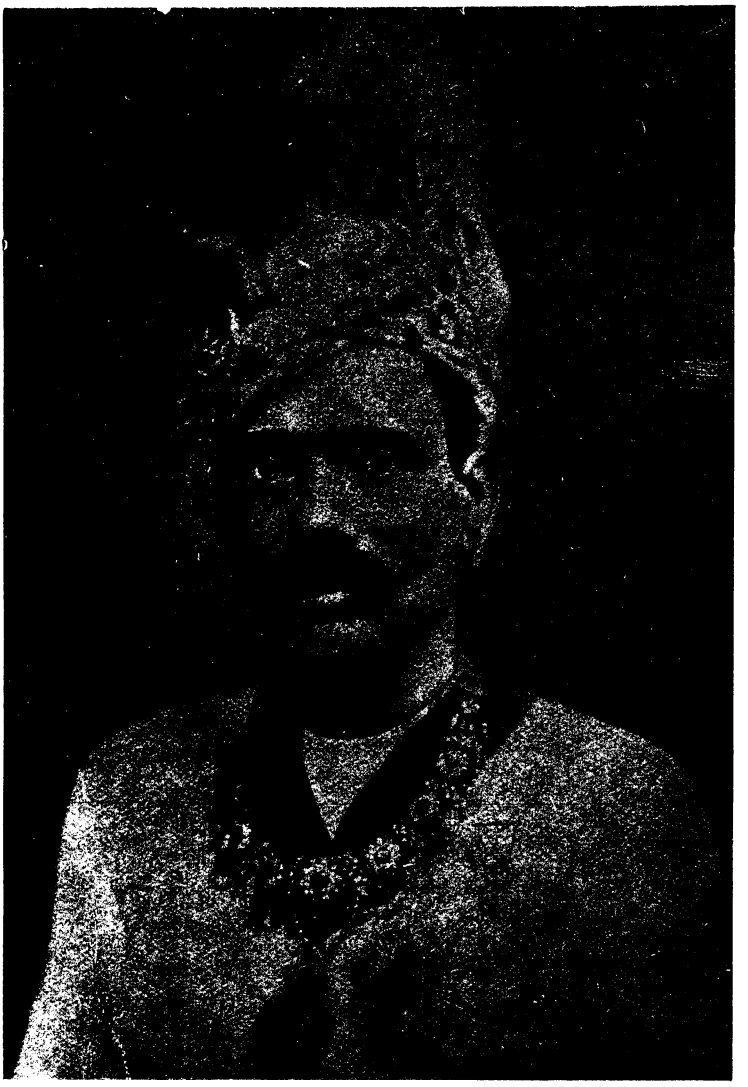
He offered his personal services to Government in the Great European War and saw active service in Flanders and France. He enjoys the rank of Captain of the British army, and his personal salute has recently been raised from 9 to 11 guns on 1st January 1921.

He is married to a sister of the present Maharaja of Rajpipla, and the happy union is blessed with a son and daughter.

The State force consists of 3 guns, 24 horse and about 211 infantry or foot police.

The right of adoption was conferred on the Raja in 1890. The State enjoys 2nd class jurisdiction, that is, unlimited civil powers and in criminal matters power to try all but foreign subjects in capital offences. This State appears to have come under Agency management once i. e. from 1864 to 1876. But the passage of the B. B. & C. I. Railway through its territory and continued good administration under its rulers have enabled the State to develop its resources and attain a high degree of prosperity.

The State possesses 3 hospitals at the capital town, one for men, one for women and one for cattle, and three dispensaries, one High School and 15 Schools for the primary vernacular education of boys and girls.



H. H. SIR VAKHAT SINHJI K. C. S. I.,
Rajaji of Lunavada.

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LUNAVADA.

(SECOND CLASS STATE).

Area.....388 *Square Miles.*

Population.....75,998 *(1911).*
83,242 *(1921).*

Revenue.....*Rs. 4,50,000.*

The Chiefs of the Lunawada family belong to the Solanki clan of Rajputs, and claim descent from Sidhraj, who ruled in Anhilwad Patan from the year 1094 to 1143 A. D.

It is said that the founders of this State first established themselves at Virpur (now belonging to Balasinor) about A. D. 1225. In 1434 the family removed to Lunawada, having in all probability been driven across the Mahi by the increasing power of the Mahomedan Kings of Gujarat, though local legends attribute the removal to a saintly prediction.

The first connection of the Bombay Government with this State was formed in 1803, when the British troops entered Sindhia's possessions in Gujarat. A guarantee of the protection of the Bombay Government was given to the Raja, and a treaty was afterwards made with him, by which he became tributary to the Bombay Government. But, on the change of policy adopted by Lord Cornwallis, this treaty was dissolved. From that time there was little intercourse with Lunawada till 1812, when a settlement of the Gaikwar's claim was made. After the Pindari war in 1819 an engagement was mediated between the Sindhia and Raja Fatehsing, by which the payment of Sindhia's tribute of Babasai Rs. 12,000 was guaranteed on condition that Sindhia would not interfere directly or indirectly in the affairs of the state. The tribute is now payable to the Bombay Government under the treaty with the Sindhia of the 12th December 1860.

Fatehsing was succeeded by Dalpatsing, adopted by Fatehsing's widow, and he in 1852 by Dalelsing, a collateral heir nominated by Government. Dalelsing had no issue, and his request that he might be permitted to adopt was granted in 1866 on payment of Nazarana, and on the understanding that the selection should meet with the approval of Government. Dalelsing died in 1867, and Wakhatsing, the present Chief, was adoptad by his widow according to his wishes. He being a minor at the time, the State was taken under British management. On his attaining majority, it was handed over to him on 28th August 1880. Maharana Shri Wakhatsing had received his education in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. In 1889 he was appointed K. C. I. E., and in 1890 he received a sanad of adoption. Unfortunately he had a severe attack of paralysis in August 1896, from which he has not been able to fully recover. His limbs and speech have been affected, but he still retains his faculties. The Chief, however, has a capable and wise heir-apparent, Kumar Shri Ranjitsing, who conducts the administration with intelligence and tact.

In recognition of the continued good administration of the State, Government have been pleased to raise the salute of the Chief from 9 to 11 guns as a personal distinction on the 1st January 1921.

Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, paid a visit to the Chief at his capital in 1889. The State has been under Agency management once, i. e., from 1867 to 1880. Lunavada, the capital of the State, is a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants, mostly well-to-do and higher classes of Hindus. It is the centre of local trade and is connected with Godhra by a branch of the Gujarat Railway.

Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsing was born on the 28th August 1861 and had two sons, Ranjitsing, the heir-apparent, and Rugnathsing, who died in the prime of life.

The state has two Dispensaries, one High School and 18 schools for the primary education of boys and girls.

BALASINOR.



(SECOND CLASS STATE).

Area.....*189 Square Miles.*

Population..... *40,563 (1911)* / *44,073 (1921)*

Revenue.....*Rs. 2,68,000.*

This is the only Mahomedan State of importance in the Rewa Kantha Political Agency. The family of the chief of this State is descended from Sardar Mahmadkhan, fourth in descent from Sherkhan Babi I who was made "BABI" (Doorkeeper) of the Imperial Court, a patronymic which the members of the family still hold. Sherkhan was subsequently commandant of the Koli district of Chunwal on the northwest of Ahmedabad.

In the general scramble for power and independence on the disruption of the Mogul Empire, Sardar Mahmadkhan Babi remained contented with the district of Balasinor, and was allowed to do so on condition of his paying tribute to the Gaekwar in 1761. The members of the other branches of the Babi family secured to themselves the territories forming the States of Junagadh, Radhanpur and Bantwa.

Sardar Mahmadkhan was succeeded by his son Salabat-khan. It was during his life time that the control over the State came into the hands of the British Government. Both the Peshwa and the Gaekwar had previously established their rights of tribute over Balasinor. Those of the former became transferred to the British Government in 1817 A. D., while those of the latter came under the general settlement between the Mahi Kantha tributaries and the Gaekwar in 1820 A. D. This State was under the Collector of Kaira till 1853, when it was transferred to the charge of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

After a peaceful reign of half a century, JorawarKhan, the third successor of Sàlabat Khan, died in the year 1882.

His name has been held in respectful memory by his subjects for his remarkable kindness and generosity. He was succeeded by his son, Manawarkhan, who was 36 years of age at the time of his accession. Though this Ruler had not had any English education, yet his natural desire to rule his subjects justly and kindly impelled him to inaugurate a number of measures calculated to improve the material prosperity of his subjects. It was during his reign that the long standing dispute regarding the Pargana of Virpur consisting of 42 villages and some lands between Balasinor and Lunawada, was brought to an amicable termination. In 1890 A. D. a sanad was conferred upon him guaranteeing him succession in his family according to Mahomedan law of inheritance in the event of the failure of natural heirs.

Nawab Manawar Khan died in 1899 A. D, when his son the present Nawab Saheb Jamiatkhan, a child of five years, was duly installed on the Masnad. During his minority the State remained under British Administration uptill 31st December 1915, when the investiture ceremony took place, and the full reins of administration were handed over to him. He is now running the sixth year of his reign.

The present Nawab Saheb has received his education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has also received his military training at the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Survey settlement has been introduced in this State, and a light acreage is the only tax on cultivators, who are assisted by the state in various ways. A scheme is said to have been prepared for irrigation works, and also a Railway that might benefit the whole State, out want of money is an important factor for consideration.

Free Primary Education is also a boon conferred by the present ruler, who is said to be anxious to inaugurate all reforms that might prepare his subjects for heavier responsibilities, but his regime hitherto has not been without trouble of some sort or other.

The so called military force of the State consists of 101 Infantry and 16 Cavalry, who are practically policemen, and 10 pieces of artillery.



MAHARANA SHRI JORAVARSINHJI,
Rajaji of Sunth-Rampur State.

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SUNTH.



(SECOND CLASS STATE).

Area.....394 *Square Miles.*

Population.....59,351 (*1911*).
70,964 (*1921*).

Revenve.....*Rs.2,55,000.*

The ruling family in Sunth belongs to the Powar or Parmar caste of Rajputs, and is believed to have come originally from Ujjain and to have first settled at Jhalod, and finally about the thirteenth century at Sunth. The founder of the family was Sant, who, with his brother Limdev, was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sunth. Limdev established himself at Kadaua. A treaty was concluded by the Bombay Government with this State in 1803, but it was subsequently dissolved by the policy of Lord Cornwallis, which was adverse to the system of alliances with petty Rajput Chiefs. The Chief of Sunth was included in the engagement mediated between Sindhia and Lunawada, and the payment of his tribute of Rs. 7,000 Government Rs. 5,385 was guaranteed to Sindhia on condition of the latter abstaining from all interference in the affairs of this State. It is now paid to the British Government under the Treaty with the Sindhia dated 12th December 1860.

Raja Bhawanising died without issue in 1872, leaving, as it was alleged, a will, by which he designated Prithising, one of his Bhayat, as his successor. Enquiry showed that the alleged will could not be regarded as a true record of the wishes and intentions of the late Chief, and that Prithising was neither a fit person nor the nearest of kin. The widow of the Chief was therefore allowed to select one from amongst the collaterals. Her choice fell upon Pratapsing and was

confirmed by the Bombay Government on payment of Nazarana of a year's revenue. The right of adoption was conferred on the Raja in 1890. Pratapsing died in January 1896, without any son and without adopting any person. Government selected Jorawarsing, a lad of the Babrol branch of the Bhayats, as successor to the Gadi. The elder Rani wished to adopt Chadansing of the Hirapur branch, but her request was not granted by Government. Jorawarsing, the present Chief, was placed on the Gadi of Sunth by the Political Agent in public Darbar on the 31st August 1896, and the Sardars acknowledged him as their Chief by the presentation of the usual Nazar. From 1896 to 1902 the State was administered by Government owing to his minority. He was formally invested with full powers on the 10th May 1902. He was educated in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was associated with the Government Administrator in the management of the State for more than a year, preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji was first connected by marriage with a daughter of the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura in Rajputana. After the death of this lady he married a daughter of late Raoji Saheb of Kanod in Meywar. By this second marriage he has two children, one Kunvri and one Kumar, heir to the Gadi, aged 14 years.

The towns of Sunth and Rampur are connected with the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the south by a made road, 30 miles in length, and also with the Godhra-Lunawada Railway on the west by a third class road of about 18 miles.

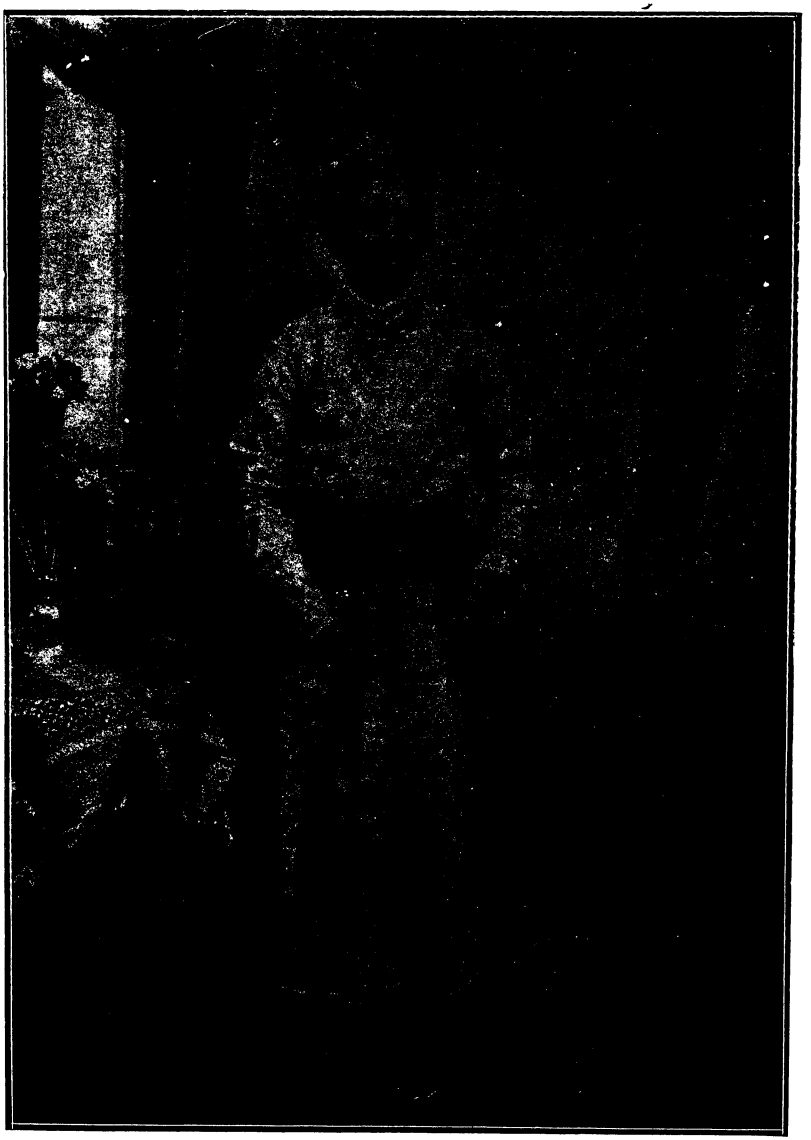
The sanctioned military force of the State consists of 2 field and 2 other guns, 105 cavalry and 213 infantry and police, but this force is practically Body-guard and policemen.

The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famines, lean years, extra-

ordinary heavy expenses towards the marriages of the daughters of the late Raja Pratapsinhji, have made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory, but wise management has been instrumental in keeping its head up.

Lastly in 1913, a Banjara named Govindgar of Rozda under Idar, under the propaganda of religious reforms, unfurled a standard of revolt and tried to establish a Bhil Raj on Mangadh, a hill on the Sunth-Banswara north-east border. A large number of Bhils from Sunth, Banswara, Dungarpur, and other surrounding places, gathered together, on Mangadh and committed some acts of violence. The situation having become very grave, the Political Agent Mr. Hudson, who was promptly at the scene with the Commissioner N. D, requisitioned the military who dispersed the rebels. The guilty leaders were arrested, tried and punished.

The Chief receives a salute of 9 guns. The State has 2nd Class Jurisdiction, i. e., unlimited powers in civil cases and in criminal matters, power to try all but foreign subjects for capital offences. It has been under Government management twice i. e., from 1872 to 1881 and from 1896 to 1902. The town of Sunth is 30 miles away from B. B. & C. I. Railway. This fact, with the backward condition of its inhabitants, retards its full development.



RANA SHRI CHHATRASALJI,
Chief of Kadana.

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KADANA.

(THIRD CLASS STATE.)

Area.....130 *Square Miles.*
Population.....12,510 (*1911*)
15,377 (*1921*)
Revenue.....77,000

This State was formerly in the fourth but now ranks 3rd Class. It was established about the middle of the 13th century as a separate Taluka by Limdev, a younger brother of Powar Sant, the founder of Sunth. Since then, inspite of its small size, the wildness and poverty of the country and the bravery of its Bhil inhabitants have saved it from being swallowed up by its larger neighbours or being forced to pay tribute to the paramount power. Except that it was always at war with Sunth, Dungarpur or Balasinor, nothing of the history of Kadana was known till the accession of the late Chief Parbatsing. He was not on good terms with Raja Bhawanising of Sunth, who claimed sovereignty over him and complained to the Political Agent that the Thakor had introduced an infant into his house as his own son. The Thakor admitted that the child was not his. He however pleaded that it belonged to the family and that the other members of the Bhayat were willing that it should be adopted as his heir. The Raja failed to prove that he had any power to interfere with the Kadana Chief. Under these circumstances Government allowed the Thakor to adopt the child and declared his state independent of Sunth in 1871.

The adopted son died on 15th June 1886 and another boy from a Bhayat's family was adopted with the sanction of Government. Thakor Parbatsing died in 1889 and was

succeeded by the adopted son Chhatrasalji, the present ruler who was a minor at the time. During his minority, the State was managed by the Agency until 1901, when the Thakor Chhatrasalji was installed on the gadi by the Political Agent in public Darbar and invested with the powers of the State.

Thakor Chhatrasalji was born on the 28th January 1879 and educated in the Talukdari Girasia School at Wadhwan. He signalized the commencement of his administration by the establishment of a Dispensary, which has been a great boon to his wild Bhil subjects. The Dispensary has been named "Carmichael Dispensary." He has ruled the state wisely and well, and in appreciation of his specially good administration Government were pleased to promote him from the 4th to the 3rd Class permanently. He is thus entitled to a formal visit to and from H. E. the Governor and the Political Agent.

Rana Shri Chhatrasalji has received the unique distinction of being elected as a Representative Member of the Imperial Chamber of Princes at Delhi by the smaller states of the northern part of the Bombay Presidency, the 1st and 2nd class Princes being Ordinary Members of the Chamber in virtue of their rank and position.



RANA SHRI RANJIT SINHJI,
Thakor of Bhadarwa.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

BHADARWA.

(FOURTH CLASS STATE.)

Area.....27 *Square miles.*

Population.....8,885 (1911).

9,568 (1921).

Revenue.....60,000

This is a Fourth Class State in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Thakore, who is a Waghela Rajput, claims descent from Karan Waghela, the last Waghela Ruler of Gujarat. The founder of the house is Wagela Lunkaranji who captured Angadh near the bank of the river Mahi from the Kolis and became the ruler of 120 villages in Samvat year 1335, A. D 1279. Subsequently, in the Samvt year 1579, A. D. 1523, the head-quarter was shifted from Angadh to Jaspur, wherefrom it was again shifted to Bahidhara in Samvat year 1733, A. D. 1677. By this time most of the villages were taken away from the Thakores in the times of the Moguls and Maratha invasions, some were given as Jiwai to Bhayats and a few only were preserved as belonging to the state.

In Samvat 1778, A. D 1722, Rana Adesingji quarreled with his mother, and shifted the Gadi to Bhadarwa. Adesingji was succeeded by his son Dalpatsinji in Samvat 1837, A. D. 1781, who was soon after succeeded by his son Pratapsingji in Samvat 1839, A D, 1783.

Pratapsingji died in Samvat 1881, A. D. 1825, without leaving any male issue, and hence a dispute about succession arose between Jamalsingji and Sardarsingji, the two adopted sons of the widows of the deceased Thakore. Thakarani Takhatba who had adopted Jamalsingji took protection under Baroda Government, who taking advantage of the occasion secured some further rights about tribute etc., and recognized

Jamalsingji as the proper claimant for the Gadi. Sardarsingji then took to outlawry and began to harass the ryots, and took possession of Vankaner village. The British Government at last intervened, and settled the dispute between the two brothers through the appointment of a Punch in the year 1833 A. D. According to this settlement, Sardarsingji was allowed to retain Vankaner as Jiwai.

During the period of the quarrel between the two brothers, the tribute payable to the Baroda Government had fallen in arrears, and the Taluka in consequence was taken under management by the Baroda Government. In 1840 A. D. Thakor Jamalsingji died and his adopted son Vajesingji fought for succession, but the British Government did not recognize him, and declared Sardarsingji as the proper claimant. Vankaner was then joined to Bhadarwa by Sardarsingji, who became the sole ruler of the whole State. The attachment on the Taluka by the Baroda Government on account of the arrears of tribute was still in force, and was removed afterwards only through the pressure of the British Government. The management of the Taluka was however continued for some time by the British Government on account of the arrears of tribute.

Sardarsingji died in Samvat 1936, A. D. 1880, and a quarrel about succession again arose between his two sons Adesingji and Fatehsingji. Adesingji was recognized as the senior claimant. Adesingji died in Samvat 1944, A. D. 1888, without any male issue, and Fatehsingji was recognized as successor by the British Government. Fatesingji ruled for nearly 24 years and died without a male issue in Samvat 1968, A. D. 1912. He had one daughter, who has been married to the present Chief of Dhrangdhra.

Owing to mal-administration, the Taluka was taken under Government management in the year 1911 A. D. Fatehsingji was succeeded by his brother Rana Amarsingji, but the Taluka was continued under management till the

25th October 1917, when Rana Amarsingji was regularly installed on the Gadi by the Political Agent. Rana Amarsingji died soon after his investiture of the full powers of the State, and was succeeded by his son Rana Ranjitsinhji, the present ruler of the State on 27th February 1918.

Rana Ranjitsingji was born on 2nd October 1875. He has two Kumars. The heir-apparent K. S. Natwarsingji was born on 19th November 1903 and has received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, while the younger Kumar K. S. Sarupsingji was born on 27th December 1908 and is receiving his education at the Talukdari School, Godhra.

The State consists of fifteen villages covering an area of 27 square miles. The population consists of Brahmins, Banias, Rajputs, Kolis, and Musalmans,, and is 9,568 souls according to the census of 1921. Over and above this the State has got extensive wantas in the Baroda territory. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 60,000. The annual tribute payable to Baroda Government is Rs. 14,674 inclusive of Sarpav of Rs. 307.

The State has six schools inclusive of a Girls' School in Bhadarwa. It has its own Police. It had full civil jurisdiction, while in criminal matters the powers were restricted to those of a First Class Magistrate with committing powers. But in the recent classificatian the full civil jurisdiction has been reduced to Rs. 10,000, while the criminal powers have been enhanced to 3 years rigorous imprisonment & fine upto Rs. 5,000. The state has protested against the curtailment of the civil powers, and the final orders of Government are awaited.

During the time of the present Rana the following improvements have been made in the State:—

1. Primary Education has been made free throughout the State.
2. Regular Survey Settlement has been introduced into

NOTE.—Orders have since been received restoring the unlimited civil jurisdiction as before as a personal distinction.

the State, thereby abolishing the old undeserving taxes.

3. The ryots have been allowed to sell and mortgage and to make other encumbrances on state lands subject to certain restrictions.
4. Rights to trees in state occupied land have been conceded subject to the payment of a fixed fee.
5. Alienation inquiry into barkhali lands in the State is being made by an independent officer appointed by the Agency, and sanads are being issued to the holders concerned. The inquiry is nearing completion.
6. The Maswadi Vero levied in Bhadarwa proper, which was not revised since a century, has been revised after proper inquiry, and in order to enable people to build good houses, no vero has been applied as tax on the houses.
7. Rules about succession have been framed and duly promulgated in the State, and the heirship and other transfer cases, which were not duly enquired into previously, are now enquired into and dealt with in accordance with the rules.
8. There were long standing arrears of land revenue, which have been inquired into and most of them have been written off as irrecoverable, the rest being recovered in instalments, according to the capacity of the Khatedar.
9. The State has rendered necessary help to the paramount power at the time of the world-wide great war, both in men and money, according to its capacity.

The official address of the Chief is "Meherban Rana."

The State, though small, is connected by marriage ties with important States such as Dhrangdhra, Dharol, Ali Rajpur, Sayla etc.



THAKOR SHRI PUSHPSINHJI,
of Sanjeli

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

SANJELI.

(FIFTH CLASS STATE).

Area.....34 *Square Miles.*
Population.....2,743 (*1911*)
6 808 (*1921*)
Revenue.....56 000

This petty State is owned by a Chief of the clan of Songada Chohan Rajputs. The founder of the house appears to be Satrasalji or Chatrasalji, who in some remote period emigrated from Meywar. As the present Thakor is said to be 40th in descent from Satrasaljee, a period of more than 1,000 years must have elapsed since the settlement of these Rajputs in this part of Rewa Kantha. It is said that Satrassaljee reigned at Rajpur, a village near Kesarpur in the territory of the Raja of Baria in 1159, and that he and his successors held the northern districts of Baria till the time of Sardarsingji.

In quarrels with the Baria State, Thakor Bahadursing was slain in a fight. His successor Jagatsing sought the intervention and help of the British Government, and the Baria Chief agreed to allow the Sanjeli Chief to keep 12 villages within his own control and free of Baria. These villages now form the Taluka of Sanjeli consisting of 52 hamlets and are in his undisputed possession. The late Thakor Pratapsingji succeeded by adoption to the estate in 1858 and died in December 1901, leaving 3 sons, Ranjitsing, Pushpsing and Chhatrasing, aged 34, 10 and 2 years respectively. The elder Kumar Ranjitsing was deprived of the succession to the estate by order of the Government of India owing to his misconduct, and the next Kumar Pushpsing was recognized as the Thakor, who is now ruling the State. He has received his education in the Talukdari

School at Wadhwan. He was invested with the powers of the State on 5th January 1914.

During his minority the State was under Agency management, till the State was handed over to him on attaining majority. The town of Sanjeli has been provided with a dispensary in 1916.

The State enjoyed the rank and jurisdiction of 4th Class but in the recent gradation, it has been put in the 5th Class, *i. e.* can inflict 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 2,000 in criminal cases and hear civil suits upto Rs. 5000. The Thakor however protested against the revision of classification, and so the present ruler has been allowed to hear civil suits without any limit as a personal distinction, which his predecessor enjoyed, but he is not yet satisfied on account of the lowering of the rank of 4th Class.





THAKOR SHRI GANPAT SINHJI,
Umeta State.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

UMETHA.

(FIFTH CLASS STATE.)

Area.....*24 Square miles.*

Population.....*5,356 (Agency villages).*

5,367 (British villages).

Revenue.....*Rs. 53,800.*

This estate belongs to the Baria group of the Pandu Mewas. It is much detached from the other Talukas of the group and is situated in the extreme west on the banks of the Mahi river. It consists of two clusters of villages, one of five in the Kaira district and the other of nine under the Rewa Kantha Agency. Its origin dates partly from the close of the 15th and partly from the close of the 17th century.

According to the family accounts Jhanjharji, a Parihar Rajput flying from Champaner at the time of its capture (1484) by Mahomad Begada, took refuge in the Mahi woods, and drinking water from a Bhil, lost his caste. Soon afterwards, killing Jayasingji of Bilpar, he received from the Bhetashi chief a gift of 8 villages. About 200 years later (1694) the headman of Umetha, unable to save his villages from Koli robbers, called for help to Jhanjharji's descendant Dalpatsing, giving him 4 villages in reward. At the division (1751) between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa, the Peshwa got five, and the Gaekwar seven villages.

In 1812 and 1820 the Umetha Thakor was classed among the Mahikantha tributaries, and his tribute fixed at Rs. 5,000 to the British and 2,552 to the Gaekwar. The group of seven villages in a broad bend of the Mahi, covers an area of 24 miles and yields a revenue of about Rs. 50,000. Its soil is light and yields good crops of cotton, oil seed, sugarcane, millet and rice.

It has a dispensary and 3 schools for boys and girls. The Chief's name is Thakor Shri Ganpatsingji, who enjoys 5th class jurisdiction in 9 villages under the Agency.



THAKOR SHRI RANJITSINHJI OF JAMBUGHODA.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

NARUKOT—JAMBUGHODA.

(FIFTH CLASS STATE.)

Area.....*143 Square Miles.*

Population..... *8,487 (1911)*

9,540 (1921)

Revenue.....*Rs. 1,00,000.*

This petty state is owned by a Chief of the Baria clan, and is chiefly inhabited by Naikdas and Kolis, formerly notorious robbers and bandits. The Thakor himself claims to be a Parmar Rajput descended from a family residing in Dhar in Central India. The State came under the control of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in 1826, but the Gaekwar's officer was allowed to collect a small annual tribute. In 1833 this officer compelled the Chief to make over half his revenue to the Gaikwar's Government. The exaction of this amount caused a rising, which was only put down by a British force with much difficulty. The Chief then asked for British protection, and offered to pay half his revenue to Government. This offer was accepted, the revenue received being spent on the administration of the State, which was under British management till the year 1917. After the establishment of order in 1837 the people remained wonderfully free from crime, until in 1858, excited by the movement of rebel troops along the border, and joined by some of Tatia Topi's men, the Naikdas rose and plundered the Government Thana at Narukot. The revolt was put down in 1859. Nine years later a Naikda named Joria claimed supernatural powers and raised a serious disturbance, which had to be put down by the use of regular troops. Since then order has remained undisturbed.

Before 1894 the State was treated as a Taluka subordinate to the Collectorate of the Panchmahals, but since then it has beeu transferred to the Rewa Kantha Agency. After a period of 80 years of British management Government saw the advisability of handing over the administration to the Chief, Gambhirsinghji Dipsinghji, on 16th June 1917, and after his demise his son Ranjitsinghji succeeded him. He was installed on 2nd February 1918. During the period of Agency management, the young Thakore was given decent English education in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was also given varied experience in the different branches of administration.

He has been granted the powers of a First Class Magistrate with powers to inflict rigorous imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2000 in criminal matters, and to hear civil suits upto the value of Rs. 5,000.

Before year 1912–13 these was a system of plough assessment, but the survey has since been introduced and the fixed survey assessment is now being recovered instead of plough assessment, the maximum and minimum rates of assessments being Rs. 3 and Rs. $1\frac{1}{4}$ per acre respectively.

In recognition of his installation after 80 years' British management, the late Thakor Gambhirsinghji promised a remission of 1/3 assessment to his poor ryots for 10 years from the date of his installation. The present Thakor has followed the footsteps of his father as regards the concession.

For forest revenue, regular working plan system has been introduced by the Forest Settlement officers in the State.

The primary education in the State has made wonderful progress during the last decade, with the result that the State which had only one school before, has now got 6 in all with a pretty large number of students.

The Naikdas and Kolis, a troublesome element, have now been cowed down by the strong hand of the British Government, and they are now leading a business like and ordinary life of peaceful peasants. The Government on consideration of the administrative ability of the present Chief Ranjitsingji have withdrawn the British Police post of long standing, and the State has now its own Police.

There are two made roads in the State (1) Jambughoda Bodeli Road and (2) Jambughoda Sivrajpur road with a length of 7 and 11 miles respectively. These two roads, combined with the trunk road of 18 miles, have opened this tract for traffic purposes, and this fact is largely responsible for the large increase in the state income, viz. from Rs. 15,000 in 1903 to Rs. 1,00,000 in 1920. These roads were formerly under the management of the Government P. W. D., but now the management has been handed over to the State. The construction of this trunk road has cost the State an expense of Rs. 125,000. The State is connected with the following Railway Stations.

Bodeli at a distance of 7 miles from the State head-quarter Jambughoda.

Shivrajpur	Do.	10	Do.
Jhajwa	,,	10	,,
Jhanta	,,	8	,,
Jetpur	,,	7	,,
Jabugam	,,	7	,,

The State has also got a public library. The young Chief is to be congratulated on his obtaining the management of his State free from all encumbrances after having been in the hands of Government for nearly a century, and it shows the magnanimity of Government policy.





RANA SHRI KHUSHAL SINHJI,
Minor Chief of Mandwa.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8



THAKOR KESAR KHAN OF VAJIRIA.

A2731 Lakshmi Art, Bombay 8

OTHER PETTY STATES.

The other petty states of some importance are Mandwa and Vajiria both in the 5th Class. They are in the Sankheda Mewas group. Bhadarwa, Umetha and three others of the Pandu Mewas group were originally included in the Mahi-Kantha settlement and were transferred to the RewaKantha in 1827. There are in all 52 estates in the two Mewases; some of them observe the custom of primogeniture and others of equal division. Some exercise petty jurisdictional powers. In 1889-1890 the Government of India exempted from payment of nazarana many small subdivided estates having no jurisdictional powers.

In 1882 and 1892 the Thakors of the two Mewases entered into arrangement by which they transferred the management of opium and abkari in their estates to the British Government on condition of payment of duty and pecuniary compensation respectively to them.

The following short account is given of the states in the two Mewáses.

SANKHEDA MEWAS.

Area.....*311½ Square Miles.*
Population.....*47,554(1911)*
53,827 (1921)
Revenue.....*Rs. 3,69,650*

This is a cluster of petty estates on the banks of the Narbada River, owned by chiefs of Rajput extraction; some have retained their Rajput customs and caste, while others have embraced Mahomedanism under Mussalman pressure. The latter still keep up a few of the Hindu customs and are called Molesalams. These estates date from the fall of Pawagadh (1484), when the Rajput power was broken by the Mussalmans, and the Rajput gentry betook themselves to the difficult country between the rivers Orsang and Narbada and to the banks of the Mahi. Those who went to the south lived in the vicinity of Sankheda, a town in the territory of the Gaekwar, which has given its name to the possessions "Mewas" of these petty landed proprietors. Those who went to the north and west similarly formed the "Pandu Mewas" round the village of Pandu.

At first there were eight families in the Sankheda Mewas, but in course of time they became subdivided, and at the psesent day they number 26 estates. Early in the eighteenth century when the Moghal authority was weakened and Maratha supremacy not established, the Sankheda Chiefs were able to spread their power over the rich plains of Gujarat, but the increased power of Baroda drove them back, and laid them under an annual tribute, which was never paid except on compulsion. In 1822 the disorder was so great that the British Government had to intervene. The Chiefs engaged to live peaceably and to pay the tribute fixed by the British Agent to the

Gaekwar, while the latter agreed to acknowledge their independence in their own states and to respect their rights in the villages in Baroda territory. The petty chiefs have since given no trouble. They have paid their tributes regularly and accepted the Political Agent's settlement of their boundary and succession disputes. Some of them have been invested with small jurisdictional powers, which they exercise subject to the supervision of the Agency Courts. Mandwa and Vajiria are the largest of the states, a list of which, arranged according to their sections, is as follows:—

Family.	Estate.	Revenue.	Caste.
		Rs.	
CHOHAN	1 Mándva* (a)	58,400	Hindu
(7)	2 Gad Boriad* (a)	25,500	,,
	3 Shanor* (a)	16 000	,,
	4 Agar* (a)	23,500	Molesalàm
	5 Sindhiàpara (a)	5,300	,,
	6 Vanmala* (a)	16,000	,,
	7 Alwa.....(a)	8,800	,,
RATHOD			
(7)	1 Vajiria* (a) ...	38,000	Molesalam
	2 Chorangla (a) ...	16,000	Hindu
	3 Nangam (b) ...	3,000	Molesalam
	4 Vâsan Sevada (a)	8,000	,,
	5 Bihora (a) ...	2,000	,,
	6 Dudhpur (a) ...	700	,,
	7 Vohra (a) ...	9,700	,,
CHAVDA.			
(2)	1 Bhilodia (b) ...	17,000	Hindu
	2 Ràmpura (b) ...	12,200	,,
KORI.			
(3)	1 Jiralkamsoli (b) ...	10,000	Molesalam
	2 Chudesar (b) ...	3,600	,,
	3 Nàlia (b)	1,000	,,

Family.	Estate.	Revenue.	Caste.
DAIMA.			
(4)	1 Virpur Vasan (b)..	34,000	Malesalam
	2 Uchàd* (a) ...	24,000	,,
	3 Rengan (b) ...	2,500	,,
	4 Vadia Virampara (a)	750	,,
SOLANKI.			
(1)	I Nasvádi* (a) ...	18,000	Hindu
PARMAR.			
(1)	1 Palásni (a) ...	9,500	Hindu
PADHIAR.			
(1)	1 Pan Talàvdi (a)	6,200	Hindu
	Approximate Total	3,69,650	

The whole of this territory is under the supervision of an Agency Thanadar and is protected by the Agency Police. The Head-quarters of the Thana is at Wadia, a village on the northern bank of the Narbada. The largest town in this Mewàs is Chándod, which is joint between H. H. the Gaekwar and the Rana of Mandwa, a position which is productive of great friction and trouble. It is held in great veneration by the Hindus.



NOTE.—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

* These are granted petty jurisdictional powers as shown in detailed Statement.

PANDU MEWAS.

Area.....*134 Square Miles.*

Population.....*20,651 (1911)*
23,056 (1921)

Revenue.....*Rs. 2,00,000*

As the Sankheda Mewás Estates are situated near the banks of the Narbada, so the Pandu Mewás estates border on the Mahi River. They are also 26 in number and cover a frontage of 58 miles along the river's banks. The Pandu Mehwás estates form five groups, the chiefs of which are (1) Rajputs, (2) Barias of mixed Koli and Rajput descent, (3) Kolis, (4) Patidars and (5) Mahomedans. The whole stretch of country was originally in the hands of the Kolis, but the Rajputs forced their way in, when driven from Chàmpànер. For three centuries they took advantage of the weakness of successive rulers to harry the rich surrounding plains. The two largest estates, Bhadarwa and Umetha, with a few others, were placed under the protection of a British officer by the Gaekwar's agreements of 1812 and 1820, and the remainder were placed under the control of the Political Agent by the convention of 1825. The assessment of tribute on them payable to Baroda was unfortunately fixed at a high figure, and this circumstance, coupled with family sub-divisions and the want of cultivating power, have reduced most of the chiefs and their estates to a miserable point of poverty. The following is a list of

the Pandu Mewas estates arranged according to the castes of their chiefs:—

Caste.	State.	Revenue.
RAJPUTS. (10)		
Waghela ...	1. *Bhadarwa (a)	55,000
Solanki ...	2. *Chhaliar (a)	12,000
,, ...	3. Vakhtapur (b)	1,400
,, ...	4. Rajpur ... (a)	600
,, ...	5. Dhari (b)	4,350
Parmar and Maratha ...	6. Raika..... (b)	4 000
Rathod ...	7. Itwad..... (b)	1,400
,, ...	8. Moti Varnoli (a)	750
,, ...	9. Nani Varnoli (a)	500
Waghela ...	10. Poicha..... (b)	1,600
BARIAS. (7)		
Padhiar ...	1. *Umetha..... (a)	53,800
Parmar ...	2. *Sihora..... (a)	30,700
,, ...	3 Kanoda..... [b)	2,300
,, ...	4. Varnolmal..... (b)	1,230
,, ...	5. Nahara..... (b)	75
,, ...	8. Jumkha..... (a)	450
Solanki ...	7. Amrapur..... (b)	500
KOLIS. (7)	1. Anghad..... (b)	8,000
	2. Mevli..... (b)	6,500
	3. Gotardi..... (b)	700
	4. Kasla Paginu Muvadu..... (b)	300
	5. Moka Paginu Muvadu..... (b)	400
	6. Gothda..... (b)	4,500
	7. Jesar..... (b)	450

*These are granted jurisdictional powers as shown in detailed Statement.

Caste.	State	Revenue.	
PATIDARS, (1)	1. Dodka..... (b)	3,600	
MAHOMEDANS. (1)	1. Pandu..... (b)	4,000	
	Approximate Total.	1,99 105	

Note:—Those marked (a) have the custom of primogeniture, while those marked (b) sub-divide.

The whole of this territory is, like the Sankheda Mewas, under the supervision of an Agency Thanadar and is protected by the Agency Police, with the exception of the States of Bhadarwa and Umetha, which are not under the Thanadar and have their own separate police and jurisdiction. The Thakor of Bhádarwa enjoys the rank of a 4th Class Chief and exercises the powers of inflicting 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 5 000 in criminal cases and hearing civil suits upto the value of Rs. 10,000, while Umetha is in the 5th Class with the power to inflict rigorous imprisonment for 2 years and fine upto Rs. 2,000, and to hear civil suits upto Rs. 5,000. The head-quarters of Pandu Thana is at Pandu, a village on the banks of the Kavach river, an affluent of the Mahi.

LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The land as a rule belongs to the Chiefs, except where it is alienated. There are several classes of alienated lands. (1) Giras or Jiwak i. e. granted as appanange to cadets of ruling families. (2) Inam i. e. granted for long or faithful service. (3) Patawat, granted on condition of rendering military or other service. (4) Devasthan, for maintenance of temples. (5) Dharmada, charitable gifts, (6) Chakariat, granted for service to the community or the State.

Lands of the first three classes are generally subject to payment of small annual amounts under the name of Jama, Salami, Tank, or Foj Vero.

2. It is a recognised and universal custom to provide for the maintenance of younger members of Chiefs' families by setting apart villages or lands sufficient to keep up their position. This assignment is called their Kapal Giras. Inam and Patawat tenures have a different origin.

3. When the Rajputs or other strangers overran the country, their leaders keeping the lion's share for themselves, distributed part of the land among their followers either without any condition attached or on promise of help in times of wars, or in the administration of the state in time of peace. Those of the military classes serve with a certain number of horsemen as guards of honour, whenever the Chiefs go out of their territories on pilgrimages or other peaceful errands. They are also bound to attend the Chiefs on festive or ceremonial occasions and thus to add to the grandeur of the Rajas' procession on the Dasera or other holidays. A Chief may resume a Patawat holding, at his pleasure, on the ground of the non-performance of service or other conditions, or on account of failure of heirs. Jivak grants are hereditary holdings as of right, and are divisible among descendants. They are resumed on failure of heirs, but sometimes the holder is allowed on payment of Nazarana to adopt a successor.

4. Alienated lands are not supposed to be sold to other persons, as such disposal defeats the object of the grant, but the principle does not seem to have been rigidly observed. Various holdings or portions of them have passed into the hands of money lenders and others within the last century, as no hard and fast rules were ever promulgated on the subject. The broad rule which Government have laid down is that lands liable for the payment of tribute should not be sold or otherwise disposed of. Recently in some states enquiries into the titles of alienated lands have been made and possession is confirmed or disturbed, or subjected to the payment of Salami according to the length of possession or strength of proof of title under certain prescribed Rules. The Agency has also similar rules for the areas under its supervision.

5. In the larger states the revenue is collected by Thandars or Mahalkaris, who are placed in charge of subdivisions called Talukas, Praganas, or Mahals. The smaller chiefs personally supervise the collection, assisted by petty officials or the village Banias. Holders of petty patches of lands, whose income is barely enough to meet their wants, keep a home farm (Gharkhed) which is tilled by themselves or their servants.

6. There are various systems of revenue collection, i.e.—

(*a*) Bighoti.—Cash assessment per acre or Bigha fixed according to survey measurement and classification of soil.

(*b*) Khatabandi.—The holdings are roughly measured into Bighas or Kumbhas and the assessment is fixed at certain cash rates on the bigha or Kumbha according to the quality of land or produce. This is variable at discretion.

(*c*) Halbandi or plough tax.—This is levied from the most backward classes, the Bhils, Naikdas, and Kolis, who generally live among hills or forest

tracts. A certain cash amount is levied on pairs of bullocks possessed by them irrespective of the actual extent of land cultivated.

(*d*) In some of the states a certain number of villages are held by the headmen on what is called Udhad, Ijara or Ankadia tenure. The State receives from them a lump sum only, for the whole village, while the individual collection from the cultivators is made by the headmen. The length and terms of tenure vary according to the circumstances of each case. Some are hereditary, while others are for specified periods liable to revision or resumption.

(*e*) Bhagbatai, i.e. crop-share system. Either a share of the grain or its equivalent in coin is levied by the Chief under this system.

These are the five principal systems of revenue collections. In the first four, cash recoveries are made, while in the fifth the State receives a share of the crops. When the crops are ready to cut, the State officials or the Thakors themselves examine each field and with the help of a Panch or experts make and record an estimate of the crop, which is locally called the Kaltar. In some cases the estimate is made after the crop is reaped and harvested. In Kathiawar the state share is generally separated when the grain is ready, and is afterwards sold by the State in open market; but here in the Rewa Kantha, the State receives only the equivalent in cash according to the ruling price of grain. The State share varies according to the season, the kind of grain and the honesty of assessors. It generally amounts to $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$, but in addition to the share certain cesses under various names as Havaldari, Sukhdi, Kharajat, &c., are sometimes levied, and the cultivators under this system are left pretty much to the tender mercies of the State officials. Where there are clear shares, without any cesses, the inconveniences are absent.

7. Some of the rudest and most indolent Bhils and

Kolis living in the forests and near the hills resort to the simpler mode of producing grain. Instead of taking the trouble of tilling the land by means of the plough, they simply clear and prepare the ground by burning process, of which there are two species, Dajhia and Jhumta, or Walra and Bantia. For the former the cultivator selects a patch of ground, cuts as much wood as is necessary for the purpose in the neighbourhood, brings it to the selected patch of ground and burns it there. Afterwards he turns up the ashes with an axe and sows his seed. For a Jaumta or Bantia, a bit of a hill slope is selected and all the trees standing on it are burnt down, after which the ashes are turned up and the seed sown. In both cases the state revenue is levied according to the area sown. Both systems are wasteful and destructive of the forest property of the state and are calculated to encourage indolence. They are, therefore, discouraged as much as possible.

8. An acre is equal to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bighas. The extent of a Kumbha varies in different localities. In some places it is equal to 2 Bighas and in others to 5 Bighas. According to present survey measurements the exact relative dimensions are as follows:—

1 Acre =43,560 sq. ft.
=17,810 cubits.
1 Kumbha=43,264 sq. ft.
16,900 cubits.
1 Bigha= 25,600 sq. ft.
=10,000 cubits.

9. Old Kumbhas or Najaria Kumbhas, which are prevalent in a few petty States, are nearly three times the present survey Kumbha.

10. The incidence of Halbandi collection is as follows:-

Rajpipla	Rs.	4	rising to	Rs.	18	per plough.
Balasinor	,,	5	,,	,,	$5\frac{3}{4}$	,,
Sunth	,,	4	,,	,,	20	,,
Sanjeli	,,	4	,,	,,	20	,,

For Dajhia and Jhumta cultivation the assessment varies from Rs. 2 to 3 per acre.

11. Besides the above systems, there is a special method of deriving revenue from alluvial lands. Such lands are not given on the ordinary permanent occupancy tenure, but are leased out annually or for a term of years according to the character of the land.

12. In the Bhagbatai or crop-share system, the share of the State is either $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the crop supplemented by various cesses.

13. Such cesses are levied under other tenures also. There are no hard or fast rules on the subject and their imposition and incidence vary in different States. They are enumerated below :—

1. Hari Ghi.
2. Desai Chirdan.
3. Desai Vero.
4. Garasia Vero.
5. Chirdan Dasgamna.
6. Lagan Mandvo (marriage tax).
7. Natra Vero (Remarriage tax).
8. Doli Mahuda.
9. Jhumpdi Vero.
10. Janana Vero.
11. Diwali Vero.
12. Rajput Vero or Jama.
13. Chirda Vero.
14. Khichdi Vero.
15. Sukhdi Vero.
16. Kunvar Sukhdi.
17. Chandla Vero.
18. Chauth.
19. Khajru.
20. Ped.
21. Raso.

14. In addition to these, there are other taxes on artizans or traders' shops under various names, too numerous to mention.

LOCAL FUNDS.

In the Rewa Kantha Agency there are three Local Funds viz:—

1. The Mewas Administration Fund.
2. The Education Pension Fund.
3. The Agency General Fund.

1. MEWAS ADMINISTRATION FUND.

It is made up of contributions at the rate of 6¼ percent of revenue from the Talukdars of the Mewas towards the cost of Thana and Hazur Establishments supervising them, interest on Government Promissory Notes, Law and Justice, cattle pound receipts, Education Fees, Opium and Abkari revenues, Survey recoveries and other miscellaneous items.

The previous rate of 4½ percent has been raised to 6¼ percent to improve the condition of the Fund, allowing the Talukdars to recoup themselves by an additional assessment of half an anna in the rupee from their tenants as per Government Resolution No. 4995 dated 21st August 1913, Political Department.

The income is applied to the maintenance of Thandars and their establishments and of establishment entertained in the offices of the District Deputy Political Agent and the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, maintenance of jails, schools, dispensaries and vaccinators, famine relief, public works, survey charges and other miscellaneous expenses connected with the administration of the Mewas District.

2. THE EDUCATION PENSION FUND.

The Education Pension Fund consists of contributions from the States for the pensions of school masters at one anna per rupee of the sanctioned pay of the post.

3. THE AGENCY GENERAL FUND.

The Agency General Fund is composed of the Education Fund and the Talukdari School Fund.

(a) The former is made up of contributions from the States in proportion to the amount of their gross income to defray the salaries of the Deputy Educational Inspector and his establishment.

(b) The Vajiria Talukdari School Fund is converted into the Talukdari School Fund, the school having been shifted from Vajiria to Godhra. The Fund consists of contributions by Government and the Educational Pension Fund as grants, kumar's school fees, interest on Government Securities and other miscellaneous receipts including fines.

The following table gives a rough outline of the income and expenditure of the above Funds.

Mewas Administration Fund.

Receipts.	Rs.	Expenditure.	Rs.
Contributions ...	18 250	General Administration	11,400
Interest	8,450	Excise	600
Law and Justice ...	3,200	Law and Justice ...	450
Cattle Pounds ...	1,500	Jails	1,000
Education	500	Cattle Pounds	400
Miscellaneous ...	3,100	Education	8,000
Extraordinary and debt	500	Medical (Dispensaries	3,500
Survey recoveries ...	650	and Vaccinators	
Opium	15,900	Famine Relief	
Abkari	80	Public Works	5,900
		Refunds	400
		Extraordinary and Debt including investments	14,900
		Survey Charges ...	760
		Opium expenses ...	40

Besides the cash balance the Fund holds Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 2,95,500.

Education Pension Fund.

Receipts... 9,600 Charges 11,900

The Fund holds Government Promissory Notes of the value of Rs. 1,67,200.

Agency General Fund.

	Receipts.			Charges.
Education Fund... ...	2,400	...	...	... 2.200
Talukdari School Fund...	6,000	...	...	... 5,000

The Funds hold Government Promissory Notes worth Rs. 19,400 and Rs. 43,900 respectively.

EDUCATION.

According to the Hindu scriptures, it was the primary duty of the Brahman class to learn and to teach—a profession not followed by any other classes.

Accordingly before the introduction of state education most villages of some importance had their private indigenous schools taught by Brahmans, and in villages unprovided with such schools stray Brahmins sometimes opened temporary classes during the rainy season. For two or three of the rainy months and at harvest times the Brahman teacher was generally paid in grain and sometimes in money. His total receipts varied from Rs. 50 to 75 per annum. Private schools in towns were mostly established by the forefathers of the present Brahman teachers. On entering the school a boy offered 8 annas to the goddess of learning, Saraswati. Everyday that he attended, he brought the teacher a handful of grain, and on holidays 1 pice in addition. When he was going to be married, his teacher got Re. 1. Boys seldom stayed at these schools after 12 years of age. Girls, as a rule, did not attend any school. Between 6 and 8 years, boys were taught native numerial tables "Anks." Afterwards they learnt to write by tracing letters on sanded boards and by writing characters with wet chalk on black boards. They seldom learnt writing well, but mental aritmetic was taught to perfection, and this part of their teaching has been since adopted in state schools. In the indigenous schools, boys went to their teachers dwelling, and as the house was often small, the pupils sat in a group at the side of the street in front of the door in the morning and evenings, working sums or shouting arithmetical tables. The position of the masters, and the religious elements in some parts of their instruction greatly helped them in their work. Only the Brahmins and the trading class attached any importance to education, because it helped them in their daily vocations. The other classes of the population were generally indifferent.

2. State education on the modern principles was introduced, when the British supremacy was firmly established in Rewa Kantha. In 1864-65 there were 13 schools, 11 for boys and two for girls, with a total number of 1023 pupils. In 1878-79, i. e. 13 years later, the number of schools had risen to 67 and the number of pupils to 3 448, or an average of one school for every 52 villages. Excluding superintendence charge, the total expenditure on account of these state schools was Rs. 17,230. These schools were supervised by the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals, in addition to his charge, under the orders of the Educational Inspector N. D. and the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency.

3. Out of the 67 schools, in sixty-six Gujarati only was taught, and in one Hindustani. Of the Gujarati schools, three were for girls in the towns of Nandod, Lunavada and Balasinor, which contain a trading and well-to-do class of inhabitants.

Of the 3,448 pupils in the Rewa Kantha schools 949 or 27·5 p. c. were Brahmans, 184 or 5·3 p. c. were Kshatris, 3 or ·08 p. c. were Kayasths and Parbhus, 740 or 21·4 p. c. were traders, i. e. Vanias, Bhatias, and Modhias, 55 or 1·5 p. c. were Jains or Shrawaks, 694 or 20·1 p. c. were cultivators, i. e. Kunbis and Kolis.

230 or 6·6 craftsmen, i. e. goldsmiths, carpenters and blacksmiths.

152— 4·4 Personal servants i. e. Dhobis, Bhistis and Mochis.

124— 2·6 Bards and genialogists.

208 — 6·03 Musalmans.

5— Parsis.

5— Hill tribesmen.

3— Portuguese.

There were no Dhedh or Bhangi pupils.

4. Twenty-five years later, i. e. in 1903-04, the number of schools had risen to 146 of which half the number was in the first class State of Rajpipla, which also could boast of a High School. Fifteen years later, i. e. in 1918, there were 223 schools of all sorts attended by 13 940 pupils. The amount spent on education was about Rs. 1,07,200, the cost being borne by the States. In 1920-21, the number of schools was 238 & the cost of education was Rs. 1,59,441. No school fees are charged in the States of Chhota Udepur, Baria, Sunth-Rampur, Balasinor, Bhadarwa, Jambughoda and Sanjeli. It is almost compulsory in Jambughoda. Elementary physical education is imparted in almost all the schools, but there is nothing like manual training in any of the schools. Gardening is however done to some extent in some of the big schools.

Special attention is paid to moral instruction. Religious instruction as such is not imparted in any school, but Kuran is taught in some of the private Madressas and something of Sanskrit is taught in the Pathshalas of Lunavada, Chanod and Nandod.

The administration and control of the schools in the Rajpipla and Baria States have been handed over to the States concerned, while all the rest are under the supervision of the Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch-mahals. Inspection however of the schools in Baria rests with the Educational Department. The States as a rule bear the expenses of their respective schools. The State authorities are always consulted before submitting the budget proposals, which are accepted by the various states. These proposals are then submitted by the Deputy through the Educational Inspector N. D. to the Political Agent, who is the final sanctioning authority as regards schools under the control of the Department.

There were 17 private schools in the Agency in 1918 with 759 pupils. Every village has got a school committee consisting of 5 or 6 members, who are expected to render immediate and necessary help to the school master.

There is only one High School at Nandod, which is attended by 450 pupils. The anglo-Vernacular schools at Lunavada and Baria teach the High School standards in addition to the Middle School Standards. Altogether there are six Anglo-Vernacular schools.

TALUKDARI SCHOOL.

The Talukdari School at Godhra is also an Anglo-Vernacular school for the special purpose of teaching the sons of petty Talukdars of the Agency, who cannot afford to go to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot, or the Talukdari Schools at Wadhwan or Sadra. There are now 16 students in this school. It was at first located at Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewas, but was brought to Godhra in 1908, where a new building was constructed by contributions from the Chiefs and Talukdars of the Rewa Kantha Agency. It was opened by the then Governor Lord Sydenham, in a great gathering of Chiefs and Talukdars. Since then the school passed through good and bad times until 1920, when Mr. Abbot tried to put it on a better financial basis. He collected funds for the award of scholarships to Kumars from States, whose financial condition did not permit them to receive better education. The students in this school study upto anglo vernacular standard IV, when they are sent to the Telang High School at Godhra.

The school fees of the Kumars are regulated according to the revenue of the State. The minimum is Rs. 60, and the maximum is Rs. 200. The cost of boarding of a Kumar per term comes to about Rs. 175, including a servant. Without a servant it comes to about Rs. 150.

Donations to the school Fund are Rs. 1201, and they will continue for a period of ten years from 1920 to 1930. The interest on accumulated funds is about Rs. 1800 a year.

Government give an annual grant of Rs. 2,000. The total expenditure of the school comes to about Rs. 7,000 approximately, so that each Kumar's education costs Rs. 500 per annum.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

As regards primary education, it may be said that much remains yet to be done. The Deputy Educational Inspector records in his latest Annual Report the following observations :—

"1. There are 255 schools with 16 610 pupils against 249 and 15,519 respectively last year. The increase is due to the increase in schools in the two Mewases.

"2. The average cost per pupil comes to Rs. 45 in secondary and Rs. 9 in primary schools. This is quite very low as compared with Rs. 57 and Rs. 15 in the Panch Mahals, since the salaries of teachers have not increased to a desirable extent in many States, especially Lunawada, Balasinor and others.

"3. With the exception of a few big schools, Agency schools as a rule being located in small villages, inhabited by most backward classes, are found lacking in appliances for physical exercises. Boys are simply drilled for want of them. A few schools have gardens, wherever there are water facilities.

"4. Every possible opportunity has been turned to impart moral instruction during school lessons. The Koran is taught in private Madressas. Sanskrit is well taught in Pathshalas at Lunawada, Nandod and Chandod.

"5. There are two hostels one at Nandod and the other at Godhra for sons of Talukdars. At Nandod there are 32 and in the Talukdari school there are 18 resident pupils.

"6. Conferences of teachers were encouraged in big villages with a view to further education and try to get over the difficulties of teachers on the spot.

"7. As a matter of fact salaries in all state schools, with a happy exception of Chhota Udepur and two Mewases, are comparatively very low, especially in Lunawada, and so it is very hard to secure good teachers for their schools. Even the trained hands grumble very much on account of their low salaries and consequent hard lot, as compared with their brethren in British Districts. I am glad to say that the Chhota Udepur State takes a great deal of interest in educational matters. It is the only state where there is a trained headmaster with the highest salary obtainable by a trained hand. All the States should now try their best to improve the salaries of the poorly paid innocent and humble school masters, who have to pass their life at many important social and other sacrifices. There are certain corner and bad climate villages, where salaries are necessarily to be raised to induce masters to continue in their posts against all odds.

Primary education for girls.

"8. There are 19 girls' schools with 1710 pupils against 1536 last year. In addition to these 841 girls attend boys' schools. There is thus an increase in this important part of primary education. There are 61 women teachers, of whom 18 are trained and the rest 43 are unqualified.

"9. The same pitiable tale has to be told about the sad lot of female teachers, as their salaries are comparatively very low. The big girls' school at Lunawada cannot secure the services of a good trained hand for want of adequate salary for the Head Mistress.

Training of teachers.

"10. The number of trained teachers is less than one third. States should provide adequate scholarships and offer reasonably good salaries to meet this want, otherwise the want is bound to continue. The scholarships offered by Lunawada State were small, and the conditional salaries were very small, and so the scholarships were not accepted by scholars. It would be just in keeping with the times, if they provide good scholarships with prospects for good salaries to have trained hands. There is a great deal of discontent among trained hands, since their brethren in Local Board schools get much higher salaries with much brighter hopes for the future. All the trained and untrained hands have been daily requesting me to take them up in L. B. schools, as their salaries are quite very low and meagre."

BACKWARD AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

There are no special schools for the aboriginals, but 2192 of this class attend the ordinary schools. 12 teachers of this class are servin ; in different schools. One low caste class is attached to the Lunavada Main school, which has got 23 pupils. There is a Dhedh evening class at Nandod, which has got 26 pupils. In addition to these 150 pupils attend the ordinary schools.

COST OF EDUCATION.

The following statement shows the cost of education and percentage to population and revenue in the different states of the Agency.

State.	Revenue.	Population.	Number of schools.	Expenditure on education.	Incidence of school to population.	Percentage of expenditure on education to revenue.
Rajpipla.	22,60,000	1,68,454	89	73,393	1,891	3-1/5
Chhota Udepur.	10,00,000	1,25,746	31	13,926	4,056	1⅓
Baria	9,50,000	1,37,289	16	12 777	10,560	1⅓
Lunavada ...	5,55,500	83,242	14	12,131	5,946	2-1/5
Balasinor ...	2,68,800	44,073	15	9,722	2,938	3⅔
Sunth Rampur	2,78,000	70,964	13	8 730	5,458	3
Kadâna ...	77,000	15,377	3	1,575	5,125	2
Bhadarwa ...	60,000	9,568	6	2,400	1,594	4
Sanjeli	56,000	6,808	2	799	3,404	1½
Umetha ...	53,800	5 356	3	1,533	1,452	3
Jambughoda ...	1,00,000	9,540	5	4,800	1,908	4-4/5
Sankheda Mewas	3,75,000	53,827	25	11,355	2,070	3
Pandu Mewas ... (Excluding Bhadarwa and Umetha).	92,500	23,056	16	6,300	1,647	7
Total...	61,26,600	7,53 306	238	159441	3 279	2·4

It shows that while some progress has been made in the last 20 years, there is still much room for further improvement, and that the States ought to pay a larger share of attention and their finances to the fundamental question of educating the masses and paying adequate salaries to the masters than they have done hitherto, if they are to keep their pace with the contiguous British Districts.

AGENCY COURTS

Name of Court.	Powers.	
	Political.	Civil.
1. Court of Political Agent.	Control and general supervision over all States and hearing appeals against orders passed by subordinate offices and Courts.	(a) Hearing appeals against the decisions of lower courts. (b) Revisional powers.
2. Court of Assistant Political Agent.	General control and supervision over petty Talukas specially put under him.	(a) Original suits to any extent. (b) Hearing appeals against the decisions of Thandars under him.
3. Court of Deputy Political Agent.	Do. Do. over the petty states of the Mewas, Bhadarwa and Umetha.	Do. Do.
4. Thandar Sankheda Mewas.		Hearing suits up to the value of Rs. 3000.
5. Thandar Pandu Mewas.		Hearing suits up to the value of Rs. 1000
6. Head Karkun Dodka Mewas.		

AND THEIR POWERS.

	Court of appeal.		
Criminal.	Political.	Civil.	Criminal.
Sessions Judge and District Magistrate.	Government.	Government.	(a) Court of Commissioner N. D. in all but murder cases. (b) Government in murder cases.
First Class Magistrate.	Political Agent.	Political Agent.	Political Agent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Second Class Magistrate.	Deputy Political Agent.	Deputy Political Agent.	Do.
Do.			
3rd Class Magistrate.		Do.	Do.

CLASSES AND POWERS OF STATES.

1st Class.—Full; only in criminal matters the permission of the Polltical Agent is required to try any British subject for capital offences.

Civil-To any extent.

2nd Class.—Full, with the following reservation, i. e. in criminal matters, the permission of the Political Agent is required to try British or other foreign subject for capital offences.

Civil–To any extent.

3rd Class.—In criminal matters seven years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

Civil–to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

4th Class.—Criminal—Three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 5 000.

Civil.—to the extent of Rs. 10,000.

5th Class.—Criminal. Two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 2,000.

Civil—to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

6th Class.—Criminal. Three months rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 200.

Civil upto Rs. 500.

7th Class.—Criminal—15 days rigorous imprisonment and fine to the extent of Rs. 25.

Civil–none.



DETAILED PARTICULARS
of
States and Talukas.



DETAILED PARTICULARS OF

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
1	Rajpipla	His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji	30-1-90	Rajput Gohel
2	Chhota Udepur	Maharawal Shri Fatehsinhji	23-10-84	Rajput Chohan.
3	Baria	Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Ranjitsinhji	10 7-86	Do. Do.
4	Lunavada	Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsinhji, K. C. I. E.	28-8 61	Rajput Solanki.
5	Balasinor	Babi Shri Jamiat khanji	10-11-94	Mahomedan Babi.
6	Sunth.....	Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji ...	24-3-81	Rajput Powar
7	Kadana	Rana Shri Chhatrasalji	28-1-79	Do. Do.
8	Bhadarwa	Thakor Ranjitsinhji	2-10-75	Rajput Waghela.
9	Sanjeli	Thakor Pushpsinhji	11-12-92	Rajput Chohan.
10	Umetha.....	Thakor Ganpatsinhji	9-11-91	Baria Padbiar.
11	Narukot.....	Thakor Ranjitsinhji *SANKHEDA MEWAS.* (26)	4-1-92	Do.
12	Mandwa	Rana Khusalsing Sajansing (minor) (Agency management)	21-9-12	Rajput Chohan.
13	Vajiria.....	Thakor Kesarkhanji Kalubava.	17-10-76	Molesalam Rathod.

STATES in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
I	1 517½	22,60,000	1,63,454	50,001	Primogeniture
II	890	10,00,000	1,25 746	7,805	Do.
II	813	9,50,000	1,87 289	0	Do.
II	388	5,50,000	83,242	G. 5.001 B. 9,230	Do.
II	189	2 68,000	44,073	G. 3 078 B. 9,766	Do.
II	394	2 78,000	70,964	B. 5,385	Do.
III	130	77 000	15,377	0	Do.
IV	27	60,000	9,568	14 674	Do.
V	34	56,000	6 808	0	Do.
V	24	53,800	5,356 5,567	3,846	Do.
V	143	1,00,000	9,540	32	Do.
V	16½	58,400	5,362	1708-13-6	Do.
V	10	38,000	5,395	3851-8-8	Do.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
14	Gad Boriad ...	Thakor Chandrasing ...	1864	Rajput Chohan
15	Shanor ...	Rana Vakhatsing Khusalsing ...	1835	Do.
16	Naswadi ...	Thakor Mansing	6-10-81	Rajput Solanki
17	Uchad ...	Thakor Mahmadmia ...	15-10-95	Molesalam Daima
18	Agar ...	Thakor Gambhirkhan Sardarkhan	1866	Molesalam Chohan
19	Vanmala ...	Thakor Bahadurkhanji	1860	Do.

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles	Estimatod revenue.	Population.	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
VI Thakor Chandra sing is granted 2nd Class Magisterial powers as a personal distinction.	128	25,505	7,529	Paying Rs. 365-6-2 as Tanka to Chhota Udepur State	Primogeniture
VI	11¼	15,989	1 560	1213 13-6	Do.
VI Criminal Thakor Mansinhji is granted 2nd Class Magisterial powers as a personal distinction.	19½	18,137	5,062	1300 12 4	Do.
VI	8½	23 885	2,890	679-3-8	Do.
VI Civil Thakor Gambhirkhanji is granted 2nd Class Magisterial powers as a personal distinction.	17	22,486	2,925	143-1-4	Do.
Not classified-Non Jurisdictional. Following powers are granted to Thakor Badurkhanji as a personal distinction. Criminal Powers of a third Class Magistrate. Civil. Power to hear suits up to Rs. 100.	10½	16 067	1,958	102-4-11	Do.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
20	Palasani ...	Thakor Fatesing	1886	Rajput Parmar.
21	Bhilodia ...	Thakor Motabava Sombava	1864	Rajput Chavda
		2 Thakor Motising Haribava	1886	
22	Nangam ...	1 Thakor Chhitabawa Kaslabawa	1903	Molesalam Rathod
		2 Thakor Sardarkhan Badarbava	1855	Do.
		3 Thakor Manoverkhan Dilaverkhan	1905	Do.
		4 Thakor Narkhan Jitbha	1862	Do.
23	Vasan Virpoor	(a) Thakor Gambhirsing Bhaibawa	1863	Molesalam Daima
	(a) Virpur Division			
	(b) Savli Division	(b) Chhatrasing Bhaibawa	1858	Do.
	(c) Vasan	(c) Thakor Jaswatsing Jorabawa	1875	Do.
24	Vohra	Thakor Bahadurkhanji ... otabawa minor (Agency management.)	1901	Do.

Class of Jurisdiction or powers	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue	Population.	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	12	9499	2,275	1639-3-8	Primogeniture
	9	8293	1,151	933 1 3	Do.
		8808	1,000	933 1-3	Do.
	3	3815	507	995-6-2	Partition
	12½	13516	3,722	332-4-11	(a) Partition
Do.		13275			(b) Primogeniture.
Do.		7099			(c) Partition.
	3¼	9726	1,322	655-5 2	Primogeniture

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
25	Vasan Sevada ...	Thakor Isafkhanji Joraverkhanji minor (Agency management)	11-11-1901	Molesalam Rathod
26	Alwa ...	Thakor Khusalbava Sardarkhan	1855	Molesalam Chohan
27	Chorangla ..	Thakor Chhatrasingji	9-6-80	Rajput Rathod
28	Sindhiapura ...	Thakor Mahmadkhan Amirkhan	30-4-02	Molesalam Chohan
29	Bihora ...	Thakor Hetamkhan Sardarkhan	1882	Molesalam Rathod
30	Vadia Virampura	Thakor Ahmadkhan	5—1—82	Molesalam Daima
31	Dudhpur ...	Thakor Anopsing Dadabava	1879	Molesalam Rathod
32	Rampura	1 Thakor Himatsing Madhavsing	1845	Rajput
		2 Thakor Khusalbava Jorabava	1851	Chavda
		3 Partapba widow of Thakor Nathubava Dulabava	1871	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated Revenue.	Population.	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
Do.	5½	7,963	1,301	885-6-1	Primogeniture
	5	8,876	1,517	51-8-7	Do.
	16	6 184 1000 Bhayati estates.	2,182	73-1-3	Do.
	4	5 359	774	43-13-6	Do.
	1¼	2,008	230	39-3-8	Do.
	1	752	96	79-3-8	Do.
	¾	706	107	26-14-9	Do.
	4½	12,200	1,757	1093-13-6	Partition.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
		4 Thakor Dajibawa Nathubava	1885	
		5 Thakor Madhavsing Nathubava	1876	
		6 Thakor Prabhatsing Nathubawa	1880	
		7 Thakor Chhatrasing Kalubava		
		8 Thakor Bharatsing Bhimsing	1893	
33	Jirol Kamsoli	1 Thakor Nurkhan Rasulkhan	26-9-92	Ghori Musalman
		Thakor Manoverkhan	1895	Do
		Thakor Ahmedkhan	1898	Do.
		2 Thakor Motabava Hafisbava	1864	Do.
34	Chudesar ...	1 Thakor Kesarkhan Bhaibava	1872	Ghori Musalman.
		2 Thakor Badharkhan Chitabava	1897	
		3 Thakor Kesarkhan Rahimkhan	1868	
		4 Thakor Chandabava Sherbhai	1857	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	5	9,901	1,096	256-2-4	Partition.
	2½	3,607	556	239-3-8	Do.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
		5 Thakor Kayamkhan Jilabava	1866	Ghori Musalman.
		6 Thakor Naherkhan Alamkhan	1893	
35	Pantalavdi ...	1 Thakor Anverkhan Akbarkhan	4-1-1900	Molesalam
		2 Thakor Sahebkhan Kesharkhan	1885	Padhiar
36	Rangan ...	1 Thakor Khusalbava Rasulkhan	15-12-13	
		2 Thakor Sajansing Motabava	1879	
		3 Thakor Bhaibava Jorabava	1888	
		4 Umedba widow of Thakor Jesing Alibhai	1880	Molesalam Daima
		5 Thakor Bahadurkhan Nathukhan	1847	
		6 Chunma, widow of Bapubhai Fatebhai	1858	
		7 Thakor Badrudin Umedbhai	1849	
37	Nalia ...	1 Thakor Jitkhan Alamkhan	1882	Ghori Musalman.

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles	Estimated revenue.	Population.	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	5	3272	437	...	Primogeniture
		2970	497	...	Do.
	4	2501	451	354-9-10	Partition.
	1	1035	167	28-7-5	Do.

No	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe
		3 Thakore Fatekhan Alamkhan	1885	
		3 Thakor Umedkhan Alamkhan	Not available	
		4 Thakor Nasirkhan Khusalbava	Not available	
		5 Thakor Kuberkhan Jitabava	1855	
		6 Thakor Rasulkhan Hetamkhan	Not available.	
	Pandu Mewas			Baria Parmar
38	Sihora ...	Ranmalsangji Karansangji	10-1-1902	Solanki Rajput
39	Chhaliar ...	Ramsingji Indrasingji	1913	
40	Pandu ...	1 Khanjada Akbarkhan Bahadarkhan	5-11-1898	Pathan Musalman
		2 Khanjada Ranmastakhan Ahmedkhan	1878	
		1 Khanjada Sikdarkha Tajukhan	1893	
		2 Sardarbibi, widow of late Nathukhan Mansurkhan	1862	
		3 Khanjada Ayubkhan Hamirkhan	1905	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition
VI	15½	30,748	3,835	3 693	Primogeniture
VI	11	12,215	2,547	2,616	Do.
	9	3,960	1,960	1,731	Partition.

No.	Name of State.		Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe
41	Mevli	...	1 Pagi Samatsang Dhembhai	1893	Pagi Koli
			2 Andarsang Gamirsang	1858	
			3 Bhemsing Dajibhai	1897	
42	Kanoda	...	1 Fatehsing Kubersing	1907	Baria Parmar
			2 Thackerani Bijiba	1856	
			3 Jivabhai Sivsing	1879	
43	Poicha	...	1 Khumansing Himatsing	1872	Waghela Rajput
			2 Chandrasing Ranchod	1888	
			3 Himatsing Gagabhai	1870	
			4 Jenabhai Parbatsing	1868	
			5 Thackerani Rupaliba, widow of late Kanbhai Lakhbhai	1894	
			6 Himatsing Waghji	1887	
44	Dhari	...	1 Vakhatsing Nathoobhai	27-4-1906	Solanki Rajput
			2 Raisingji Sivsingji	1866	
			3 Udesing Gumasing	25-6-94	
			4 Somabhai Sahebsing	23-3-99	
			5 Salemsing Rupabhai	1885	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	5	6,487	1,404	1,155	Partition.
	$3\frac{3}{4}$	2,214	1 206	1,232	Do.
	$3\frac{3}{4}$	1,600	909	1,155	Do.
	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4 358	1,210	732	Do.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
45	Itwad ...	1 Partapsing Jhinabhai	1893	Rathod Rajput.
		2 Motising Amarsing	1971	
		3 Vajesing Gulabsing	1879	
		4 Jeebhai Sivbhai	1663	
46	Gotardi ...	1 Hathibhai Jethibhai	1885	Koli.
		2 Dayabhai Sivabhai	1884	
		3 Bhimsing Bhakeibhai	1919	
		4 Ghinabhai Khujabhai	1892	
47	Little Gothda	1 Jeebhai Dala	1874	Do.
		2 Natha Mathiji	1881	
		3 Gaba Kala	1889	
		4 Moti Gulab	1834	
48	Amrapur	1 Prabhatsing Sivsing	1876	Baria Solanki
		2 Amarsing Bhulabhai	1886	
		3 Somabhai Ramsing	1896	
		4 Abhesing Gabhirbhai	1889	
49	Vakhtapur	1 Chhatrasing Navalsing	1890	Solanki Rajput.
		2 Amarsing Nathoobhai	1881	
		3 Bai Takhtaba	1901	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	6	1,443	1,393	462	Partition
	3	698	334	327	Do.
	1¼	4,518	598	155	Do.
	2	500	311	155	Do.
	1½	1,435	304	116	Do.

No.	Name of State.	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
50	Jesar ...	1 Gagabhai Khatubhai	1871	Koli
		2 Bhathibhai Gokalbhai	1885	
		3 Bai Suraj	1879	
		4 Damabhai Dayabhai	1890	
51	Moka Paginu Muvadu	1 Mabhai Gembhai	1863	Do.
		2 Ramsing Nathabhai	1896	
52	Kasla, Paginu Muvadu	1 Nathabhai Haribhai	1866	Do.
		2 Melsing Chandrasing	1893	
		3 Jivabhai Jerbhai	1883	
		4 Parbhatsing Khatubhai	1890	
53	Rajpur ...	1 Himatsing Sursing	1979	Solanki Rajput
54	Moti Varnoli	Ratansing Bhagwansing	13-3-88	Rathod Rajput
55	Jumakha ...	Raising Chandrasing	1884	Parmar Baria
56	Nahara ...	1 Kalubhai Jesangbhai	1876	Parmar Baria
		2 Mohanbhai Pathibhai	1894	

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue	Population	Tribute to H. H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevails or partition.
	1½	450	467	116	Partition
	1	400	156	96	Partition
	1	300	101	50	Partition
	1½	600	119	39	Primogeniture
	2	724	247	78	Do.
	1	450	215	39	Do.
	3	75	346	19	Partition

No.	Name of State	Name of Chief.	Date of birth of the Chief.	Caste or Tribe.
57	Nani Varnoli	1 Jinabhai Kanbhai.	1901	Rathod Rajput
		2 Bhulabhai Mojabhai.	1910	
58	Varnol Mal ...	1 Kalubhai Jesangbhai.	1876	Parmar Baria
		2 Fakirbhai Parbatbhai.	1378	
59	Dodka ...	1 Shankar Karson.		Patidar
		2 Ishwar Jibhai.		
60	Angadh ...	1 Himatsing Nathoobava.	31-8-92	Koli
		1 Khumansing Mansing.	21-4-93	Do.
		1 Udesingji Mulsingji.	13-11-13	Do.
		1 Samatsing Himatsing.	5-8-91	Do.
		1 Kesarising Parvatsing.	1864	Do.
		1 Fatesing Motising.	1904	Do.
61	Rayka ...	1 Natvarsingji Motisingji.	13-8-15	Parmar Rajput
		1 Pagedaranbai Laxmibai.	1857	Mahratta

Class of Jurisdiction or powers.	Area of State in square miles.	Estimated revenue.	Population	Tribute to H H. the Gaekwar or Govt.	Whether the custom of primogeniture prevals or partition.
	1	438	72	19	Frimogeniture.
	3½	1230	553	65	Partition.
	3	3567	904	850	Voting right
	4¼	1742	338	224	Partition.
	Do.	778	Do.	336	Do.
	Do.	1881	Do.	112	Do.
	Do.	1522	Do.	269	Do.
	Do.	649	Do.	269	Do.
	Do.	1317	De.	134	Do.
	3	2596	517	235	Partition.
	Do	1577	Do.	208	Do.

MODE OF ADDRESSING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF THE REWAKANTHA BY THE AGENCY.

(*In English.*)

1. Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaysinhji, Maharaja of Rajpipla,
 Your Highness,
2. Maharaol Shri Fatehsinhji, Raja of Chhota Udepur,
 My Friend.
3. Captain His Highness Maharaol Shri Ranjitsinhji, Raja of Baria,
 Your Highness,
4. His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji, K. C. I. E, Raja of Lunawada,
 Your Highness,
5. Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor,
 My Friend.
6. Maharana Shri Jorawarsingji, Raja of Sunth,
 My Friend.
7. Rana Shri Chhatrasalji, Thakor of Kadana State,
 Sir.
8. Meherban Rana Ranjitsinhji, Thakor of Bhadarwa, Sir.
9. Meherban Pushpsingji, Thakor of Sanjeli,
10. Azam Ganpatsingji, Thakor of Umetha.
11. Azam Ranjitsingji, Thakor of Jambughoda.
12. Azam Khusalsingji, Thakor of Mandwa.
13. Azam Kesarkhan, Thakor of Vajiria.

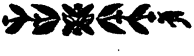
And so on with all petty jurisdictional Chiefs.

એજન્સી તરફથી રેવાકાંઠાના રાજા સાહેબો તથા ઠાકોરો તરફ ગુજરાતી લખાણની પદ્ધતિ.



૧	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન કેપ્ટન માહારાણા શ્રી વિજયસિંહજી, માહારાજા સં. રાજપીપળા, દા. મેા. હુ.	અઝદીલે અખલાસ..... એસ્કવાયર પેા. એ. રેવાકાંઠા, બાદજ સલામ અત્રે ખેરીઅત છે વિગેરે.
૨	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન મહારાવલ શ્રી કનેહસિંહજી, રાજા સંસ્થાન છોટાઉદેપુર દા. મેા. હુ.	સદર.
૩	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન કેપ્ટન માહારાવલ શ્રી રણજીતસિંહજી, રાજા સંસ્થાન બારીઆ દા. મેા. હુ.	સદર.
૪	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન માહારાણા શ્રી સરવખતસિંહજી, કે. સી. આઇ. ઇ., રાજા સંસ્થાન લુનાવાડા દા. મેા. હુ.	સદર.
૫	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન મહારાણા શ્રી જોરાવરસિંહજી, રાજા, સંસ્થાન સુંથરામપુર, દા. મેા. હું.	સદર.
૬	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન આજમ બાબી શ્રી જમીયતખાનજી, નવાબ સાહેબ, સંસ્થાન વાડાસીનોર, દા. મેા. હુ.	સદર.
૭	મેહેરબાન દોસ્તાન રાણાશ્રી છત્રસાલજી, ઠાકોર, સંસ્થાન કડાણા, દા. મેા. હુ.	સદર.
૮	મેહેરબાન રણા રણજીતસિંહજી, ઠાકોર, સંસ્થાન ભાદરવા.	અજ તરફ એસ્કવાયર પેા. એ. રેવાકાંઠા સલામ દીગર.
૯	મેહેરબાન ઠાકોર પુષ્પસિંહજી, સંસ્થાન સંજેલી.	સદર.
૧૦	આજમ ઠાકોર ગજપતસિંહજી, સં. ઉમેડા.	સદર.
૧૧	આજમ ઠાકોર રણજીતસિંહજી, સં. નાંણુધોડા.	સદર.
૧૨	આજમ રાણા ખુશાલસિંહજી, તાલુકે માંડવા..	સદર.
૧૩	આજમ ઠાકોર કેસરખાન, તાલુકે વજીરીયા.	સદર.
૧૪	આજમ ચંદ્રસિંહજી ભારતસિંહજી, ઠાકોર ગડબોરીઆદ.	

૧૫–૨૧ બીજા અખત્યારી તાલુકા જેમકે અમર, નસવાડી, સીહોરા, છાલીઅર, શનોર, ઉચાદ, અને વનમાલાના ઠાકોરોને ગડબોરીઆદની માફક લખાય છે.



LIST OF SCHOOLS IN THE REWA KANTHA AGENCY.

No.	Name of School.	Remark.
	RAJPIPLA STATE.	
1	Nandod High School.	
2	Nandod Sanskrit Pathshala ...	
3	Nandod Taluka School	
4	Nandod Branch School No. 1...	
5	Nandod Branch School No. 2...	
6	Nandod Girls School	With English Class.
7	Nandod Urdu School.	
8	Nandod School for depressed classes	
9	Bhadam Main School	
10	Bhadam Girls School	
11	Vawadi School	Girls learn along with boys.
12	Lachhras Main School ...	With English Class
13	Lachhras Girls School	
14	Oli School	Girls learn aloug with boys
15	Mangrol School	Do.
16	Waghetha School	
17	Dhamnacha School	Girls learn along with boys.
18	Amletha School	

No.	Name of School.	Remarks.
19	Bhacharwada School	Girls learn along with boys
20	Nikoli School	Do.
21	Rundh School	Do.
22	Sherav School	Do.
23	Tankari School	Do.
24	Jior School	
25	Karanth School	Girls learn along with boys.
26	Sisodra Main School	With English class.
27	Sisodra Girls School	Girls learn along with boys.
28	Gopalpura School	
	BHALOD TALUKA.	
29	Bhalod Talukà School	With English class.
30	Bhalod Girls School	
31	Panetha Main School	With English class.
32	Panethá Girls School ...	
33	Umarva School	
34	Umarva Girls School	
35	Umalla School	Girls learn along with boys.
36	Tarsalt School	With Urdu class.
37	Vaghodia School	Girls learn along with boys.
38	Navara School	Do.

No.	Name of School.	Remark.
39	Asa school	Girls learn along with boys.
40	Kandroj School	Do.
41	Umadhra „	Do.
42	Vanakpur School	Do.
43	Indor School	Do.
44	Tothidra School	Do.
45	Velugam school	Do.
46	Sarsa school	Do.
47	Partapragar school	Do.
48	Prankad School	
49	Fhichwada school	Do.
50	Rajuvadia school	Do.
51	Sanjali school	Do.
52	Jamboi school	Do.
53	Raisingpura school	
	JHAGDIA TALUKA	
54	Jhagadia Taluka school ...	
55	Jhagadia Girls school	
56	Avidha main school	
57	Avidha Girls school	

No.	Name of School.	Remarks.
58	Avidha school for depressed classes	
59	Pardi school	With English classes Girls learn with boys
60	Kharchi school	Do.
61	Govali school	Do.
62	Govali Dhed Evening school ...	
63	Uchedia school	Girls learn along with boys.
64	Selod school	Do.
65	Talodra school	Do.
66	Dharoli school	Do.
67	Ranipura school...	Do.
68	Limet school	Do.
69	Nahana Sanja school	Do.
70	Jarsad school	Do.
71	Kapalsadi school	With Urdu class. Girls learn along with boys.
	VALIA TALUKA.	
72	Valia school	Girls learn along with boys
73	Kondh school	Girls learn along with boys, with Urdu class also.
74	Siludi school	Girls learn along with boys.
75	Desad school	Do.

No.	Name of school.	Remark.
76	Luna school	Girls learn along with boys.
77	Bharan school	Do.
78	Deheli school	Do.
79	Gandhu school	Do.
80	Tuna school	Do.
81	Mela school	Do.
82	Dungri school	Do.
83	Vadi school	Do.
	GARDESHVAR TALUKA.	
84	Gardeshvar school	Girls learn along with boys.
85	Boria school	Do.
86	Khadagda school	
87	Jhariavadi school	
	DEDIAPADA TALUKA.	
88	Dediapada	
89	Kundia Amba	

No.	Name of school.	Remarks.
	BARIA STATE.	
1-4	Devgadh Baria	
	(1) Shri Ranjitsinhji High School	
	(2) Taluka Gujrati School.	
	(3) Kanyashala.	
	(4) Madresa.	
5	Piplod School	Girls are also admitted to and do attend these schools.
6	Paroli ,,	
7	Bakrol ,,	
8	Gogamba ,,	
9	Bandibar ,,	
10	Dudhia ,,	
11	Simalia ,,	
12	Randhikpur ,	
13	Farod ,,	
14	Dantol ,,	
15	Limkheda ,,	
16	Ranjitnagar,,	

LIST of Schools in the native States of the Rewakantha Agency under the control of the Educational Department.

(1) *Chhota Udepur State.*

1. Chhota Udepur A. V. School (teaching upto the 5th standard).
2. Do. Taluka school
3. Do. Urdu ,,
4. Do. Girls ,,
5. Jabugam. ,,
6. Jetpur. ,,
7. Tejgadh. ,,
8. Kavant Boys ,,
9. Do. Girls ,,
10. Panvad. ,,
11. Chalamli ,,
12. Chhatrali. ,,
13. Nadachla. ,,
14. Bodeli ,,
15. Kadval. ,,
16. Vanta, ,,
17. Khadakwada. ,,
18. Bhikhapura. ,,
19. Saskal. ,,
20. Bhumaswada. ,,
21. Karali. ,,
22. Moradungari. ,,
23. Pandhra. ,,
24. Vaghach. ,,
25. Khantiavant. ,,
26. Zojh. ,,
27. Umarva. ,,
28. Kashipura. ,,
29. Amarol. school
30. Devhat. ,,
31. Kalarani. ,,

(2) *Lunavada State.*

1. Lunawada Main school.
2. Do. High school.
3. Do. Urdu class.
4. Do. Girls.
5. Vardhari.
6. Khanpur.
7. Kothamba.
8. Bakor.
9. Ram Patel's Muvada.
10. Maghwas.
11. Malekpur.
12. Kharol.
13. Limadia.
14. Pandarwada.

(3) *Balasinor State.*

1. Balasinor Main.
2. Do. Gujrati Girls.
3. Do. Urdu Boys'.
4. Do. Urdu Girls.
5. Do. A. V. school.
6. Virpur.
7. Virpur English Class.
8. Do. girls school.
9. Do. Urdu Boys.
10. Debhari.
11. Jetholi.
12. Koydam.

13. Pandwa.
14. Kharoli.
15 Jorapura.

(4) *Sunth Rampur State.*

1 Sunth Rampur Main.
2. Do. Girls.
3. Do. English.
4. Malvan.
5. Sunth.
6. Partapgadh.
7. Undara.
8. Fatehpura.
9. Gothibs.
10. Afava.
11. Hirapur.
12. Nandukan.
13. Sarsan.

(5) *Kadana State.*

1. Kadana.
2. Manupur.
3. Velanwada.

(6) *Bhadarwa State.*

1. Bhadarwa.
2. Vankaner.
3. Mokshi.
4. Bhadarwa Girls'.
5. Jaspur.
6 Ranchhodpura.

(7) *Sanjeli State.*

1 Sanjeli.
2. Tarkdamahudi.

(8) *Umetha State.*

1. Navakhal.
2. Nanisherdi.
3. Bilpad.

(9) *Jambughoda State.*

1. Jambughoda.
2. Haveli.
3. Vizran.
4. Khandiwav.
5. Chalwad.

(10) *Sankheda Mewas.*

1. Mandwa Main.
2. Do. Girls.
3. Do. Class.
4. Do. English.
5. Naswadi.
6 Agar.
7. Anor.
8. Vajiria.
9. Bhilodia.
10. Vora
11. Wadia.
12. Savali.
13. Bortalav.
14. Chudeshwar.
15. Rampura.
16. Chorangala.
17. Sanor.
18. Palasam
19. Vasan Savda.
20. Kathadpura.
21. Nandena.
22. Sampura.
23. Uchad.
24. Sindhispura.
25. Vohra.

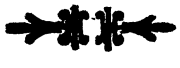
(11) *Pandu Mewas.*

1. Pandu.
2. Shihora.
3. Dhari.
4. Angadh.
5. Dodka.
6. Chhalier.
7. Naharpura.
8. Mevli.
9. Gothada.
10. Ganeshpura.
11. Itwad.
12. Parthampura.
13. Dolatpura.
14. Limdi.
15. Nhara.
16. Vasanpura.



ABSTRACT.

Rajpipla State	89	Controlled by the respective States.
Baria	16	
Chhota Udepur	31	
Lunawada	14	
Balasinor	15	
Sunth Rampur	13	
Kadana	3	
Bhadarwa	6	
Sanjeli	2	
Umetha	3	
Jambughoda	5	
Sankheda Mewas	25	
Pandu Mewas	16	
Total...	238	



LIST of Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

No.	Name of State	Place where there is a Hospital or Dispensary.	Remarks.
1	Rajpipla ...	Nandod Jhagadia Valia Gandheshwar Bhalod Gardeshwar Dediapada	
2	Chhota Udepur...	Chhota Udepur:— (1) One for men (2) One for women (3) Veterinary Hospital (4) Ghelwant Dispensary Jetpur Kawant Chalamli	
3	Baria	Baria:— (1) One for men (2) One for women (3) Veterinary Hospital (4) Palace Dispensary Dudhia Rajgadh	
4	Lunawada ...	Lunavada:— (1) For men and women (2) Travelling Dispensary	
5	Balasinor ...	Balasinor	

No.	Name of State.	Place where there is a Dispensary or Hospital.	Remarks.
6	Sunth Rampur...	Rampur	
7	Kadana ...	Kadana	
8	Bhadarwa ...	Bhadarwa	
9	Sanjeli ...	Sanjeli ...	
10	Narukot ...	Jambughoda Bhil Corps Hospital	
11	Sankheda Mewas	Wadia Chanod Vajiria Mandwa	
12	Pandu Mewas ...	Pandu Sihora	

ABSTRACT.

Rajpipla	7	Kadana	1
Chhota Udepur ...	7	Bhadarwa ...	1
Baria	6	Sanjeli	1
Lunavada	2	Narukot	2
Balasinor	1	Sankheda Mewas...	4
Sunth	1	Pandu „ ...	2
	Total...35		

LIST of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Offices in the Rewa Kantha.

No.	Name of State	Name of town or village which has a Post Office.	Whether it has a Telegraph or Telephone Office.	Remarks.
1	Rajpipla ...	Nandod	Telegraph & Telephone.	
		Jhagadhia	Telegraph.	
		Bhalod		
		Gardeshwar		
		Valia		
		Raj Pardi	Do.	
		Dediapada		
		Avidha		
		Umalla	Do.	
		Pratapnagar	Gumandev	
		Deheli		
		Vavdi		
		Lachhras		
		Sisodra		
2	Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur.	Telegraph & Telephone.	
		Kavant	Telephone.	
		Jabugam	Telegraph & Telephone.	
		Panvad	Telephone.	
		Tejgadh	Telegraph and Telephone.	
		Jetpur	Telephone.	
		Pavi	Telegraph and Telephone.	
			Dhokalia	
3	Devgadh Baria	Baria	Telegraph and Telephone.	
		Piplod	Do. Do.	

No.	Name of State	Name of town or village which has a Post Office.	Whether it has a Telegraph or Telephone Office.	Remarks.
		Limkheda	Telegraph and Telephone	
		Mangal Mahudi	Telegraph	
		Rajgadh	Dudhia	Telephone
			Randhikpur	
			Umaria	
			Dhanpur	
			Valundi	
			Sagtala	
			Maloo	
4	Lunavada	Lunavada	Telegraph Office	
5	Balasinor	Balasinor		
		Virpur		
6	Sunth	Rampur	Telegraph and Telephone	
7	Kadana	Kadana		
8	Bhadarwa	Bhadarwa		
9	Sanjeli	Sanjeli		
10	Umetha	Umetha		
11	Narukot	Jambughoda		
12	Pandu Mewas	Pandu		
		Chhaliar		
		Sihora		
		Angadh	Telegraph	
			Gothada	
			Mevli	
			Vasanpura	
13	Sankheda Mewas	Chanod	Telegraph Office	
		Vajiria		
		Vadia		
		Naswadi		
		Agar		
		Bhilodia		
		Vohra		
		Shanor		

LIST of Railways passing through the Rewa Kantha Agency.

Name of Railway.	Names of stations situated in Rewa Kantha.	Remarks.
(1) B. B. & C. I. Railway.	Timba (Gothda)	
	Piplod (Baria)	
	Limkheda (Baria)	
	Mangal Mahudi (Baria)	
	Vasad (Dodka and Ramka)	
	Ranoli (Dodka and Ramka)	
(2) Guzarat Railways. Godhra-Lunavada.	Lunavada	
(3) Timba Samlaya Railway (Baroda State.)	Gothda (Pandu Mewas)	
	Pandu (Do.)	
	Mevali (Do.)	
	Vasanpara *Alias*	
	Ganeshpura (Do.)	
	Desar Road (Intwad.)	
	Savli (Kanoda Poiya)	
(4) Shivraj Pani Light Railway.	Nathpura (Baria)	
(5) Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.	Chanod (Mandwa)	

Name of Railway.	Names of Stations situated in Rewa-Kantha.	Remarks.
(6) Bodeli Chhota-Udepur Railway.	Jabugam (Chhota Udepur) Pavi (Do.) Tejgadh (Do.) Chhota Udepur (Do.)	
(7) Rajpipla State Railway	Nandod Amletha Pratapnagar Umalla Haripara Rajpardi Avidha Jhagadhia Gumandeo Boridra Umravti Ankleshwar (British)	
(8) Gaekwar's Motipura Jankhala Railway.	Naswar	Here is the Junction with the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

STATEMENT of made roads in the Rewa Kantha Agency.

No.	Name of State	From what town or village.	To what town or village.	Approximate length in miles		Remarks
				Metalled	Not metalled.	
1	Rajpipla ...	Nandod	Gora	5	8	
		Bhandara	Gardeshvar	0	3	
		Vaghrali	Gulvani	0	4	
		Gardeshvar	Vaghrali	0	10	
		Nandod	Vankol	0	17	To go to Vadi.
		Sandhara	Amletha	0	3	
		Nandod	Dediapada	0	26	
		Dediapada	Motamachh	o	12	To go to Sagbara.
		Fulsar	Gichad	0	9	
		Nandod	Poicha	8	0	
		Nandod	Kumasgam	8	0	
		Haripara	Kharchi	2	14	To go to Ankleshwar.
		Vaeia	Jolva	0	5	
		Jolva	Dharoli	0	6	
		Jagadia	Talodra	0	7	
		Jagadia	Suklatirth	0	1	

No.	Name of State	From what town or village.	To what town or village.	Approximate length in miles		Remarks.
				Metalled.	Not metalled.	
		Rajpardi	Bhalod	4	0	
		Rajpardi	Netrang	0	14	
		Netrang	Kup	0	3	to go to Thava.
2	Chhota Udepur	Chhota Udepur	Dhokalia	21½	...	
		Do.	Kevdi	...	18	
		Kawant	Jabugnm	...	23	
		Chhota Udepur	Kavant			
		Do.	Zer			
3	Baria ...	(1) Trunk road from Divia in the Sagtala Mahal (via Sagtala, Devgad Baria Piplod and Kesharpur	Randhikpur	...	35	(The Piplod Randhikpur section is under construction) Fair weather roads and cart tracks connect the capital with the Rajgadh, Dhanpur, and Umaria Mahals of the State.

No.	Name of State.	From what town or village.	To what town or village.	Approximate length in miles.		Remarks.
				metalled	Not metalled	
		(ii) Branch Road from Chandrai	Asadi	...	5	
		(iii) Asadi (via Bhutia, Piplod, Pania, Limkheda and Valundi.)	Godakhal (on the border of Panch-mahals)	...	18	
		(iv) Limkheda (via Dudhia) ...	Munavani	Partly ...	metalled 9	
4	Sunth State	Sunth	Jhaladra	...	11	Sunth Rampur Godhra Road.
		,,	Regania	...	5	Sunth Rampur Kadana Road.
		,,	Eairela	...	13	S. Rampur Lunawada Road.
		,,	Lakhanpur	...	13	S. Rampur Jhalod Road.
		Ranpur	Pratapgadh	...	15	Sunth Rampur Galiakot Road.
5	Kadana	Kadana	Naruvada (Upto Sunth Limit)	...	4	To go to Sunth Rampur.

સ્વસ્થાન સંજેલીની હદમાં સડકો છે, તેની હકિકતનું પત્રક.

નંબર.	સંસ્થાનનું નામ.	કયા ગામથી.	કયા ગામ સુધી.	લંબાઇના માપના આશરાના માઇલ.		
				મેટલ રોડ.	વગર મેટલના રોડ.	
૬	સંજેલી.	સંજેલી	અણીકા	...	૪	
		કુંડા	કાવડાના મુવાડા	...	૧૦	
		કુંડા	સરોરી	...	૬	
		અણીકા	કાવડાના મુવાડા	...	૭	

STATEMENT of made Roads in the limits of the Jambughoda State.

No.	Name of State.	From the town or village.	To what town or village.	Approximate length in miles.				Remarks.
				Mettled.		Unmettled.		
				m.	F.	m.	F.	
7	Jambughoda.	Mahudi	Jambughoda ...	7	...	...	...	The road is under construction at the State expenses under the supervision of the P. W. D. and it is likely to be completed during the current year. Mahudi is only 3 miles off from Shivrajpur Railway Station. From Kherwa the Bodeli Railway Station is only half a mile off.
		Jambughoda ...	Jabvery	2	4	...	...	
		Khandivav ...	Khirwa	2	2	...	...	
		Jambughoda ...	Gandhra... ...	...	...	8	...	Gandhra is 3 miles off from Nathpara Railway Station under construction.
		Jambughoda ...	Paniara	...	...	3	...	
		Keva	Padideri... ...	...	...	4	...	

LIST of States and estates under **Agency management** showing annual revenue.

No.	Names of States.	Annual income.	Remarks.
1	Mandva... ...	58,403	The management is due to minority of the Chiefs.
2	Vohra	9,726	
3	Vasai sevada ...	7,963	
4	Sindhiapura ...	5,359	
5	Chhaliar... ...	12,215	
6	Kanoda	2,214	
7	Litar Gotlda ...	4 518	
8	Nani Varnoli (part) ..	220	
9	Dodka	3,567	
10	Raika (part) ...	2,596	
11	Angadh (part) ...	3,200	

***LIST** showing the names of Officers who were in charge of the Rewa Kantha Agency from 1826 to 1921 with the periods of their tenure as Political Agent.*

No	Name of officer.	From what date	To what date.
1	*Mr. J. P. Willoughby	1826	1829
2	¶Mr. J. Williams	1830	31-1-36
3	Mr. A. Malet	1-2-36	14-10-39
4	Mr. A. Remington	15-10-39	17-8-44
5	Mr. T. Ogilvy	18-8-44	4-7-45
6	‡Sir R. R. Arbuthnot, Baronet ...	5-7-45	7-10-45
7	Mr. A. C. Stuart	8-10-45	10-5-46
8	Mr. G. B Seton Karr	11-5-46	21-10-46
	§	22-10-46	2-3-49
4	Mr. A. Remington	3-3-47	2-4-47
	§	3-4-47	6-6-47
9	Mr. S. Mansfield	7-6-47	28-12-47
5	Mr. T. Ogilvy	29-12-47	6-2-48
9	Mr. S. Mansfield	7-2-48	20-5-48
	§	21-5-48	1-6-48
5	Mr. T. Ogilvy	2-6-48	13-4 49
10	Major L. Brown	14-4-49	14-10-49
	§	15-10-49	18-11-49
	§Do	19-11-49	10-11-50
		11-11-50	10-12-50

*In addition to his own duties as 1st Assistant Resident in charge Baroda upto 1826 and from 1826 as Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

¶In 1829 the office of Political Agent was abolished and the supervision of the States of Rewa Kantha was entrusted to an Assistant to the Political Commissioner, Guzarat. The office of Political Agent was re-established in 1842.

‡In addition to his own duties as Resident, Baroda.

§Charge with the Assistant Resident, Baroda.

No.	Name of Officer.	From what date	To what date.
10	Major L. Brown	11-12-50	16-7-51
	*	17-7-51	10-8-51
11	¶Major G. Fulljames	11-8-51	14-9-53
		15-9-53	18-11-53
12	Captain R. Wallace	19-11-53	15-2-55
	*	16-2-55	14-3-55
12	Captain R. Wallace	15-3-55	12-3-56
13	Lieutenant C. Buckle	13-3-56	13-4-56
12	Captain R Wallace	14-4-96	25-8-56
13	Captain C. Buckle	26-8-56	1-1-58
12	Major R. Wallace	2-1-58	2-8-59
13	Major C. Buckle	3-8-59	3-11-62
14	Captain G. Atkinson	4-11-62	19-2 63
15	‡Lt. Colonel J. T. Barr	20-2-63	30-3-64
16	Captain L C. Barton	31-3-64	25-4-65
17	Lt. Colonel G. W. Anderson ...	26-4-65	20-8-66
18	Major H. R. Hathway	21-8-66	25-11-66
16	Captain L. C. Barton	26-11-66	22—3-70
19	Captain W. A. Salmon	23-3-70	17—6 70
16	Major L. C. Barton	18-6-70	24-11-72
20	Mr. A. C. Boevey	25-11-72	22-12-72
21	Captain H. N. Reeves	23-12-72	5—2-73
22	Captain C. Wodehouse	6-2-73	28—2 73
20	Mr. A. C. Boevey	1-3-73	1—5—73
21	Captain H. N. Reeves	2-5-73	5-12—73
16	Colonel L C. Barton	6-12-73	30—3-76
22	Major J W. Watson	31-3-76	3—10 76
23	Colonel W. C, Parr	4-10 76	4—10-76
22	Major J. W. Watson	5-10-76	1—11-76

*Charge with the Assistant Resident, Baroda.

¶Sindhia's Panch Maha's handed over to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, in 1853 for a period of 10 years.

‡Panch Mahals removed from the control of the Political Agent in 1864 and placed under 1st Assistant Collector, Kaira.

No.	Name of Officer.	From what date	To what date.
23	Colonel W. C. Parr	2-11-76	3—12-76
	*Mr. Nandshankar Tuljashankar ...	4-12-76	24 —1-77
23	Colonel W. C. Parr	25—1-77	22—7-77
21	Major H. N. Reeves	23—7-77	19-10-77
24	Mr. G. H. D. Wilson	20-10-77	29—1-78
	Mr. J. B Richey	30—1-78	15—2-78
21	Major H. N. Reeves	16—2-78	24—5-78
	*Mr. Nandshanker T.	25—5-78	5—6—78
25	Mr. H A. Acworth	6-6-78	16- 6-78
26	Mr. W. Woodward	17—6-78	19—5-79
25	Mr. H. A. Acworth	20—5-79	19—6-79
26	Mr. W. Woodward	20—6-79	9—11 79
21	Lt. Colonel H. N. Reeves ...	10-11-79	28-11-79
26	‡Mr. W. Woodward	29-11-79	10—4-80
	Mr. W. Allen	11—4-80	14—4-80
27	Mr. G. F. M. Grant	15—4-80	7—5—81
	Mr. W. Allen	8-5-81	21—5-81
27	Mr. G. F M. Grant	22—5-81	30—5-81
	Mr. W. Allen	31—5-81	17—6-81
26	Mr. W, Woodward	18 6-81	20—3-83
	Mr. F. Beaman	21—3-83	4—4—83
	Mr. W. Allen	5-4-83	22—4-83
28	Mr. J. R. Spence	23—4-83	16—8-84
29	Mr. A. D. Younghusband ...	17—8-84	17—9-84
28	Mr. J. R. Spence	18 9 84	6—9-85
30	Mr. G. C. Whitworth	7-9-85	19-11-85
28	Mr. J. R. Spence	20-11-85	10—5-86
31	Mr. H. E Winter	11—5-86	5-12 86
	Mr. W. T. Morison	6—12-86	22--12-86
32	Mr. J. M. Campbell	23-12-86	30-11-87
33	Mr. J- A. Baines	1—12-87	2—1-88

* Held temporary charge.

‡ A separate Political Agent for Rewa Kantha was abolished, and the charge of the States placed in 1880 under the Collector of Panch Mahals, which were raised to the rank of a British District in 1876.

No.	Name of Officer.	From what date	To what date.
32	Mr. J. M. Campbell	3—1-88	9-11-88
34	,, G. M. Urquhart	10-11-88	1-12-88
32	,, J. M. Campbell	2-12-88	4—3-89
35	,, C. E. Frost	5—3-89	14—5-89
34	,, G. M. Urquhart	15—5-89	24—6-89
36	,, H. Woodward	25—6-89	21-12-89
32	,, J. M. Campbell	22-12-89	18—5-90
37	,, A. F. Woodburn	19—5-90	21-11-90
38	,, H. T. Ommanney	22-11-90	10—8 92
	,, E. Maconochie	11—8-92	25—8 92
	,, A. C. Logan	26—8-92	14—9 92
39	,, E. Maconochie	15—9-92	25 10-92
38	,, H. T. Ommanney	26-10 92	25—7 93
39	,, E. Maconochie	26—7-93	20 9 93
40	Dr. J. Pollen	21—9-93	1—3-95
41	Mr. M. C. Gibb	2—3-95	9—6-95
40	Dr. J. Pollen	10—6 95	25—7-95
42	Mr. H. O. Quin	26—7-95	23—9-95
40	Dr. J. Pollen	24—9-95	1—6-96
43	Mr. W. Doderet	2—6-96	8-11-98
	,, H. D. Rendall	4 11-98	8-11-98
44	,, R. C. Brown	9-11-98	27-1-99
	,, H. D. Rendall	28—1-99	28-1-99
43	,, W. Doderet	29—1-99	17-5-99
45	,, H. D. Rendall	18—5-99	10-7-99
46	,, C. N. Seddon	11—7-99	17-9-99
47	,, R. B. Stewart	18—9 99	17-9-00
45	,, H. D Rendall	18—9-00	17-10-00
48	,, A. L. M. Wood	18-10-00	27-4-01
49	,, P. R. Cadell	28—4-01	4-12-01
50	,, G. Carmichael	5-12-01	8—2—4
51	,, F. G. Pratt	9—2—4	18 9-05
52	,, P. J. Mead	19—9—5	11-11-05
53	,, R. C. Brown	12—11-5	5 12-09

No.	Name of Officer.	From what date	To what date.
54	Mr. A. Wood	6-12-9	31-5-10
55	,, R. B. Ewbank	1-6-10	1-7-10
56	,, H. L. Painter	2-7-10	19-12-10
57	,, R. B. Ewbank	20-12-10	22-12-10
58	, J. Ghosal	23-12-10	22-10-12
59	,, H. B. Clayton	23-10-12	16-3-13
60	,, C. W. M. Hudson	17-3-13	13-8-13
61	,, H. V. Braham	14-8-13	19-9-13
62	,, C. W. M. Hudson	20-9-13	
63	,, C. W. M. Hudson	1-4-1915	5-2-1916
64	,, W. W. Smart	6-2-1916	20-2-1919
65	,, H. B. Clayton	21-2-1919	14-12-19
66	,, A. Master	15-12-19	5-2-1920
67	,, J. Abbott	6-2-1920	6-8-1920
68	,, C. A. Beyts	7-8-1920	31-8-1921
69	,, A. R. Dalal	1-9-1921	12-10-21
70	,, C. A. Beyts	13-10-21	continues

LIST of the names of Chiefs who ruled their States since 1820 showing the period of their reign.

Name of Chief.	From A. D.	To A. D.
RAJPIPLA.		
1. Verisalji	1821	1867
2. Gambhirsinhji	1868	1896
3. Sir Chhatrasinhji K. C. I. E.	1897	1915
4. Captain Vijaysinhji (Present Ruler)	1915	
CHHOTA UDEPUR.		
Prithi Rajji	1819	1822
Gumansinhji	1822	1851
Jitsinhji	1851	1881
Motisinhji	1881	1895
*Fatehsinhji (Present Ruler) ...	1895	
BARIA.		
Prithirajsingji	1820	1864
*Mansinhji	1864	1908
Ranjitsinhji (Present ruler) ...	1908	

*During his minority the State was administered under Government supervision.

Names of Chiefs.	From A. D.	To A. D.	
LUNAVADA.			
Fatehsinhji	1808	1840	
Dalpatsinhji	1849	Regency.	
Dalelsinhji	1852	1867	
*Sir Wakhatsinhji K. C. I. E.	1867		Present Ruler.
BALASINOR.			
Atadkhanji	1820	1822	
Jalalkhanji	1822	1861	
Jorawarkhanji	1861	1882	
Manovarkhanji	1882	1889	
*Jamiatkhanji (Present Ruler) ...	1889		
SUNTH RAMPUR.			
Kaliansing	1820	1835	
Bhawanising	1836	1872	
Pratapsing	1873	1896	
*Jorawarsing (Present Ruler) ...	1896		
KADANA.			
Bhimsinhji	1794	1838	
Parwatsinhji	1838	1889	
Chhatrasalji...	1889	Now ruling the State.	

* During his minority, the State was administered under Government supervision.

Names of Chiefs.	From A. D.	To A. D.
BHADARWA.		
Partapsinhji	1783	1825
Jalamsinhji	1826	1842
Sardarsinhji	1842	1879
Adesinhji	1880	1888
Fatesinhji	1888	1911
Amarsingji (Present Ruler) ...	1912	
SANJELI.		
Jagatsinhji	1814	1857
Pratapsinhji	1858	1901
*Pushpasinhji (Present Ruler) ...	1902	
JAMBUGHODA.		
Jagatsinhji Amarsingji ...	1820	1870
Dipsingji Jagatsingji... ...	1870	1911
Gambhirsingji Dipsingji ...	1911	1918
Ranjitsingji (Present Ruler) ...	1918	

* During his minority the state was administered under Government supervision.

SECTION II.

Political Reforms and General Information.

SECTION II.

POLITICAL REFORMS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

In August 1917 an announcement was made by the Secretary of State for India, with the full concurrence of the Cabinet, to the effect "that the policy of His Majesty's "Government, with which the Government of India were in "complete accord, is that of the increasing association of "Indians in every branch of the Administration, and the "gradual development of self-governing institutions with a "view to the progressive realization of responsible Govern-"ment in India as an integral part of the British Empire. I "would add that progress in this policy can only be "achieved by successive stages. The British Government "and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility "lies for the welfare and advancement of Indian peoples, must "be judges of the time and measure of each advance, and "they must be guided by the co-operation received from those "upon whom new opportunities will thus be conferred, and "by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be "reposed in their sense of responsibility." To give effect to this policy the Secretary of State for India, with a small delegation, visited the country and in conjunction with the Viceroy toured through the principal centres, and met people of every shade of opinion. The result of this inquiry was embodied in a blue-book called the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. In that report a scheme was drawn up for the liberalisation of the constitution of the Government of India and for the immediate introduction of a measure of responsible Government in the provinces through the introduction of what is called the dyarchy. The essentials of this scheme may be summarised thus :—

1. There should be, as far as possible, complete popular control in local bodies, and the largest possible independence for them of outside control.

2. The provinces are the domain in which the earliest steps towards the progressive realization of responsible Government should be taken. Some measure of responsibility should be given at once, and the aim is to give complete responsibility as soon as conditions admit. This involves at once giving the provinces the largest measure of independence, legislative, administrative and financial, of the Government of India, which is compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its own responsibilities.

3. The Government of India must remain wholly responsible to Parliament, and saving such responsibility its authority in essential matters must remain indisputable, pending experience of the effect of the changes now to be introduced in the provinces. In the meantime the Indian Legislative Council should be enlarged and made more representative and its opportunities of influencing Government increased.

4. In proportion as the foregoing changes take effect, the control of Parliament and the Secretary of State over the Government of India and Provincial Governments must be relaxed.

These proposals were published in 1918 and subjected to criticism. They were afterwards examined by a Joint Committee of Parliament sitting under the chairmanship of Lord Selborne and embodied in a Bill which became law at the end of 1919 in the form of an amendment of the instrument of Government of India Act. The final details were worked out in 1920 and the first elections under the new constitutions were held towards the end of the year. The new machinery of Government came everywhere into operation early in 1921. The new constitution leaves the frame-work of the executive Government little changed, it

continues to be in the form of a Governor-General in Council, the Council consisting of the heads of the great administrative departments. The principal changes made consist of increasing the Indian Members from one to three and of removing all the constitutional barriers on the full discretion of the King in selecting Members for these posts.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The Governor General and the "Executive" Members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified to their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These members hold respectively the portfolios of Land Revenue and Agriculture, the Home, the Finance and the Education Departments. The Law Member has the charge of the Legislative Department, and a Member with English official experience has charge of the Commerce and Industry Department. The Viceroy acts as his own Member in charge of foreign affairs. Railways are administered by a Board of three members, whose chairman has the status of a Secretary, and are under the general control of Commerce and Industry Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be, and in practice always is, an 'extraordinary' Member of the Council. He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary" members, if the Council meets within their Presidencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India, which the Governor General appoints; in practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla.

BUSINESS PROCEDURE.

In regard to his own Department each Member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is referred to the Viceroy. The Members of the Council meet periodically, as a cabinet, ordinarily once a week to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council. If there is a difference of opinion in the Council, the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over:rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom, but with these differences that the Secretary is present at council meetings, that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department, that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental member of Council, and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years. The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under Secretaries are usually members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own, as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and

officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The constitution of the Executive Council of the Government of India has been sketched. The Legislature is bi-cameral consisting of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. The first step was taken in 1861, when the Indian Councils Act provided that for the better exercise of making laws and regulations vested in the Governor General-in-Council, he should nominate "Additional" Members for the purpose of legislation only. The Additional Members were appointed for two years and joined the Council when it met for Legislative purposes. The maximum number of members fixed by the Act was twelve, of whom not less than one half were to be non-officials (holding no office under the Government), and in practice most of the non-officials were natives of India. Similar Legislative Councils were constituted in some of the Provinces, but the growth of these bodies will be considered, when we come to deal with the provincial administrations.

THE ACT OF 1892.

In 1892 important additions were made both to the constitution and the powers of the Legislative Council. The number of Additional Members was raised to sixteen, and the representative principle was introduced. Whilst the method of appointment was, as before, nomination by the Governor General, a certain number of nominations were made on the recommendation of specified persons, bodies and associations, and in practice these recommendations were never refused. Of the sixteen Additional Members, six were usually officials and ten non-officials. Four of the non-officials were nominated on the recommendations of non-

official members of the Provincial Legislative Council, the fifth was recommended by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and the remaining five were chosen by the Governor General either with a special view to the legislative business transacted, or to secure the due representation of all classes. The Council was also empowered to discuss the Budget and to ask questions on matters of public interest.

MORLEY-MINTO REFORMS.

The Imperial Legislative Council took its present shape under what is commonly called the Morley-Minto reform scheme of 1909, and was embodied in the Indian Councils Act of that year. Two principles ran through the scheme, (1) to secure the fair representation of all the varied interests in the country, and (2) to give the Council a real influence in determining the character of the administration. The Imperial Legislative Council as then constituted consisted of sixty Additional Members, of whom thirty-five were nominated by the Governor-General and twenty five were elected by specified electorates. Of the nominated members not more than twenty-eight might be officials, and three others, who must not be officials, were nominated by the Mahomedans of the Punjab, the land holders of the Punjab, and the Indian commercial community respectively. The remaining four seats were at the Governor-General's disposal to secure experts on special subjects or representatives of minor interests. Of the twenty five elected members, eleven were selected by non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, two by each of the four largest provinces, and one by each of the three other provinces. A twelfth was elected by the District and Local Boards of the Central Provinces, as that administration had no Legislative Council. Six members were elected by electorates of land owners in six Provinces, five by the Maho-

medan community in each of the Provinces and two by the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta and Bombay. The Governor-General in Council had the exceptional power of excluding a candidate whose reputation and antecedents were such that his election would be contrary to the public interest. An oath or affirmation of loyalty to the Crown was required of every member before he took his seat. Members held office for three years, and each triennium there was a general election for the Council.

THE REFORM ACT OF 1919.

It has been explained that the Reform Act of 1919 left the structure of the executive of the Government of India little affected. Great changes were made bi-cameral in character. A second Chamber, called the Council of State, was created. The Council of State consists of thirty-three elected members and twenty seven members nominated by the Governor-General, of whom not more than twenty may be officials and one shall be a person nominated as the result of an election held in Berar. The elected members of the Council are chosen by direct election on a high franchise for large constituencies. The strength of the Legislative Council, to be known henceforth as the Legislative Assembly, is raised to a total of one hundred and forty members. The number of non-elected members is forty, of whom twenty six are official members. The number of elected members is one hundred, all chosen by direct election. The powers of the Legislature, as well as the special powers reserved by the Governor General for the discharge of his responsibilities, are fully set out in the Act, of which the essential clauses are given below :—

21. (1) Every Council of State shall continue for five years and every Legislative Assembly for three years from its first meeting.

Provided that—

(a) Either chamber of the Legislature may be sooner dissolved by the Governor General and

(b) any such period may be extended by the Governor General, if in special circumstances, he so thinks fit, and

(c) After the dissolution of either chamber, the Governor General shall appoint a date not more than six months, or with the sanction of the Secretary of State, not more than nine months after the date of dissolution, for the next session of that Chamber.

22. (1) An official shall not be qualified for election as a member of either chamber of the Indian Legislature, and if any non-qualified member of either chamber accepts office in the service of the Crown in India, his seat in that Chamber shall become vacant.

(4) Every member of the Governor General's Executive Council shall be nominated as a member of one Chamber of the Indian legislature, and shall have the right of attending in and addressing the other chamber, but shall not be a member of both chambers.

(24) (3) If any Bill which has been passed by one is not, within six months after the passage of the Bill by that chamber, passed by the other chamber either without amendments or with such amendments as may be agreed to by the two chambers, the Governor General may in his discretion refer the matter for decision to a joint sitting of both chambers, provided that standing orders made under this section may provide for meetings of members of both Chambers appointed for this purpose, in order to discuss any difference of opinion which has arisen between the two chambers,

(4) Without prejudice to the powers of the Governor General under section sixty-eight of the principal Act, the

Governor-General may, where a Bill has been passed by both Chambers of Indian legislature, return the Bill for reconsideration by either Chamber.

(7). Subject to the rules and standing orders affecting the chamber, there shall be freedom of speech in both Chambers of the Indian Legislature. No person shall be liable to any proceeding in any Court by reason of his speech or vote in either Chamber or by reason of anything contained in any official report of the proceedings of either Chamber.

(25) INDIAN BUDGET.

(1) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the Governor-General in Council shall be laid in the form of a statement before both Chambers of the Indian legislature in each year.

(2) No proposals for the appropriation of any revenue or moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor-General.

(3) The proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to the following heads of expenditure shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor General otherwise directs.—

(i) interest and sinking fund charges on loans; and

(ii) expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law, and

(iii) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council and

(iv) Salaries of Chief Commissioners and Judicial Commissioners; and

(v) Expenditure classified by the order of the Governor General in Council as

(a) Ecclesiastical, (b) Political, (c) Defence.

(4) If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of revenue or moneys does or does not relate to the above heads, the decision of the Governor General on the question shall be final.

(5) The proposals of the Governor General in Council for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly in the form of demands for grants.

(6) The Legislative Assembly may assent or refuse its assent to any demand or may reduce the amount referred to in any demand by the reduction of the whole grant.

(7) The demands as voted by the Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to the Governor General in Council, who shall, if he declares that he is satisfied that any demand which has been refused by the Legislative Assembly is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the withholding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, by the Legislative Assembly.

(8) Notwithstanding anything in this section the Governor General shall have power, in cases of emergency, to authorise such expenditure as may in his opinion be necessary for the safety or tranquility of British India or any part thereof.

(26) EMERGENCY POWERS:-(1) Where either Chamber of the Indian Legislature refuses leave to introduce or fails to pass in a form recommended by the Governor General any Bill, the Governor General may certify that the passage

of the Bill is essential for the safety, tranquility or interest of British India or any part thereof and thereupon,

(a) If the Bill has already been passed by the other Chamber, the Bill shall, on signature by the Governor General, notwithstanding that it has not been consented to by both Chambers, forthwith become an Act of the Indian Legislature in the form of the Bill as originally introduced or proposed to be introduced in the Indian Legislature or (as the case may be) in the form recommended by the Governor General; and

(b) If the Bill has not already been so passed, the Bill shall be laid before the other Chamber, and if consented to by that Chamber in the form recommended by the Governor General, shall become an Act as aforesaid on the signification of the Governor General's assent, or if not so consented to, shall, on signature by the Governor General, become an Act as aforesaid.

(c) Every such Act shall be expressed to be made by the Governor General and shall, as soon as practicable after being made, be laid before both houses of Parliament, and shall not have effect until it has received His Majesty's assent, and shall not be presented for His Majesty's assent, until copies thereof have been laid before each House of Parliament for not less than eight days, on which that House has sat, and upon the signification of such assent by His Majesty in Council and the notification thereof by the Governor General, the Act shall have the same force and effect as an Act passed by the Indian Legislature and duly assented to. Provided that, where in the opinion of the Governor General a state of emergency exists which justifies such action, the Governor General may direct that any such Act shall come into operation forthwith and thereupon the Act shall have such force and effect as aforesaid, subject, however, to disallowance by His Majesty in Council.

(27) SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISONS.

(1) In addition to the measures referred to in subsection (2) of section sixty seven of the principal Act, as requiring the previous sanction of the Governor General, it shall not be lawful without such previous sanction to introduce at any meeting of either Chamber of the Indian Legislature any measure,

(a) regulating any provincial subject, or any part of provincial subject, which has not been declared by rules under the principal Act to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature,

(b) repealing or amending any Act of a local Legislature;

(c) repealing or amending any Act or Ordinance made by the Governor General.

(2) Where in either Chamber of the Indian Legislature any Bill has been introduced or is proposed to be introduced, or any amendment to a Bill is moved or proposed to be moved, the Governor General may certify that the Bill or any clause of it, or the amendment affects the safety or tranquility of British India or any part thereof, and may direct that no proceedings, or that no further proceedings, shall be taken by the Chamber in relation to the Bill, clause or amendment, and effect shall be given to such direction.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

The object of the Reforms is the progressive realisation of responsible Government. Responsible Government implies two conditions, first, that the members of the executive Government should be responsible to their constituents, and secondly that these constituents should exercise their power through the agency of their representatives in the Assembly. These two conditions entail that there exist constituences based on a franchise broad enough to represent the interests of the population generally, and capable of selecting representatives intelligently; secondly that there is recognised and constitutional practice that the executive Government cannot retain office unless it commands the support of a majority in the Assembly. In India, these conditions are not realized. There must be a period of political education which can only be achieved through the gradually expanding exercise of responsibility. Practical considerations make the immediate handing over of complete responsibility impossible. Accordingly the principle is adopted of transferring responsibility for certain functions of Government, while reserving control over others, while at the same time establishing substantial provincial autonomy.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Since substantial provincial autonomy is to be a reality, the provinces must not be dependent on the Indian Government for the means of provincial development. The general idea of the scheme, on this matter, is that the estimate should first be made of the scale of expenditure required for the upkeep and development of the services, which clearly appertain to the Indian sphere, that recources with which to meet this expenditure should be secured to the Indian Government, and that all other revenues should then be handed over to the Provincial Governments, which will thenceforth be held wholly responsible for the development

of all provincial services. The principal changes in detail is the abolition of divided heads of revenue. Indian and Provincial heads of revenue are retained at present; but to the former income tax and general stamps are to be added and to the latter land revenue, irrigation, excise and judicial stamps. It follows that expenditure of famine relief and the protective irrigation works will fall upon the provinces, though in the matter of famine relief the Indian Government could never wholly renounce responsibility in the case of any failure on the part of the provinces. This arrangement leaves the Government of India with a large deficit. In order to supplement this, the contribution from each province to the Government of India is assessed and fixed on the following basis :—

In the financial year 1921-22 contributions shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned below according to the following scale :—

Name of Province.	Contribution (in lakhs of Rs.)
Madras	348
Bombay	58
Bengal	63
United Provinces	240
Punjab	175
Burma	64
Central Provinces and Berar	22
Assam	15

From the financial year 1922-23 onwards a total contribution of 983 lakhs, or such smaller sum as may be determined by the Governor General in Council, shall be paid to the Governor General in Council by the local Governments mentioned in the preceding rule. When for any year the Governor General in Council determines as the amount of the contribution a smaller sum than that payable for the preceding year, a reduction shall be made in contributions of those local Governments only, whose last

previous annual contribution exceeds the proportion specified below of the smaller sum so determined as the total contribution, and any reduction so made shall be proportionate to such excess.

Madras	... 17—90ths.
Bombay	... 13—90ths.
Bengal	... 19—90ths.
United Provinces... ...	... 18—90ths.
Punjab	... 9—90ths.
Burma	... 6½—90ths.
Central Provinces and Berars	... 5—90ths.
Assam	... 2½—90ths.

In cases of emergency the local Government of any province may be required by the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of, and subject to the conditions approved by the Secretary of State, to pay to the Governor General in Council a contribution for any financial year in excess of the amount required by the preceding rules in the case of that year.

THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

In all the Provinces there is collective administration, the system of a Governor in Council. At the head of the Executive is the Governor, with an Executive Council nominated by the Governor. Associated with the Executive Council, as part of the Government, are one or more Ministers chosen by the Governor from among the elected members of the Legislative Council and holding office for the life of the Council. The plan is adopted of making a division of the functions of the Provincial Government, between those which may be made over to the popular control and those which for the present must remain in official hands. These functions are called "transferred and reserved" respectively. In the Provincial Executive the Governor in Council has charge of the reserved subjects. This is one part of the Executive.

The other part of the Executive consists of the Governor and Minister or Ministers and deals with the "transferred" subjects. As a general rule the Executive deliberate as a whole, although there may be occasions upon which the Governor prefers to discuss a particular question with that part of the Government directly responsible. The decision upon a transferred subject and on the supply for it in the provincial Budget is taken after general discussion by the Governor and his Ministers; the decision on a reserved subject is taken after smaller discussion by the Governor and the Members of his Executive Council.

The Ministers hold office not at the will of the Legislature, but at the will of their constituents. The salary, while they are in office, is secured to them, and is not at the pleasure of the Legislative Council. They together with the Governor form the administration for the transferred subjects. It is not intended that the Governor should from the first be bound to accept the decision of his Ministers, because he will himself be generally responsible for the administration. But it is also not intended that he should be in a position to refuse assent at discretion to all his Ministers' proposals. The intention is rather that the Ministers should avail themselves of the Governor's trained advice upon administrative questions, while he on his part is willing to meet their wishes to the furthest possible extent, in cases where he realises they have the support of popular opinion.

The keynote of the scheme is the establishment of effective provincial autonomy and the introduction of responsible government in the Provinces. This connotes a sharp division between the Central Government and the Provinces, and the division of the Provincial administration into two parts, the reserved subjects, namely those reserved to the Governor and his Executive Council, and the transferred subjects, or the subjects transferred under certain conditions to Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council.

THE HOUSE OF PRINCES.

The report on Indian constitutional reforms by Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford stated that it was desired to call into existence a permanent consultative body which could replace the Conference of Princes which had periodically met at the invitation of the Viceroy. After pointing out the need for regular meetings of the Council, the Report said:—"We contemplate that the Viceroy should be President and should as a rule preside, but that in his absence one of the Princes should be chairman. The rules of business would be framed by the Viceroy after consultation with the Princes, who might from time to time suggest modifications in the rules."

It was further suggested in the joint report that the Council of the Princes should be invited annually to appoint a small Standing Committee, to which the Viceroy or the Political Department might refer decisions affecting the Native States, particularly questions dealing with custom or usage. The joint report also made recommendations for the appointment of commissions to inquire into disputes in which Native States might be concerned, and into cases of misconduct, and for arranging for joint deliberation on matters of common interest between the Council of State and the Council of Princes.

At the end of January 1919 a Conference of the Ruling Princes was held at Delhi to consider this scheme. The subjects which gave rise to the longest discussion was the

proposal in the Reform scheme to divide the Native States into two categories, those possessing "full powers" of internal government and those not having such powers; some of the princes held that membership of the Council of Princes should be limited to the rulers enjoying full powers, whilst others considered that some measure of representation ought to be given to the smaller States, and the Conference came to no agreement on the matter. The proposal to institute a Council of Princes received, however, general support, and it was suggested that the new House should be called the Narendra Mandal (House of Princes).

This Chamber of Princes was formally inaugurated by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in February 1921 at Delhi. The proceedings of the ceremony and the rules of business of the Chamber will be found in the succeeding pages of this volume.

In the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Princes of the 1st and 2nd Classes are all Members of this Chamber, and the Thakor of Kadana has been specially elected as Member by the smaller States of the Northern Part of the Bombay Presidency.

The New Regime.

ROYAL INSTRUCTIONS.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

December 17th, 1920.

GEORGE R. I.—Instructions to the Governor or acting Governor for the time being of the Presidency or Province of ————.—Whereas by the Government of India Act provision has been made for the general development of self governing institutions in British India with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible Government in that country, as an integral part of our Empire.

And whereas it is our Will and Pleasure that in the execution of the office of the Governor over the Presidency or the Province of——you shall further the purposes of the said Act to the end that the institutions and methods of Government therein provided shall be laid upon the best and surest foundations, that the people of the said Presidency or Province shall acquire such habits of political action, and respect such conventions as will best and soonest fit them for self-Government, and that our authority and the authority of the Governor General in Council shall be duly maintained.

Now, therefore, we do hereby direct and enjoin you and declare our Will and Pleasure to be as follows:—

1. You shall do all that lies in your power to maintain those standards of good administration, to encourage religious toleration, co-operation and goodwill among all classes and creeds, to ensure the probity of public finance and the solvency of the Presidency or Province, and to programme all measures making for the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people and tending to fit all classes of the population without distinction to take their due share in the public life and government of the country.

2. You should bear in mind that it is necessary and expedient that those now and hereafter to be franchised shall appreciate the duties, responsibilities and advantages which spring from the privilege of enfranchisement; that is to say, that those who exercise the power henceforward entrusted to them of returning representatives to the Legislative Council being enabled to perceive the effects of their choice of a representative and that those who are returned to the Council, being enabled to perceive the effects of their votes given therein, shall come to look for the redress of their grievances and the improvement of their condition to the working of representative institutions.

DUTY OF THE MINISTERS.

3. Inasmuch as certain matters have been reserved for the administration, according to law, of the Governor in Council in respect of which the authority of our Governor General in Council shall remain unimpaired, while certain other matters have been transferred to the administration of the Governor acting with a Minister, it will be for you so to regulate the business of the Government of the Presidency or Province that so far as may be possible, the responsibility for each of these matters may be kept clear and distinct.

4. Nevertheless you shall enforce the habit of joint deliberation between yourself, your Councillors and your Ministers in order that the experience of your official advisers may be at the disposal of your Ministers, and that the knowledge of your Ministers as to the wishes of the people may be at the disposal of your Councillors.

5. You shall assist Ministers by all the means in your power in the administration of the transferred subjects and advise them in regard to their relations with the Legislative Council.

In considering a Minister's advice and deciding whether or not there is sufficient cause in any case to dissent from

his opinion, you shall have due regard to his relations with the Legislative Council and to the wishes of the people of the Presidency or Province, as expressed by their representatives therein.

SPECIAL CHANGES.

But in addition to the general responsibilities with which you are, whether by statute or under this instrument, charged, We do further hereby specially require and charge you :—

(1) To see that whatsoever measures in your opinion necessary for maintaining safety and tranquility in all parts of your Presidency or Province and for preventing occasions of religious or racial conflict are duly taken and that all orders issued by our Secretary of State or by our Governor General in Council on our behalf, to whatever matters relating, are duly complied with.

(2) To take care that due provision shall be made for the advancement and social welfare of those classes amongst the people committed to your charge, who, whether on account of the smallness of their number, or their lack of educational or material advantages or from any other cause, specially rely upon our protection and cannot as yet fully rely for their welfare upon joint political action, and that such classes shall not suffer or have cause to fear neglect or oppression.

(3) To see that no order of your Government and no act of your Legislative Council shall be so framed that any one of the diverse interests of, or arising from race, religion, education, social condition, wealth or any other circumstance, may receive unfair advantage or may unfairly be deprived of privileges or advantages which they have heretofore enjoyed, or be excluded from the enjoyment of benefits which may hereafter be conferred on the people at large.

(4) To safeguard all members of our services employed in the said Presidency or Province in the legitimate exercise of their functions and in the enjoyment of all recognised rights and privileges, and to see that your Government order all things justly and reasonably in their regard and that due obedience is paid to all just and reasonable orders and diligence shown in their execution.

(5) To take care that while the people inhabiting the said Presidency or Province shall enjoy all facilities for the development of commercial and industrial undertakings, no monopoly or special privilege which is against the common interest shall be established and no unfair discrimination shall be made in matters affecting commercial or industrial interests.

And we do hereby charge you to communicate these our instructions to the Members of your Executive Council and your Ministers and to publish the same in your Presidency or Province in such manner as you may think fit.

His Majesty's Instructions to Viceroy.

The following Revised Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General of India in consequence of the passing of the Government of India Act has been issued under the Royal Sign Manual:—

These instructions were given to the Governor-General at the Buckingham Palace on the 15th March 1921:—

Whereas by the Government of India Act it is enacted that the Governor-General of India is appointed by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual, and we have by warrant constituted and appointed a Governor General to exercise the said office subject to such instructions and directions as he or our Governor-General for the time being shall, from time to time, receive or have received under our Royal Sign Manual or under the hand of one of our principal Secretaries of State; and whereas certain instructions were issued under our Royal Sign Manual to our said Governor-General bearing date the 19th day of November 1918, and whereas by the coming into operation of the Government of India Act, 1919, it has become necessary to revoke the said instructions and to make further and other provisions in their stead:- Now, therefore, we do by these our instructions under Our Royal Sign Manual hereby revoke the aforesaid instructions and declare our pleasure to be as follows:—

1. Our Governor-General for the time being (hereinafter called our said Governor-General) shall, with all due solemnity, cause our warrant, under Our Royal Sign Manual appointing him, to be read and published in the presence of the Chief Justice for the time being or in his absence of the Senior Judge of one of the High Courts established in British India and of so many of the Members of the Executive Council of our said Governor-General as may conveniently be assembled.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATHS.

2. Our said Governor-General shall take the oath of allegiance and the oath for the due execution of the office of our Governor-General of India and for the due and impartial administration of justice in the forms hereto appended, which oaths the said Chief Justice for the time being or in his absence the Senior Judge of one of our said High Courts shall, and he is hereby required to, tender and administer unto him.

3. And we do authorise and require our said Governor General from time to time by himself or by any other person, to be authorised by him in that behalf, to administer to every person who shall be appointed by us by warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual to be a Governor of one of our Presidencies or Provinces in India and to every person who shall be appointed to be a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner, the oath of allegiance and of office in the said forms, and we do authorise and require our said Governor-General from time to time by himself or by any other person to be authorised by him in that behalf, to administer to every person who shall be appointed by us by warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual or by the Secretary of State in Council of India to be a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council or a Governor's Executive Council and to every person who shall be appointed to be a Member of a Lieutenant Governor's Executive Council and to every person whom any of our said Governors shall appoint to be a Minister the oaths of allegiance and of office in the said forms togethsr with the oath, of secrecy hereby appended.

4. And we do further direct that every person who under these instructions shall be required to take an oath may make an affirmation in place of an oath, if he has any objection to making an oath,

GRANT OF PARDON.

5. And we do hereby authorise and empower our said Governor-General in our name and on our behalf to grant to any offender convicted in the exercise of its criminal jurisdiction by any Court of Justice within our said territories a pardon either free or subject to such lawful conditions as to him may seem fit.

POLICY OF PARLIAMENT.

6. And inasmuch as the policy of our Parliament is set forth in the preamble to the said Government of India Act, 1919, we do hereby require our said Governor-General to be vigilant that this policy is constantly furthered alike by His Government and by the Local Governments of all our Presidencies and Provinces.

WISHES OF THE SUBJECTS.

7. In particular it is our Will and Pleasure that the powers of superintendence, direction and control over the said Local Governments vested in our said Governor General and in our Governor-General in Council shall, unless grave reason to the contrary appears, be exercised with a view to furthering the policy of the Local Government of all our Governors' Provinces, when such policy finds favour with a majority of the Members of the Legislative Council of the Province.

8. Similarly it is our Will and Pleasure that our said Governor General shall use all endeavours, consistent with the fulfilment of his responsibilities to us and our Parliament for the welfare of our Indian subjects, that the administation of matters committed to the direct charge of our Governor General in Council may be conducted in harmony with the wishes of our said subjects as expressed by their representatives in the Indian Legislature so far as the same shall appear to him to be just and reasonable.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

9. For above all things it is our Will and Pleasure that the plans laid by our Parliament for the progressive realisation of responsible Government in British India as an integral part of our Empire may come to fruition to the end that British India may attain its due place among our Dominions. Therefore we do charge our Governor-General by the means aforesaid and by all other means which may to him seem fit to guide the course of our subjects in India, whose governance we have committed to his charge, so that, subject on the one hand always to the determination of our Parliament and on the other hand to the co-operation of those on whom new opportunities of serving have been conferred, progress towards such realisation may advance to the benefit of all our subjects in India.

10. And we do hereby charge our said Governor-General to communicate these our instructions to the Members of His Executive Council and to publish the same in such manner as he may think fit.



His Imperial Majesty's Message to the Princes and peoples of India.

November 1921.

On landing at Bombay on the 17th November 1921 H. R. H. the Prince of Wales delivered the following message to the gathering at the Appollo Bandar, consisting of Princes and people and high officers of Government who had assembled to receive His Royal Highness. He said,

"I have a message to deliver from His Majesty the King-Emperor. It is this :—

"On this day, when my son lands for the first time upon your shores, I wish to send through him my greetings to you, the Princes and Peoples of India. His coming is a token and a renewal of the pledges of affection which it has been the heritage of our house to reaffirm to you. My father, when the Prince of Wales, counted it his privilege to see and, seeing, to understand the Empire in the East over which it was to be his destiny to rule, and I recall with thankfulness and pride that when he was called to the Throne, it fell to me to follow his illustrious example.

"With this same hope and in this same spirit my son is with you to day. The thought of his arrival brings with a welcome vividness to my mind the happy memories I have stored of what I myself have learned in India; its charm and beauty, its immemorial history, its noble monuments, and, above all, the devotion of India's faithful people, since proved, as if by fire, in their response to the Empire's call in the hour of its greatest need. These memories will ever be with me, as I trace his steps. My heart is with him as he moves amongst you, and, with mine, the

heart of the Queen Empress, whose love for India is no less than my own. To friends whose loyalty We and Our fathers have treasured, he brings this message of trust and hope. My sympathy in all that passes in your lives is unabating. During recent years my thoughts have been yet more constantly with you. Throughout the civilised world the foundations of social order have been tested by war and change. Wherever citizenship exists, it has had to meet the test, and India, like other countries, has been called on to face new and special problems of her own. For this task her armoury is in new powers and new responsibilities with which she has been equipped. That with the help of those aided by the ready guidance of my Government and its officers, you will bring those problems to an issue worthy of your historic past and happiness for your future; that all disquiet will vanish in well-ordered progress, is my earnest wish and my confident belief. Your anxieties and your rejoicings are my own. In all that may touch your happiness, in all that gives you hope and promotes your welfare, I feel with you in the spirit of sympathy.

"My son has followed from afar your fortunes. It is now his ambition by his coming among you, to ripen good will into a yet fuller understanding. I trust and believe when he leaves your shores, your hearts will follow him and his will stay with you, and that one link the more will be added to the golden chain of sympathy which for these years has held my Throne to India. And it is my warmest prayer that wisdom and contentment growing hand-in-hand will lead India into increasing national greatness within a free Empire, the Empire for which I labour and for which, if it be the Divine Will, my son shall labour after me."

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES AT DELHI:—

8th February 1921.

George the Fifth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. To my Viceroy and Governor General and to the Princes and Rulers of the Indian States, greeting:—

In my Royal Proclamation of December, 1919, I gave earnest of my affectionate care and regard for the ruling Princes and Chiefs of the Indian States by signifying my assent to the establishment of a Chamber of Princes. During the year that has since passed, my Viceroy and many of the Princes themselves have been engaged in framing for my approval a constitution for the Chamber and the rules and regulations neeessary to ensure the smooth and efficient performance of its important functions.

This work is now complete, and it remains for me to take the final steps to bring the Chamber into being in the confident hope that the united counsels of the Princes and Rulers assembled in formal conclave will be fruitful of lasting good, both to themselves and their subjects and, by advancing the interests that are common to their territories and to British India, will benefit my Empire as a whole. It is in this hope that I have charged My Revered and Beloved Uncle, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, to perform on my behalf the ceremony of the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes.

It is my firm belief that a future full of great and beneficent activities lies before the Chamber thus established,

To the Princes long versed in the arts of government and statesmanship it will open still wider fields of Imperial service. It will afford them opportunities, of which I am convinced they will be prompt to avail themselves, of comparing experience, interchanging ideas, and framing mature and balanced conclusions on matters of common interest. Nor will less advantage accrue to my Viceroy and the officers serving under him, to whom the prudent counsels and considered advice of the Chamber cannot fail to be of the greatest assistance.

The problems of the future must be faced in a spirit of co-operation and mutual trust. It is in this spirit that I summon the Princes of India to a larger share in my Councils. I do so in full reliance upon their devotion to my Throne and Person, proved as it has been both in long years of peace and in the terrible ordeal of the great war and in the confident anticipation that by this means the bonds of mutual understanding will be strengthened and the growing identity of interests between the Indian States and the rest of my Empire will be fostered and developed.

In my former Proclamation, I repeated the assurance given on many occasions by my Royal predecessors and myself of my determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. The Princes may rest assured that this pledge remains inviolate and inviolable. I now authorise my Viceroy to publish the terms of the constitution of the new Chamber. My Viceroy will take its counsel freely in matters relating to the territories of the Indian States generally, and in matters that affect those territories jointly with British India or with the rest of my Empire. It will have no concern with the internal affairs of individual States or their rulers, or with the relations of individual States to my Government, while the existing rights of the States and their freedom of action will be in no way prejudiced or

impaired. It is my earnest hope that the Princes of India will take a regular part in the deliberations of the Chamber but attendance will be a matter of choice, not of constraint. There will be no obligation upon any member to record his opinion, by vote or otherwise, upon any question that may come under discussion, and it is further my desire that, at the discretion of my Viceroy, an opportunity shall be given to any Prince who has not taken a part in the deliberations of the Chamber to record his views on any question that the Chamber has had under its consideration.

I pray that the blessings of Divine Providence may rest upon the labours of the Chamber, that its deliberations may be inspired by true wisdom and moderation, and that it may seek and find its best reward in promoting the general weal and in increasing the strength and unity of the mighty Empire over which I have been called upon to rule.

THE VICEROY'S REVIEW.

HOW THE SCHEME MATURED.

The Viceroy Lord Chelmsford's speech was as follows:—Your Royal Highness and Your Highnesses,

In the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd December, 1919, His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor announced his gracious intention to send his dear son, the Prince of Wales, to India to inaugurate on his behalf the new Chamber of Princes and the new constitutions in British India. The arduous labours of the Prince in other parts of the Empire, however, necessitated the postponement of his visit to India, and His Imperial Majesty has sent, in his stead, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who will perform on His Imperial Majesty's behalf the ceremony of inauguration for which we are assembled here to day.

I feel that I am voicing the sentiments of all present on this occasion, when I say that while we deeply regret the postponement of the Prince's visit, and look forward with eager anticipation to his arrival among us next winter, we most cordially welcome the presence among us of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is well known to the Princes and peoples of India, and whose association with this ceremony is a token of the deep interest taken by the King Emperor in the welfare of the Indian States.

GENESIS OF THE CHAMBER.

Before calling upon His Royal Highness to perform the act of in-auguration, it is fitting that I, as His Majesty's Viceroy and as being responsible, with the Secretary of State, for the proposals in the Joint Report on Indian constitutional reforms, should say something of the genesis of the Chamber of Princes, its object and significance, the

stages of its evolution, and the conditions essential to its success. The germ of such an assemblage as this must be sought in the events of 1877, when Her late Majesty Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India and was acclaimed as such by the great Princes present at the Imperial Assemblage, and when Lord Lytton conceived the idea of associating with the high officers of Government some of the leading Princes with the title of "Councillors of the Empress." The idea was further developed by the succeeding Viceroys, Lord Dufferin, who instituted the Imperial Service Troops movement, Lord Curzon and Lord Minto, who propounded a scheme for a Council of Princes, and Lord Hardinge who consulted the Princes as "trusted colleagues" on various matters affecting their order.

Finally it was my pleasant privilege, on assuming charge of my office five years ago, to institute a system of annual conferences of Princes and Chiefs for the discussion, in concert with the officers of my Government, of questions affecting the States as a whole and of common import to them and to the Indian Empire. The success of these informal conferences soon gave rise to the demand for a permanent institution of a more formal character, and a proposal for the creation of such an institution was put forward in the joint report of April, 1918, and laid before the Princes at the Conference of January, 1919, together with certain other proposals in the report for their collective opinion.

THE CHAMBER FOUNDED.

After an animatad debate the Conference passed a resolution warmly approving the establishment of a permanent Council of Princes, with the title of Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes). Resolutions were also passed at the same time approving the appointment of a mixed Committee to examine the question of simplifying, standardising and codifying political practice, and of a Standing Committee

to advise the Viceroy and the Political Department on matters referred to it by the Viceroy regarding the affairs of Indian States. The proposals in the report of Courts of Arbitration and Commissions of Enquiry and for the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the important States, all measures designed with the object of securing uniformity of policy and practice and a method of dealing with difficult and important problems which would command the confidence of the Princes, were also generally approved. The recommendations of the Conference were then placed before the Secretary of State, with whom various details were discussed, and in the next Conference held in November 1919, I was able to propound for Their Highness' consideration the general scheme for a Chamber of Princes approved by His Majesty's Government.

The Conference, after debating the question, passed a resolution warmly accepting the scheme and expressing the earnest hope that the Chamber might be brought into existence during the ensuing year. With this end in view I enlisted the advice and criticism of the Codification Committee of Princes which had been appointed by the Conference, and with their assistance the drafts of the institution of the Chamber, with the first regulations and rules of business and the draft resolutions concerning Courts of Arbitration and Commissions of Enquiry were moulded into practical shape, and I am glad to say that the drafts finally approved and published represent almost verbatim the general policy approved by the Conference on the advice of their Codification Committee.

THE ENGLISH TITLE.

There is one departure from the recommendations of the Conference which, I fear, will be a disappointment to some of Your Highnesses, and that is the adoption of a purely English title for the Chamber. As you are aware, I

suspended judgment on the proposed title of Narendra Mandal pending further enquiry as to the general feeling of the Princes on the subject. That enquiry disclosed a general consensus of opinion among the Mahomedan rulers, against a Hindu title, and in favour of a purely English designation. This preference was also expressed by some Hindu and Sikh rulers, and it was accordingly decided, after reference to the Secretary of State, to use for the present the English title of Chamber of Princes as the sole designation. The question of adopting an Indian title has, however, been included in the agenda for the first meeting of the Chamber, and it will be open to Your Highnesses to propose an Indian title or titles which will meet with general acceptance.

Another point on which the published constitution differs from the wording favoured by the Committee of Princes, who were consulted on the subject, is the absolute prohibition of the discussion in the Chamber of the internal affairs of individual States and the actions of individual rulers. The Princes on the Committee were in favour of allowing such discussion, provided that the ruler concerned so desires and the Viceroy consents. His Majesty's Government accepted the view of the Government of India that such a provision might prove embarrassing to the Viceroy and that the practice, if recognised, would be subversive of the principle on which the constitution of the Chamber is based. It was decided, therefore, that the rule against the the discussion of such matters in the Chamber should be absolute and unqualified. I think that Your Highnesses, on reflection, will agree that this decision is reasonable and just.

CHAMBER'S MAIN FUNCTION.

The main function of the Chamber is to discuss matters affecting the States generally or of common concern to the States and to British India or the Empire at large.

It would in our opinion be fatal to the popularity and success of the Chamber, if any countenance were given to the idea that it might be used for the discussion of private affairs of individual States and rulers. States which desire that the Viceroy may be in possession of independent and expert advice before deciding matters in dispute, either between individual States or between an individual State and Government, can have recourse to the Courts of Arbitration, where these matters can be examined in the privacy essential to such cases. Commissions of enquiry provide similar machinery for dealing with the affairs of individual rulers.

As regards the question of direct relations between the Government of India and the important States, I may inform you that a recommendation has been made to the Secretary of State for the transfer of the more important States in the Bombay Presidency, according to a scheme prepared by a special committee, to be carried into effect at some future date, when the conditions appear to be favourable. A scheme will also shortly be placed before His Majesty's Government for the bringing of the important States of the Punjab into direct relations with the Government of India, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The Gwalior State will soon be brought into direct touch with the Central Government through a Resident, who will be independent of the Central India Agency, and some of the Rajputana States which were formerly in relations with a local Resident are now in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. Other aspects of the question of direct relations are engaging the attention of the Government of India.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Reverting to the question of the Chamber of Princes, Your Highnesses will have received the proposals made by the Committee for the representation of lesser States whose

rulers are not eligible for admission to the Chamber of Princes in their own right. These proposals, which it is hoped to embody in the regulations before the next session of the Chamber, will be submitted for Your Highness' consideration after the inaugural meeting. I do not propose to describe the details of the constitution, regulations, and rules to-day, since these documents have been for some time in Your Highness' hands and they represent in the main the fruit of your own deliberations.

But there are one or two aspects of the scheme on which it is right that I should dwell on this historic occasion. The Chamber of Princes is an advisory and consultative body and has no executive powers. It represents a recognition of the right of the Princes to be consulted in framing the policy of Government relating to the States and to have a voice in the Councils of the Empire, but the resolutions of the Chamber, though carried by a majority of votes, will be in the nature of advice and will not necessarily be acted on by the Viceroy, who will be bound to take into consideration not only the merits of the particular resolution, but also the views of the opposing minority as well as the opinions of those Princes who happen to be absent from the Chamber. I think it well to call attention to those points, because I have heard it said by the critics of the Chamber that it will tend to belittle the position and prejudice the rights of the greater States, who may be outvoted by a combination of States of lesser importance. The criticism is, I think, unjustified by the terms of the constitution and loses sight of the safeguards which I have mentioned.

BY ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

The constitution of the Chamber has received the approval of His Majesty's Government and has been promulgated by Royal Proclamation. It will be inaugurated today by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught on

behalf of His Imperial Majesty. It behoves us all to do our utmost to make the scheme a real success, a source of strength to the Empire, an engine of progress, and a means of promoting unity and co-operation between the representatives of His Majesty's Government in this country, and the Princes and Chiefs of this great Empire. I do not think that the Chamber is likely to fail in achieving the objects which I have mentioned ; indeed, I am confident that with good will on both sides it will succeed.

But there are certain matters to which I feel it my duty to call Your Highnesses' attention. First, there is the danger that after the first excitement of attending the opening of the Chamber has passed away, interest in its proceedings may evaporate, and the attendance of members may dwindle. I look to Your Highnesses to prevent this process. Attendance at the meetings will always be voluntary, and no pressure will be applied to those who prefer to stay away ; but I trust that as time goes on, Your Highnesses will realise more and more the importance of maintaining these assemblages as meetings of a truly representative character, and that even those who now stand aloof will in time forego those scruples and lend their influence towards promoting the objects of the Chamber and so strengthening the bonds which bind us together for the common good.

THE PRINCES' OBLIGATIONS.

Secondly, there is the possibility which some critics have noted ; (I only mention it to dismiss it), that the machinery of this Chamber might be used solely for the protection of the rights and privileges of the Princes without due regard to the obligations which they owe both to the Empire, of which they are a part, and to their subjects whose happiness and welfare are dependent upon the wisdom and justice of their rulers. I do not share these appre-

hensions, for here again I confidently look to Your Highnesses to uphold the credit of this institution by adopting both towards the Government and its officers a spirit of co-operation, without which our deliberations will be of small avail.

We are all members one Empire and in our union lies our strength. We share between us the responsibility for the good Government of India and for protecting the interests and promoting the happiness of the millions committed to our charge. In the exercise of that responsibility we shall, I am sure, continue to work together in harmony and with mutual respect, inspired by the great ideal of an India governing itself through its princes and elected representatives and owing allegiance to a common head.

I now invite His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor the Chamber of Princes and to declare it to be duly constituted.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' SPEECH.

His Royal Highness replying said :—

Your Excellency and Your Highnesses,—It is by the command of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, that I meet you to-day. My duty is two-fold.—to convey to Your Highnesses the personal greetings of His Majesty and on his behalf to inaugurate the Chamber of Princes. In His Royal Proclamation the King-Emperor has signified his approval of this new constitution and his hopes for its future. Its origin and meaning have just been explained by the Viceroy.

I have only one word to add to what His Excellency has said on this subject. An assembly so unique and so essentially Indian in character should surely not be known only by an English designation. I trust that among the earliest tasks to which Your Highnesses will address yourselves in the Chamber will be that of choosing an appropriate vernacular title which you can unite in recommending to His Majesty the King.

Your Highnesses. of the many ceremonies that it has fallen to my lot to perform, none has given me more pleasure than the inauguration of the Chamber of Princes. Among the Princes here assembled are many with whom I can claim personal friendship of long standing. I rejoice at the opportunity of renewing their acquaintance and of reviving old bonds of fellowship and regard. No pleasure is so keen as that which we share with old friends. I have the happiness of knowing that my own pleasure in to-day's proceedings finds a counterpart in your Highness' own feelings, and that the function in which it is my privilege

to join will stand for all as a shining landmark in the annals of the Indian States.

AT THE BIDDING OF THE EMPEROR.

We are assembled to-day in the ancient capital of India. This noble Hall in which we meet, where the Mogul Emperor, surrounded by the splendour of his magnificent Court, used to hear the petitions of his people, has been the scene of many imposing ceremonies. It is a fitting stage for the ceremony of to-day, but I stand at the bidding of an Emperor mightier even than the Moghul, an Emperor whose policy is framed with a breadth of vision unknown to the rulers of the past ages, whose acts are inspired, as he himself has declared, by the spirit of trust and sympathy, whose desire it is that every breadth of suspicion or misunderstanding should be dissipated, and who now invites your Highnesses in the fulness of his confidence to take a larger share in the political development of your Motherland.

The Princes of India have shown for many past years, and more particularly during the great war, their devotion to the Crown and their readiness to make any sacrifice for the safety and welfare of the Empire. When most was needed, most was given. His Majesty has watched with feelings of deep pride and gratitude the part taken by your Highnesses in the war. The devotion of those who gave personal service in the field, the patriotic zeal of those who sent their troops to the front and furnished recruits for the Indian Army, the lavish generosity of those who helped with money and material,—for all these services His Majesty has asked me to convey to your Highnesses on his behalf a special message of thanks.

TRADITIONAL LOYALTY.

Loyalty is a tradition with the Indian States. His Majesty knows well that, in good times or evil, he can always count upon the fidelity and unswerving support of

the Indian Princes. But with the memories of the past six years ever present in his mind, he cannot forbear on this great occasion from making public acknowledgment. During the greatest struggle in the history of mankind, the help that you gave at the outbreak of war, when the tale of your deeds and offerings sent a thrill of emotion throughout the British Empire, and your strenuous efforts shone forth in the dark days of 1918, when the fate of civilisation seemed to be hanging in the balance, can only be forgotten with the Empire itself. I am confident that the same spirit of loyalty and co-operation that your Highnesses displayed during the war will continue to animate you in the years to come.

It is in this spirit, as His Majesty has said, that the problems of the future must be faced. It is in this spirit, I do not doubt, that you will approach the question that will form the subject of your deliberations in the Chamber. Some of the problems that will arise may make demands on your patience and public spirit. Some may depend for their solution upon a fair interpretation of the letter of treaties and engagements between the States and the British Government. If so, I feel sure that a way will be found to reconcile any doubts or differences that may present themselves. The sanctity of treaties is a cardinal article of Imperial policy. It was affirmed by my beloved mother, the Great Queen Victoria, in her famous proclamation of 1858. It was reaffirmed by King Edward the Seventh, and his present Majesty, King George the Fifth, has once more announced in this proclamation his determination ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes.

RECIPROCAL GENEROSITY.

Nothing is wanting to mark the solemnity of this time-honoured engagement, and no words of mine are needed to reassure Your Highnesses that the British Government

will stand faithfully by its promises. I would only ask you, when you come to discuss any difficult question of practice in your relations with the Government of India, or of the interpretation of your treaties, to remember that these pledges will be ever present to the minds of the officers of the British Crown. A generous spirit on your part will find its response in equal generosity on the part of the Government of India. You may rest assured that the Government and its officers will recognise freely the internal sovereignty to which your various treaties and engagements entitle you. We look to the Princes of India on their part to continue to administer their States with justice and enlightenment. I am confident that we shall not look in vain.

Your Highnesses.—It is a sincere pleasure to me to congratulate you on the place that as a body you have achieved for yourselves in recent years in the wider Councils of the Empire. You have been represented in the Imperial War Cabinet and at the Imperial Conference. One of your number took part in the Peace Conference of 1919, and his signature is appended to the Treaty of Versailles. More recently another of your order attended the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

A HALF CENTURY OF CHANGE.

Your Highnesses,—I have witnessed many changes in my life-time. Much of the old order, as I knew it in, my youth, has passed away for ever. For all classes the past 50 years have been an era of change, and the Princes of the great Indian States furnish no exception to the general rule. Their conditions in life have been profoundly modified. They have emerged from the seclusion that so long hedged them round, and they aspire, and rightly, to play a part in the wider theatre of modern life. I am sure that the part will be a worthy one. The British Government has not been slow to recognize the justice of your aspirations, and I rejoice to think that by my share in to-day's ceremony, I

am doing something to promote your wishes and to provide a larger sphere for your public spirited activities and increased opportunities which, I need not remind Your Highnesses, bring in their train increased responsibility.

I know well that Your Highneeses will appreciate the trust reposed in you by His Imperial Majesty and His Government and will worthily respond, both as pillars of Empire and as rulers, striving ever for the greater happiness and prosperity of your own subjects.

I now, on behalf of the King Emperor, declare the Chamber of Princes to be duly constituted and pray that under Divine Providence its proceedings may be so guided and directed as to strengthen the bonds of union between the Princes and the Empire, and to promote the well-being of this great land of India and enhance her good name among the nations of the world.

PRINCELY RESOLVE.

SPEECHES IN SUPPORT,

The Maharajah of Gwalior said:—

"Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness,—On behalf of the Princes of India assembled on this memorable occasion I beg to move the following resolution:—

"This representative gathering of the Princes resolves to convey to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of India their respectful greetings, the assurance of their abiding loyalty to his Throne so deeply rooted in their affections and of their steadfast devotion to his august Person, also to voice their genuine gratification at the inauguration by Royal Proclamation of the Chamber of Princes. Next they resolve to affirm that their feeling of intense satisfaction is only equalled by their consciousness of the honour done them in the deputation of Field-Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to inaugurate this Chamber, a deputation which vividly recalls the blessed memory of Queen Victoria the Good, whose proclamation of 1858 is the crystalised expression of Her Royal Heart's great love for India. This inauguration by His Royal Highness is all the more gratifying owing to his earlier association with this country and his position as a member of the Imperial House of Windsor, and of an innate capacity to appreciate the hereditary rulers' point of view. Further they resolve to place on record their profound appreciation of the genuine goodwill, consummate statesmanship and deep insight which prompted His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, the gifted Prime Minister the Right Hon'ble David Lloyd George, that fearless and true friend of India, His Imperial Majesty's Secretary of State, the Right Hon'ble Elwin Montagu and

the eminent statesmen who form His Imperial Majesty's Government to bring to a happy issue the scheme of the Chamber of Princes."

A GREAT PRIVILEGE.

I deem it a great privilege that it has fallen to my lot to move the resolution which I have just read. It is quite unnecessary for me in moving it to dilate upon the event to which it refers or the happy circumstances, which have attended its occurrence, for, indeed, the terms of the resolution drawn up by our common consent amply testify to the feelings occasioned by the formation of the Princes' Chamber. Your Royal Highness, we cannot but admire the devotion to duty which inspired your willing compliance with the command of our beloved Emperor to visit India and perform this ceremony, regardless of considerations of distance and, may we add, of age. For this ready response to the occasion I am sure we are very grateful to Your Royal Highness, and we flatter ourselves by thinking that you have found the performance of to-day's ceremony agreeable and in accord with Your Royal predilections.

Respecting Your Excellency, may I venture to state that your name will always be associated in history with one of the most critical stages in the evolution of India? Your Viceroyalty has witnessed remarkable happiness. Indeed we are witnesses to the re-birth of the world accepted notions, and proved theories seem all to be undergoing forced revision. May it please Merciful Providence that the new order, which is supplanting the old, may bring a cycle of peace and good will for humanity. The world conditions have been, as was inevitable, more or less reflected in India, so that Your Excellency has had to face problems calculated to strain the nerves of steel, and tax the most resourceful mind. During that period of stress and anxiety Your Excellency was at pains unflinchingly to do what duty appeared inexorably to dictate. What can man do better

than be true to himself, that is to his conceptions of duty to the King of Kings. It is in the spirit of that conception that Your Excellency doubtless endeavoured to serve this country. Finally, the much desired Chamber has been brought into being, and it only remains for me fervently to pray that its session may help to produce better mutual understanding and promote hearty and effective co-operation between the British Government and the Princes of India.

The Maharajah of Bikanir.

THE APPEAL OF THE CROWN.

In seconding the resolution the Maharaja of Bikaner said:—

Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness,—I deem it an honour on this historic occasion to have been commissioned by my brother Princes, to second the resolution just moved by my esteemed friend, His Highness the Maharajah Scindia. The unflinching loyalty and devoted attachment, with which the Princes of India are inspired towards the Throne and Person of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor, has stood the test of time, through every period of stress and storm during a hundred years and more. The Imperial Crown is the one centripetal force in the Empire, which attracts and welds together all its component parts, an undisputed fact which accounts for the remarkable unity, and cohesion, during the dark days of the war, of the different countries forming the British Commonwealth of Nations, and to no one does the Imperial Crown appeal as a greater binding and inspiring force than to us, the Princes of India.

The gracious interest which His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, together with Her Imperial Majesty, the Queen Empress, has at all times been pleased to evince in the Princes and States of India, his ever-to-be remembered appeal for greater sympathy for India and the Indians, and the watchword of hope, which he gave to us all in 1912, have been sources of the liveliest gratification to us and have helped to stimulate and sustain us in all periods of difficulty and anxiety, whilst the solicitude displayed in our behalf by the establishment of the Chamber of Princes, and the reiteration in the Royal Proclamation of the gracious assurances regarding the inviolability of previous Imperial pledges safeguarding our privileges, rights and dignities, will find a most loyal and grateful echo in the Indian States throughout the length and breadth of this country. And it is our devout prayer that His Imperial Majesty may long be spared to guide the destinies of India and other parts of the Empire to further happiness and prosperity; and to afford to all concerned an inspiring example of the same devotion to duty and regard for the common good, which has so largely contributed to knit the Empire into still closer bonds of loyal and patriotic unity.

A HAPPY OMEN.

We not only deem it a high honour, but we regard it, as a matter of happy omen, that the ceremony of inaugurating the Chamber of Princes today should have been entrusted by His Imperial Majesty to such an illustrious and popular member of the Imperial House of Windsor as Your Royal Highness, whose name is held in the highest affection and esteem by the Princes and people of India. I feel that I am voicing the sentiments of my brother Princes, when I give expression to our great disappointment that the other calls upon Your Royal Highness' time have not left you sufficient leisure to honour any of our States by a visit on this occasion. But we look forward with eager

anticipations to welcoming His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to several of our States next cold weather, by when we sincerely hope that His Royal Highness will have been restored to his usual health and vigour, after his recent arduous exertions in the course of his triumphant Imperial mission.

I beg also to associate myself with His Highness the Maharajah Scindia in expressing our gratitude to Your Excellency and to Mr. Montagu and to the Prime Minister and His Imperial Majesty's Government. The solidarity and identity of interests between the British Government and the Princes are, indeed, very real, and I would, in conclusion, give expression to our profound conviction that the Chamber of Princes will not only prove of great benefit to us, but that it will also prove to be a true Imperial asset. And we rejoice to feel that we shall have, in Your Excellency's successor, a sagacious statesman like Lord Reading who, we earnestly trust, will develope still further the sympathetic policy of the British Government towards the Princes and States, whereby we may be enabled to take an ever increasing share in upholding the honour and glory of our beloved Emperor and of the mighty Empire.

MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

Red Letter Day.

The Maharajah of Patiala, in supporting the Maharaja of Gwalior's resolution, said :—

Your Excellency, Your Royal Highness,—To day is a red letter day in the history of Indian States, for to-day we are witnessing the fulfilment of hopes which we have been cherishing for the creation of the Chamber, that just now has been brought into existence by the Royal Proclamation of His Imperial Majesty. It is unnecessary for me

to dwell at length upon the manifold benefits which this Chamber will place within reach of the Rulers of Indian States, but two aspects that appeal to me most are, the feeling of solidarity that will grow among us and the enhanced opportunities of co-operation between the British Government and ourselves. Time and again men, who can speak with the highest authority, have said that the Indian States are the pillars and bulwarks of the British Empire, and I hope we may venture to claim, what experience has proved conclusively, that whenever there has been an opportunity to test the link subsisting between us and the Crown of England, it has proved stronger than before. The creation of our Chamber will, I feel confident, make this connection more enduring than ever.

NEW FACTS: NEW PROBLEMS.

We are passing through momentous times, and in all parts of the world men and governments are facing new facts and new problems. The great British Empire, of which we are proud to be an integral part, has its own problems, the solution of which would require all the wisdom and all the courage it can command. The Princes of India realize fully that, as Rulers of men, they cannot remain unaffected by what may well be called world movements, and they must be prepared to tackle the new situation with the principal object of making their present interest identical with those of their people. From this point of view, the educative value of this Chamber will be great, and let us hope that its future history will show many a bright page of solid selfless work done in the interests of our order and of the people whom providence has entrusted to our care.

It is my pleasant duty on this occasion to give expression to our fervent feelings of gratitude to the King-Emperor who has, by establishing this Chamber, made stronger than ever the link that unites us to his august

Throne. We shall be extremely thankful, if Your Royal Highness will convey to His Majesty our deep sense of ever-abiding loyalty and affection, and assure him that he will always find us ready to make every sacrifice which the occasion may demand. Our grateful thanks are also due to Your Royal Highness for so nobly undertaking the duty of bringing to us the great message of hope and goodwill from His Majesty, and we are sure that whatever personal inconvenience Your Royal Highness may have experienced will be more than compensated by the general satisfaction occasioned by this great event. And last, but not least, we feel grateful to your Excellency for the sympathy with which from the very beginning, you have considered the proposal of creating this Chamber and for giving our various proposals your kind support.

With these few words I beg to support the resolution before us.

MAHARAJAH OF ALWAR.

A MESSENGER OF GOODWILL.

The Maharaja of Alwar, in supporting the Maharaja Scindbia's resolution in the Chamber of Princes, welcomed the Duke as a Royal messenger of good will and peace at a time when dark clouds were hovering over the Indian horizon, just as they appeared in other parts of the world. The Maharaja expressed his disappointment at the postponement of the Prince of Wales' visit, but declared that the Prince, when he would come next winter, would receive a greater and warmer reception in India than he was accorded in other parts of the Empire. Concluding the Maharaja felt confident that under British guidance, India would emerge as a self-supporting partner of a mighty Empire.

THE CHAMBER'S CONSTITUTION.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In pursuance of the authorisation of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor contained in the Royal Proclamation dated the 8th day of February 1921, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to publish the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes for general information, the same being as follows :—

(1) The Viceroy shall be the President of the Chamber.

(2) The Chamber shall consist of Members and Representative members.

The Members of the Chamber shall be—

(i) Rulers of States who enjoyed permanent dynastic salutes of 11 guns or over on the 1st January 1920; and

(ii) Rulers of States who exercise such full or practically full internal powers as, in the opinion of the Viceroy, qualify them for admission to the Chamber.

The Representative Members of the Chamber shall be such Rulers of States, not qualified for admission under sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above, as may be appointed under the regulations.

(3) The Chamber shall be a deliberative, consultative and advisory but not an executive body.

(4) The functions of the Chamber shall be—

(i) to initiate, in accordance with the rules of business, proposals, and to make recommendations relating to the preservation and maintenance of treaties and of the rights and interests, dignities and powers, privileges and prerogatives of the Princes and Chiefs, their States and the members of their families.

(ii) to discuss and make representations upon matters of Imperial or common concern, and subjects referred to the Chamber for consideration by the Viceroy.

(iii) to appoint committees of experts and others to advise the Chamber upon technical or other intricate questions.

(iv) to appoint a Chancellor of the Chamber and a Standing Committee, such appointments to be made in accordance with the regulations by which the functions of the Chancellor and Standing Committee will also be defined.

(v) to propose, for the consideration of the Viceroy, regulations for any purpose connected with the Chamber or rules of business, or amendments or alterations of the regulations or rules, and

(vi) to deal with any other matter provided for by the regulations or rules.

5. No proposal affecting the constitution of the Chamber shall be brought up before it or discussed, except with the leave of the Viceroy.

6. The functions of the Chamber shall only be exercisable when at least 30 Members and Representative Members are present at a Meeting, duly convened in accordance with the rules of business.

7. The recommendations of the Chamber shall be made in accordance with the vote of the majority present, and voting thereon.

Members and Representative Members of the Chamber only will be entitled to vote, each Member or Representative Member having one vote.

8. The attendance of Members, Representative Members and voting in the Chamber shall be voluntary.

9. There shall be a Secretary of the Chamber to be appointed by the Viceroy, whose duty it will be to record in a book of proceedings all recommendations of the Chamber and to submit copies thereof for the consideration of the Viceroy, who will take such action as he may see fit. Copies of all such recommendations shall be sent by the Secretary to all Members and Representative Members of the Chamber.

10. Treaties and internal affairs of individual States, rights and interests, dignities and powers, privileges and prerogatives of individual Princes and Chiefs, their States and the members of their families, and the actions of individual Rulers shall not be discussed in the Chamber.

11. The institution of the Chamber shall not prejudice, in any way, the engagements or the relations of any State with the Viceroy or Governor-General, (including the right of direct correspondence), nor shall any recommendation of the Chamber in any way prejudice the rights or restrict the freedom of action of any State.

12. The first Regulations shall be the Regulations set out in the schedule hereto, which may be varied or added to from time to time by the Viceroy in consultation with the Chamber.

13. Rules for the conduct of the business of the Chamber (hereinbefore referred to as Rules of Business) shall be made by the Viceroy in consultation with the Chamber, and may be varied or added to from time to time.

14. The Viceroy may, for the purpose of any meeting of the Chamber, suspend any of the Rules of Business.

SCHEDULE.

(Vide Clause 12 of the Constitution.)

FIRST REGULATIONS.

I.—Regulations regarding the appointment of Chancellor.

1. The Chancellor will be elected from among the Members of the Chamber. Both Members and Representative Members will be entitled to vote at the election which will be held in accordance with the Rules set out in Appendix A hereto.

2. The Chancellor will hold office until the conclusion of the first annual meeting after that at which he was elected.

3. In the event of a casual vacancy occurring from any cause in the office of Chancellor, the Member, who at the last preceding election obtained the next highest number of votes, shall act as Chancellor during the vacancy.

II.—Regulations regarding the appointment of the Standing Committee.

1. The Standing Committee will consist of five members including the Chancellor who will be a Member of the Committee *ex officio*. The other four Members will be elected from Members of the Chamber. Both Members and Representative Members will be entitled to vote at the election which will be held in accordance with the Rules set out in Appendix B hereto.

2. Of the five Members of the Committee one must be a Member from the Bombay States, one from the Central India States, one from the Rajputana States and one from the Punjab States.

3. The Members will continue to hold office till the conclusion of the first annual meeting after that at which they were elected. Members will be eligible for re-election at the end of the period.

4. The functions of the Standing Committee will be to advise the Viceroy on questions referred to the Committee by the Viceroy, and to propose for his consideration other questions affecting Indian States generally or which are of concern either to the States as a whole or to British India and the States in common.

5. The Political Secretary will ordinarily attend the meetings of the Standing Committee and will consult the Committee in framing the agenda for the meetings of the Chamber of Princes.

III.—Regulation regarding the position of minor Princes and Chiefs in the Chamber.

Ruling Princes and Chiefs of States included in clause 2, sub-clauses (*i*) and (*ii*) of the Constitution, who are minors, will not exercise the rights of Membership of the Chamber, but may attend meetings of the Chamber by the invitation of the Viceroy on ceremonial occasions or in order to watch the proceedings of the Chamber.

APPENDICES TO THE FIRST REGULATION.

A.—*Rules for the election of the Chancellor.*

1. The election shall be held by ballot in the Chamber upon a day to be appointed by the Viceroy.

2. Every Member and Representative Member, then present in the Chamber, shall be entitled to one vote.

3. Votes shall be recorded upon voting papers to be prepared by the Secretary in a form approved by the Viceroy, provided that there shall be nothing upon the form to indicate the name of the Member or Representative Member voting or the State which he represents.

4. Voting papers need not be signed. The necessary instructions for recording the vote will be printed upon each voting paper.

5. When the votes have been recorded, the voting papers shall then be collected in a ballot box by the Secretary who shall then proceed to count the votes recorded and to report to the Chamber the names of the two Members in whose favour the largest number of votes have been recorded.

6. Upon the report being made, any Member shall be entitled to claim a scrutiny, in which case the Chamber shall appoint a Committee of three Members who shall, with the assistance of the Secretary, recount the votes recorded and declare the result, which shall be final.

7. Any voting paper which is not filled in, in accordance with the instructions for recording the vote, shall not be taken into account. The number of votes recorded for any Member shall not be disclosed.

8. In the event of an equal number of votes being recorded for the first two Members, a second ballot shall be held between them.

9. In the event of an equal number of votes being recorded for the second and third or more Members, a second ballot shall be held between them.

10. In the case of second ballots, any voting paper containing a name other than those of the Members between whom the second ballot is held shall not be taken into account.

11. On the conclusion of the election all voting papers shall be destroyed.

B.—*Rules for the election of the Standing Committee.*

1. The election shall be held by ballot in the Chamber upon a day to be appointed by the Viceroy after the election of the Chancellor.

2. Every Member and Representative Member, then present in the Chamber, shall be entitled to one vote.

3, Votes shall be recorded upon voting papers to be prepared by the Secretary in a form approved by the Viceroy, provided that there shall be nothing in the form to indicate the name of the Member or Representative Member voting or the State which he represents.

4. Voting papers need not be signed. The necessary instructions for recording the votes will be printed upon each voting paper.

5. When the votes have been recorded, the voting papers shall then be collected in a ballot box by the Secretary who shall then proceed to count the votes recorded and report to the Chamber the names of the Members who, having regard to the provisions of Regulation 2, are deemed to have been duly elected.

6. Upon the report being made, any Member shall be entitled to claim a scrutiny, in which case the Chamber shall appoint a Committee of three Members, who shall, with the assistance of the Secretary, recount the votes recorded and declare the result, which shall be final.

7. Any voting paper which is not filled in, in accordance with the instructions for recording votes, shall not be taken into account. The number of votes recorded for any Member shall not be disclosed.

8. In the event of an equal number of votes being recorded for two or more Members in the case of a seat reserved for Members belonging to a particular geographical group of States, a second ballot shall be held between them.

9. In the case of second ballots, any voting papers containing a name, other than those of the Members bet-

ween whom the second ballot is held, shall not be taken into account.

10. On the conclusion of the election all voting papers shall be destroyed.

(Signed) J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

"No. 263—R. dated Delhi, the 8th February 1921.

In pursuance of clause 13 of the Constitution of the Chamber of Princes, His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to make the following Rules for the conduct of business in the Chamber of Princes.

Rules for the Conduct of Business in the Chamber of Princes.

1. Ordinary meetings of the Chamber will be held once a year at Delhi on a date which will be fixed by the Viceroy. The Viceroy has the discretion to convene extraordinary meetings on his own initiative or on the suggestion of one or more members or representative members of the Chamber.

2. *Appointment of a President.*—The Viceroy will ordinarily preside. When the Viceroy is not present, one of the Princes selected by His Excellency will preside, and shall have all the powers conferred by these rules on the President. When a Ruling Prince presides he shall have only one vote.

3. *Agenda.*—The Chamber will ordinarily consider only matters included in the agenda, which will be framed under the Viceroy's orders by the Political Secretary in consultation with the Standing Committee. Any member or representative member desiring to propose any subject for inclusion in the agenda for any meeting must give written notice of

his proposal to the Chancellor and to the Political Secretary three months before the date fixed for the meeting. Except with the leave of the President no such proposal shall be included in the agenda, unless the provisions of this rule have been complied with.

4. *Copy of agenda to be furnished to members.*—A copy of the agenda will be furnished to every member and representative member of the Chamber, if possible two months before the meeting, and a list of business for each day will be circulated by the Secretary of the Chamber.

5. *Duties of President and points of order.*—The President will preserve order, and all points of order will be decided by him.

6. *Members to rise when speaking and to address the President or Princes collectively.*—Every member or representative member will rise when he speaks and will address President or the Princes collectively.

7. *Members who cannot speak English.*—Speeches will ordinarily be made in English. In case of a member or representative member being unable to express himself in English, he may depute another member or representative member to read his speech, or it may be taken as read and recorded with the proceedings of the Chamber.

If the latter procedure is desired, a sufficient number of printed copies of the speech should be sent to the Secretary of the Chamber, for distribution to the members and representative members, two clear days before the day fixed for the discussion.

In special cases explanations may be given in the vernacular with the leave of the President.

8. *Interruptions and explanations.*—When, for the purpose of explanation during discussion, or for any other sufficient reason, a member or representative member has

occasion to ask a question of another member or representative member on any matter then under the consideration of the Chamber, he will ask the question through the President. When a member or representative member rises to offer an explanation, the speaker must resume his seat until the member or representative member offering such an explanation has finished speaking. Interruptions, except for the purpose of explanation or on a point of order, should be avoided.

9. *Resolutions.*—All matters included in the agenda will be submitted for discussion by the Chamber, and any member or representative member may give notice of his intention to move a resolution thereon in specified terms. Such notice may be given either orally in the Chamber during the discussion, or by letter to the Secretary of the Chamber.

10. *Resolution to be set down in List of Business.*—As soon as may be convenient after such notice has been given, the resolution shall be set down in the List of Business for the day provided that, except with the leave of the President, no resolution shall be moved until the expiration of one day after the day upon which such notice was given.

11. *Amendments.*—When notice of a resolution has been given, any member or representative member may give notice of his intention to move an amendment or amendments thereto in specified terms. Such notice may be given either orally in the Chamber, or by letter to the Secretary of the Chamber.

12. *Order of amendments.*—Amendments will ordinarily be discussed with the resolution to which they refer, and in the order of the clauses (if any) of the resolution, provided that, except with the leave of the President, no amendment shall ordinarily be moved of which less than 24 hours' clear notice has been given.

13. *President may adjourn discussion of resolutions.*—The President may, if he thinks fit, adjourn the discussion of any resolution in order to allow an amendment to be moved, but no amendment shall be moved or discussed after the resolution has been put to the vote.

14 *Reference to Select Committees.*—When a resolution or any matter is being considered by the Chamber, any member or representative member may propose that it may be referred to a Select Committee to be nominated by a vote of the Chamber.

15. *Composition of Select Committees* —A Select Committee may, if the Chamber so directs, include persons not being members or representative members of the Chamber whose advice may be required.

16 *Report by Select Committees.*—Select Committees will present their reports to the Chamber for consideration, and any member or representative member may move that the report be adopted or rejected, either wholly or in part, or may, subject to the provisions of Rule 12, move amendments thereto.

17. *Resolutions upon matters not arising out of the agenda.*—With the leave of the President a resolution may also be moved upon a matter not arising out of the agenda. The provisions of Rules 9 to 16 shall apply so far as may be to a resolution so moved.

18. *Voting.*—(1) On every motion before the Chamber the question will be put by the President, and will be decided by a majority of votes.

(2) Votes will be taken by a show of hands.

19. *Voting to be recorded in Book of Proceedings.*—Where a substantial difference of opinion is disclosed, or where any member or representative member so desires, the names of members or representative members voting for, or

against, a resolution or an amendment, and of those abstaining from voting, will be recorded in the Book of Proceedings.

20. *Submission of proceedings to the Viceroy.*—All proceedings of the Chamber shall be submitted to the Viceroy. This will ordinarily be done at the end of each session, unless any member or representative member desires earlier submission.

21. *Proceeedings in camera.*—The proceedings of the Chamber may, if the President so directs, be held in *camera.* Any member or representative member may move the President at a meeting of the Chamber for a direction to this effect.

22. *Attendance of Secretary.*—The Secretary of the Chamber shall be in attendance at every meeting and shall be entitled with the leave of the President to address the Chamber upon any specified subject. In case of the illness or unavoidable absence of the Secretary, his place shall be taken by some other person approved by the President.

23. *Attendance of other officers.*—With the leave of the President, any other officer of the Government may attend a meeting of the Chamber and may address the Chamber upon any specified subject.

Admission to the proceedings of the Chamber will be by ticket, for which application must be made to the Secretary.

(Signed) J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

H. E. LORD READING'S SPEECH.

4th November, 1921.

"Your Highnesses,

Two months ago, as the representative of His Majesty I opened for the first time during my period of office the two great constitutional Chambers of the British Indian Legislature. To-day it is my pleasant duty to open the second session of the Chamber of Princes. In so doing, I act as the representative of His Majesty and am privileged to convey to you as partners in the Empire his good wishes for the success of your deliberations; but I cannot forget that as Viceroy I stand in a relation of special intimacy to your Chamber, as I have the honour to be your Pesident, and have the right to take part in your discussions. I trust that this bond between us may increase the mutual esteem and regard that have hitherto characterised the relations between the Viceroy and Princes and which are continued on my side, and I hope also on yours. May our association in this Chamber be fruitful of benefit to your order, to your subjects, to British India and to the Empire. That was the fourfold object His Majesty set before us in his proclamation made when the Chamber was inaugurated on his behalf by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. I know of no more fitting aim. Let us pray that we may attain it.

x x x x x

The scheme for the reorganization of the state troops is progressing rapidly.

The Inspector General, Imperial Service Troops, with a specially selected staff of officers, has already made an ex-

tensive tour through the States which now maintain Imperial Service troops, and a number of others which are anxious to take advantage of the new proposals. The scheme is based largely on suggestions made by H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar. He asked Government to start with the assumption that in time of emergency all the resources of the Indian States in men, money and material, would be placed at the disposal of the British Government. Your Highnesses are in possession of the first draft of the proposals, and I think you will all agree that the dominant note of the new policy is one of trust, I may add, increased by comradeship in battle that was tried and not found wanting. Practical experience in working out the scheme has, I understand, suggested some alterations, and the proposals, as they now stand, are to be discussed by a Committee of Princes and certain of my officers during the present session. What we have to aim at, is greater efficiency both in organization and in armament, while with a view to give your Highness' Troops a new sphere of activity, they are being offered a definite part in the general scheme of internal security.

PROTECTION FROM PRESS ATTACKS.

The third question is one, which has, I fear, been giving Your Highnesses some anxious thought during the past summer. The Press Act is the only statuary weapon we possess for the protection of Princes against attacks from the press in British India. It is an instrument which was devised for our own protection as well as for yours, and it has been used for both purposes. My Government has, however, decided after full deliberation, to discard it on grounds which have been publicly explained. Your Highnesses will realise that it would have been difficult to retain for the benefit of the members of your order a measure of law which was thought unnecessary for His Majesty the King. The grant to your Highnesses of protection in another

form is a matter which will require careful consideration. I alluded to the question in my speech at the opening of the Houses of the Legislature on the 3rd September, and I refer to it again to day to give Your Highnessess an assurance that it is still engaging my most earnest attention, and, as I observed, it will form the subject of a resolution to be moved by H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar during the course of the deliberations of your Chamber. I shall look forward with the greatest interest to the debate which will take place upon the subject, as it will inform my mind and will assist me in coming to conclusions as to the course that should be followed by the Government of India in this respect."

x x x

NEED FOR REFORMS.

After referring to the representation of Indian Princes in the League of Nations His Excellency continued :—

"That, Your Highnesses, is reform in one of its aspects, the creation of a new order of things strengthening your position and advancing your dignity. But as your horizon widens, new ideas emerge into view. Events are compelling the study of the workings of forms of Government other than your own, and the effects which certain forces seem almost inevitably to produce on the beliefs, the feelings and the aspirations of the great masses of mankind.

That, Your Highnesses, brings us to reform in another of its aspects, reform as an answer to the awakened consciousness of the people. These forces cannot be bidden to halt. They must be faced and dealt with. I know full well that you have already reflected deep upon them, and that they will continue to engage your attention, so that

when they present themselves to you for solution, you may know the answer you wish to make.

Reform, as it affects your Highnesses, has two aspects, one affecting your relations with the British Government in India, and the other your relations with your own people. I am sure that Your Highnesses will already have realized that the place of the Indian States in the India of the future is a problem which it is difficult to solve and requires much thought. It must engage the attention of all Your Highnesses. For the present I will merely ask your Highnesses to ponder over the problem and to look ahead. We shall need your counsel.

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INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

As regards the second aspect of the problem, you will remember that my predecessor Lord Chelmsford referred to the subject of internal reform in the States in his speech at the opening of the Conference in November 1919. That advice was given by one who was a sincere well-wisher of your order. I shall not at this early period of my Viceroyalty attempt to add to it. I merely remind you of it. Lord Chelmsford, though he was so largely responsible for the reforms in British India, made no suggestion that you should copy them. The time and the place and the manner of change, if change there is to be, are in your hands. But the forces with which you have to deal are live forces. They need and they deserve careful study, wherever they are at work. May you be guided to deal with them prudently and well.

COMPELLING FORCES.

I have referred in the earlier part of my address to you to forces that have arisen that cannot be disregarded, but must indeed be considered rather as the natural outcome of human progress, and which no human agency can ever hold back, and it behoves us, I speak of us, that is you, the Princes of India, and myself as the representative of the King-Emperor and the head of the Government of India, to do our utmost so to guide the counsels of those who are at the head of affairs in India that we may be privileged to do our best, one and all of us, in our own spheres, at our own time, and in our own actions, to do above all that which we believe to be right, to persist in it notwithstanding that it may be adversely criticised, to ponder over the comment that may be made, to judge of all the counsels that may be given, but in the end to take the burden upon ourselves of doing what we honestly, earnestly and sincerely believe to be the right course to be followed."

THE COUNCIL OF STATE
AND
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PROCEEDINGS on the occasion of the inauguration of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly.—Delhi. 9th February 1921.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Chelmsford said :-

Hon. Members of the Council of State and Members of the Legislative Assembly,

I have required your attendance here under Section 63 of the Government of India Act, for an important ceremony. The new Indian Legislature which is to be opened to-day is the outcome of the policy announced by His Majesty's Government in August 1917. That announcement has been described as the most momentous utterance in the chequered history of India, and I believe that it merits that description.

But history, as we have learnt to know, is a continuous process. In human affairs, as in nature, there are no absolute beginnings, and however great the changes that may be compressed into a few crowded years, they are, to the eye of the historian, the inevitable consequences of other changes—sometimes but little noticed or understood at the time—which have preceded them. Nowhere is this clearer than in the record of British rule in India. The Act of 1919 involved a great and memorable departure from the old system of Government. It closed one era and opened another. None the less its most innovating provisions had their germ in measures reaching well back into the last century, and the purpose and spirit which underlay them are those that have throughout guided and inspired the policy of the British rule in India.

THE BRITISH POLICY.

There are those who will dispute this interpretation of the character of British policy. In their eyes the real object of the British Government has always been the retention of all genuine power in its own hands, and every step in the liberalisation of the structure of Government has been a concession tardily and grudgingly yielded to demands which Government deemed it impolite wholly to refuse. I am confident that history will not endorse this charge. The historian of the future will detect in his survey of the achievements of the British in India many an error and shortcoming. But he will also recognise that throughout the years of their rule one increasing purpose has run, and he will do justice to the unprecedented character and colossal magnitude of the task which they set themselves. For no such task was ever attempted by the Empires of the past.

In these empires either free institutions had never existed or, as in the case of Rome, the growth of empire had proved fatal to such liberties as had previously been enjoyed by the founders of the empire. There were differences, doubtless, in the forms of local administration and in the personal privileges of the members of the various peoples and races of the State, but such variations in nowise affected the autocratic character of the central Government. But the destinies of India and Britain became linked together at a time when in the latter country self-government had become firmly established, and it has since been the constant aim of the British Government to extend to India the benefits and privileges of her own institutions.

Were any specific evidence needed of the truth of this proposition, I would appeal to the historic minute of Lord Macaulay upon the question of the medium of instruction in India. His argument that England could not impart the ideas of the Western world, otherwise than in her own language, carried with it tremendous consequences. It

was familiarity with the literature and thought of English historians and teachers that did more than any other single cause to mould the minds of educated India in a way that inevitably led to a demand for political development, that should imitate the model held out to her, for as one of our own poets has said: "We must be free who speak the tongue that Shakespeare spake."

THE TASK AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties which confronted her in such a task were indeed formidable. The vast area of the country, the number and diversity of its population and the habits and ideas engendered by many centuries of despotic rule were obstacles that might well have seemed insuperable even to the boldest imagination. In dealing with them, the methods followed by British statesmen have been those with which the political development of England herself had made familar. English self-Government was not the fruit of any sudden revolution or catastrophic change, but has been built up gradually and through centuries of sustained effort.

The evolution of British policy in India has pursued a similar course. The British Government has not attempted any dazzling and brilliant but inevitably unstable reconstruction. It has been content to advance step by step, to adjust its institutions from time to time to the degree of progress obtained by the people, and to build up the edifice of constitutional Government on the foundations laid by preceding generations, so that of India, under British rule, it might be truly said, as has been said of England herself, that she has been a land where freedom slowly 'broadens down from precedent to precedent."

The history of constitutional developments in India under British rule falls into certain fairly well defined stages. The first of these may be said to have terminated with the Act of 1861. During this period the British Govern-

ment were engaged in extending and solidifying their dominions, in evolving order out of the chaos that had supervened on the break up of the Moghul Empire and in introducing a number of great organic reforms—such as the improvement of the police and the prisons, the codification of the criminal law and the establishment of the hierarchy of courts of justice and of a trained civil service.

ACHIEVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

The main achievement of administration was in fact the construction and consolidation of the mechanical framework of the Government. The three separate Presidencies were brought under a common system, British rule was extended over much of the intervening spaces, and the legislative and administrative authority of the Governor-General in Council was asserted over all the provinces and extended to all the inhabitants, while, at the same time, provision was made for local needs and local knowledge by the creation or recreation of local councils. And it is significant that in the act which closed this chapter the principle of associating the people of India with the Government of the country was definitely recognised.

The Councils set up by this act were still merely legislative committees of the Government, but the right of the public to be heard and the duty of the executive to defend its measures were acknowledged, and Indians were given a share in the work of legislation. The second stage terminated with the Act of 1892. The intervening period had witnessed substantial and many sided progress. Universities had been established, secondary education had made great strides; and Municipal and District Boards had been created in the major provinces. A limited but important section of Indian opinion demanded a further advance, and the justice of this demand was recognised by the British Government in the Act of 1892.

This act conferred on the Councils the right of asking questions and of discussing the Budget, and to this extent admitted that their functions were to be more than purely legislative or advisory. But its most notable innovation was the adoption of the elective principle. It is true that technically all the non-official members continued to be nominated, but inasmuch as the recommendations of the nominating bodies came to be accepted as a matter of course, the fact of election to an appreciable proportion of the non-official seats was firmly established.

INDIAN ELEMENT IN COUNCILS.

The Act of 1861 had recognised the need for including an Indian element in the legislative councils. The Act of 1892 went further: it recognised in principle the right of the Indian people to choose its own representatives on the Councils. The third stage will always be associated with the names of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. The experience of the reforms of 1892 had been on the whole favourable.

The association of the leaders of the non-official public in the management of public affairs had afforded an outlet for natural and legitimate aspirations and some degree of education in the art of Government. But the impulses which had led to the reforms of 1892, continued to operate, and they were reinforced by external events, such as the Russo-Japanese war. Important classes were learning to realise their own position, to estimate for themselves their own capacities and to compare their claims for equality of citizenship with those of the British race. India was in fact developing a national self-consciousness.

The Morley Minto reforms were a courageous and sincere effort to adjust the structure of the Government to these changes. The legislative councils were greatly enlarged, the official majority was abandoned in the local councils, and the principle of election was legally admitted. No less

significant were the alterations made in the functions of the Councils. These were now empowered to discuss the Budget at length, to propose resolutions on it and to divide upon them, and not only on the Budget, but in all matters of public importance resolutions might be moved and divisions taken.

ANTICIPATIONS NOT FULFILLED.

It was hoped by the authors that around this constitution conservative sentiment would crystallise and that for many years no further shifting of the balance of power would be necessary. These anticipations have not been fulfilled, and from the vantage point of our later experience we can now see that this was inevitable. The equilibrium temporarily established was of a kind that could not for long be maintained. The forces which had led to the introduction of these reforms continued to gain in intensity and volume, and the demand of educated Indians for a larger share in the Government of their country grew year by year more insistent, and this demand could find no adequate satisfaction within the framework of the Morley-Minto constitution.

This constitution gave Indians much wider opportunities for the expression of their views and greatly increased their power of influencing the policy of Government and its administration of public business. But the element of responsibility was entirely lacking. The ultimate decision rested in all cases with the Government, and the Councils were left with no functions save that of criticism. The principle of autocracy, though much qualified, was still maintained, and the attempt to bend it with the constitutionalism of the West could but postpone for a short period the need for reconstruction on more radical lines.

CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

Such then was the position with which my Government was confronted in the years 1916 1917. The conclusion

at which we arrived was that British policy must seek a new point of departure, a fresh orientation. On the lines of the Morley-Minto reforms there could be no further advance. That particular line of development had been carried to the furthest limit of which it admitted, and the only further change of which the system was susceptible would have made the legislative and administrative acts of an irremovable executive entirely amenable to the elected councils, and would have resulted in a disastrous deadlock.

The executive would have remained responsible for the government of the country, but would have lacked the power to secure the measures necessary for the discharge of that responsibility. The solution which finally commended itself to us is embodied, in principle, in the declaration which His Majesty's Government, in full agreement with us, made in August, 1917. By that declaration the gradual development of self-governing institutions, with a view to the progressive realization of responsible Government, was declared to be the goal towards which the policy of His Majesty's Government was to be directed. The increasing association of the people of India with the work of Government had always been the aim of the British Government. In that sense a continuous thread of connection links together the Act of 1861 and the declaration of August 1917. In the last analysis the latter is only the most recent and most memorable manifestation of a tendency that has been operative throughout the British rule. But there are changes of degree, so great as to be changes of kind, and this is one of them.

THE DECLARATION.

For the first time the principle of autocracy, which had not been wholly discarded in all earlier reforms, was definitely abandoned, the conception of the British Government as a benevolent despotism was finally renounced, and in its place was substituted that of a guiding authority whose role it would be to assist the steps of India along the road

that the fulness of time would lead to complete self-government within the Empire. In the interval required for the accomplishment of this task certain powers of supervision and, if need be, of intervention, would be retained and substantial steps towards redeeming the pledges of the Government were to be taken at the earliest moment possible. I shall not attempt to recount in detail the processes by which subsequently the new policy was given definite formal expression in the Act of 1919. They are set out in the documents, all of which have been published. In May, 1915, I took up first the question of constitutional reform. Throughout that year, and the first half of 1917, I pressed upon His Majesty's Government the necessity for a declaration of policy on lining the objective of British rule in India and the steps to be taken in the direction of that objective, feeling sure that such a declaration could only emanate satisfactorily from the highest authority of the Empire. In August, 1917, that declaration was made, and in November the Secretary of State, on my invitation, came to India to take up the task of recommending with myself, to His Majesty's Government the steps to be taken in fulfilment of the declaration. Without that visit I make bold to say the Government of India might still be exchanging despatches with His Majesty's Government on this subject. No two men could have worked together on such a task with greater harmony and goodwill. Differences there may have been, but where and when have there not been differences in such a work. Our proposals and the reasons for them are set out in the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. They have been widely criticised and in some respects they have been modified by Parliament, but the cardinal feature of our scheme, now generally known as the system of dyarchy, is the basis of the Act of 1919.

THE WORTHY GIFT.

It will be for future generations to pass the final judgment on our scheme and I shall not endeavour to anti-

cipate the verdict, but certain claims I do advance. The scheme does represent an honest effort to give effect in the fullest and most complete form possible, to the declaration of August, 1917. Neither here, nor in England, has there been any attempt to whittle down or nullify the pledges then given, nor can the charges of failing to consult Indian opinion be laid at our doors. At every stage we have courted publicity, the proposals in the report on Indian Constitutional Reforms were communicated to the public at the earliest moment possible, the criticism which they elicited were transmitted to the Secretary of State in published despatches, anb every opportunity was given to all parties to lay their views before the joint Committee, and every criticism, every suggestion, every alternative plan was fully weighed and explored. We left nothing undone that in our judgment might conduce to the succesful solution of the great work which we had undertaken. According to our lights we have striven to make the gift, which we had to bestow, worthy of Britain and worthy of India, and now His Majesty the King-Emperor, who has given so many proofs of his concern for the welfare of India, has been pleased to set the seal on our labours of the last four years by deputing His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to open, on his behalf, the new Indian Legislature.

His Royal Highness is no stranger to India. Some five years of his life were passed in this country. He has himself been a member of the Indian Legislative Council, he knows the people of India and their problems, and his interest in their well being has never flagged. We welcome him, not only as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor, but as an old and proved friend of India. And now it is my privilege and pleasure to ask His Royal Highness to inaugurate the New Assemblies of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly.

THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

(THROUGH ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, *February 9.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught read the following message from His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to the Indian Legislature, of which he was the bearer :—

"Little more than a year has elapsed since I gave my assent to the Act of Parliament to set up a constitution for British India. The intervening time has been fully occupied in perfecting the necessary machinery, and you are now at the opening of the first session of the Legislatures which the Act established.

"On this auspicious occasion I desire to send you and the members of the Provincial Councils my congratulations and my earnest good wishes for success in your labours and theirs. For years, it may be for generations, patriotic and loyal Indians have dreamed of Swaraj for their Mother-land. To-day you have the beginning of Swaraj within my widest scope and ample opportunity for progress to the liberty which my other Dominions enjoy.

"On you, the first representatives of the people in the new Councils, there rests a very special responsibility. For on you it lies by the conduct of your business and the justice of your judgments to convince the world of the wisdom of this great constitutional change.

"But on you it also lies to remember the many millions of your fellow countrymen who are not yet qualified for a share in political life, to work for their upliftment and to cherish their interests as your own.

"I shall watch your work with unfailing sympathy and with a resolute faith in your determination to do your duty to India and the Empire."

THROUGH THE CENTURIES.

Proceeding, His Royal Highness said:—

"As you know, it had been the intention of His Majesty to send the Prince of Wales, the Heir to the Throne, with his greetings and his authority, to open the Chambers of the new Indian legislature. Events did not permit of his coming, and I received His Majesty's command to perform these functions on his behalf. In me the King selected the eldest member of the Royal House and the only surviving son of Queen Victoria, whose love and care for Indai will ever live in its people's memory. I have myself a deep affection for India, having served it for years and made many friends among its Princes and leaders. It is thus then no common pleasure that I am here to receive you on this memorable occasion.

"Throughout the centuries Delhi has witnessed the pomp and ceremony of many historic assemblages. Two, at least, of these are remembered by most of you. Twenty years ago I took part in that brilliant concourse which celebrated the accession of my late brother King Edward the Seventh. Nine years later, amid circumstances of unforgettable splendour, King George the Fifth and his Queen received in person the homage of the Princes and peoples of India.

"Our ceremony to-day may lack the colour and romance of the gathering I have mentioned, though it does not yield to them in the sincerity of its loyalty. But it strikes a new and different note. It marks the awakening of a great nation to the power of its nationhood. In the annals of the world there is not, so far as I know, an exact parallel for the constitutional change which this function initiates. There is certainly no parallel for the method of that change.

A FREE AND PRICELESS GIFT.

"Political freedom has often been won by revolution, by tumult, by civil war, at the price of peace and public safety. How rarely has it been the free gift of one people to another in response to a growing wish for greater liberty and to the growing evidence of fitness for its enjoyment! Such, however, is the position of India to-day, and I congratulate most warmly those of you, old in the service of your Motherland, who have striven through good report and ill, for the first instalment of that gift and to prove India worthy of it. I trust that you, and those who take up your mantles after you, will move faithfully and steadfastly along the road which is opened to-day.

"When India became a dependency of the British Crown, she passed under a British guardianship which has laboured with glorious results to protect India from the consequences of her own history at home and from the complications of international pressure abroad. Autocratic, however, as was the Government then inaugurated, it was based on the principles laid down by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in that famous Proclamation of 1858, of which the key-note is contained in the following passage:—" In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward."

A SUGGESTION REPUDIATED.

"And though there have been occasions on which the tranquility of this great country has been endangered by disturbances and disorders which have necessitated the use of military force, speaking on behalf of His Majesty and with the assent of his Government I repudiate in the most emphatic manner the idea that the administration of India has been, or ever can be based on principles of force or terrorism. All Governments are liable to be confronted with

situations, which can be dealt with only by measures outside the ordinary law, but the employment of such measures is subject to clear and definite limitations, and His Majesty's Government have always insisted, and will always insist, on the observance of these limitations, as jealously in the case of India as in that of England herself.

"As His Excellency the Viceroy has observed, the principle of autocracy has all been abandoned. Its retention would not have been declared by her late Majesty Queen Victoria to be the aim of British Rule and would have been inconsistent with the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Indian people and the stage of political development which they have attained.

A PROBLEMATICAL FUTURE.

Henceforward, in an ever-increasing degree, India will have to bear her own burdens. They are not light. The times which have seen the conception and birth of the new constitution are full of trouble. The war which ended two years ago has done more than alter the boundaries of nations. The confusion which it brought in its train will abate in time, but the world has not passed unchanged through the fire. New aspirations have awakened, new problems have been created and old ones invested with a stinging urgency. India has escaped the worst ravages of the war and its sequels and is thus in some respects better fitted than many other countries to confront the future. Her material resources are imrepaired, her financial system is sound, and her industries are ready for rapid expansion. But she cannot hope to escape altogether the consequences of the world-wide struggle. The countries of the earth are linked together as never before. A contagious ferment of scepticism and unrest is seething everywhere in the minds of men, and its workings are plainly visible in India.

She has other problems peculiarly her own. Inexperience in political methods will be irksome at times. The electorates will have to be taught their powers and responsibilities. And difficulties which are negligible in smaller and more homogenous countries will arise in handling questions of religion and race and custom.

LABOURS WHICH AWAIT YOU.

Gentlemen of the Indian Legislatures—Such are the labours which await you. They will have to be carried on under the eyes of a watching world, interested but not uncritical, of sister nations who welcome you into their partnership in the British Empire, of that wider council of nations which look to India as the future guide of the unknown forces of Asia. Your individual responsibility is great. You may perhaps be apprehensive that the arena for practical issues of immediate moment will be rather the Provincial Councils than the Central Legislature. You may feel that the ministers in the provinces will be in closer touch with popular causes and have larger opportunities of public service.

But this is true in a very limited sense. It is the clear intention of the Act of 1919 that the policy and decisions of the Government of India should be influenced to an extent incomparably greater than they have been in the past by the views of the Indian Legislature, and the Government will give the fullest possible effect, consistent with their own responsibilities to Parliament, to this principle of a new constitution. From now onwards your influence will extend to every sphere of the Central Government. It will be felt in every part of its administration. You are concerned not with the Provinces, but with all British India, and statesmanship could not ask for a nobler field of exercise. Upon the manner in which your influence is exerted, upon the wisdom and foresight displayed in your deliberations, upon the spirit in which you approach your great task,

will depend the progress of India towards the goal of complete self-government.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CHAMBERS.

To ensure, so far as political machinery can ensure, that the legislature is fitly equipped for those lofty duties, two Chambers have been constituted. In the Council of State it has been the intention of Parliament to create a true Senate, a body of elder statesmen endowed with mature knowledge, experience of the works, and consequent sobriety of judgment. According to the policy announced by His Majesty's Government its functions will be to exercise a revising, but not an over-riding, influence for caution and moderation, and to review and adjust the acts of the larger Chamber.

To the Assembly it will fall to voice more directly the needs of the people. Soldiers and traders, owners of land and dwellers in cities, Hindu and Mahomedan, Sikh and Christian, all classes and communities will have in it their share of representation. Each class and each community can bring its own contribution, its own special knowledge to the common deliberations. And may I say in passing that help will be expected from the representatives of the British non-official community. They have done great service to the trade and industry of India in the past. Will they now, with their special experience of representative institutions in their own land, lend their powerful aid in building up India's political life and practice?

THE STRUGGLE OF PROGRESS.

In a Legislature thus composed it is both inevitable and right that strong difference of opinion and aims should manifest themselves. Struggle is a condition of progress in the natural world. Politics is, in fact, the process of the clash of wills, sympathies, and interests striving for adjustment in the sphere of legislation and government. But it is the great virtue of representative institutions that they

tend to replace interests by reasoned discussion, compromise, toleration and the mutual respect for honorable opponents. The extent to which a body of law-makers shows itself capable of controlling passion and prejudice is the measure of its capacity for enduring success.

For these reflections I make no apology. They must already have been present to your minds, but they constitute the strongest plea for what all friends of India most desire to see greater unity of purpose among her various communities. In all your deliberations let there be a conscious striving for unity in essentials, that unity which has been lacking in India in the past, but may yet become, if steadily nurtured, her greatest strength.

Gentlemen of the Indian Legislature,—Hitherto I have spoken of your duties. Let me close with a word on your privileges. On you, who have been elected the first members of the two Chambers, a signal honour has fallen. Your names will go down to history as those whom India chose to lead the van of her march towards constitutional liberty. I pray that success will attend you, and that the result of your labours will be worthy of the trust that India has reposed in you.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

Your Excellency.—You have approached the end of your Viceroyalty. In almost every country of the world the years just passed have been critical and anxious, and in India no less. And I know well the vast and well nigh overwhelming anxieties which you have been called upon to face. I know well the high sense of duty which has always prompted you, the single purpose which has possessed you, the never failing courage which has sustained you.

From the first moment you held one special object in view. You determined, God willing, to lead India to a definite stage in her constitutional advancement. Through all distractions and difficulties you held to that determination,

and to day when your thoughts are turning to the Home-land and to the hour when your mantle will pass to other shoulders, when you think regretfully, as all men must in such an hour, of all the things you would have wished to do, had fortune been more kind, still as you look round this assembly, Your Excellency must surely feel this: "I have striven, and in this I have won."

I wish to offer my warm congratulations to you on the translation to-day into life and reality of that far-seeing scheme of political progress of which you and the Secretary of State were the authors. It must be no small pride to a statesman who has been directing the destinies of India during these difficult years that he sees, while still in office, the foundations securely laid of that edifice which he helped to plan with infinite care, in the face of much misunderstanding, and yet with the full assurance of a nation's future gratitude. I trust that Your Excellency's successor and the devoted public servants, who will be his agents and advisers, will find in the new Indian Legislature an alleviation of labour, a faithful mirror of India's needs and wishes, and a trusty link between themselves and the vast millions under their care. And now I declare duly open the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919.

BURY THE PAST.

Gentlemen,—I have finished my part in to-day's official proceedings. May I claim your patience and forbearance while I say a few words of a personal nature? Since I landed I have felt around me bitterness and estrangement between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Panjab.

No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself. I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In what must be, I fear, my last visit to the India I love so well, here in the new capital, inaugurating a new constitution, I am moved to make you a personal appeal, put in the simple words that come from my heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted.

My experience tells me that misunderstandings usually mean mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India I appeal to you all, British and Indians, to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realise the hopes that arise from to day."

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EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

Mr. A. P. Muddiman, the President of the Council of State, wore a damask robe trimmed with gold over a black velvet suit. He was in similar costume to that of the Speaker in full dress at State functions. In thanking His Royal Highness Mr. Muddiman said:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,

We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, who are members of the Council of State, beg leave to request that Your Royal Highness may be pleased to offer our humble thanks to His Majesty the King-Emperor for the gracious message which has been conveyed to the Council of State by Your Royal Highness and our profound gratitude for your presence on this most auspicious occasion."

Mr. E. Whyte, the President of the Assembly, who was also robed in gown and wig, also thanked the Duke on behalf of the Assembly and the proceedings concluded.

The Duke and the Viceroy left under a Royal salute.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PROCLAMATION OF 1858.



"*Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs and Peoples of India.*

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of the Colonies and Dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for diverse weighty reasons, We have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords, spiritual and temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the Government of the Territories in India heretofore administered in trust for Us by the Honourable East India Company,

Now, therefore, We do by these presents, notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon Ourselves the said Government; and We hereby call upon all our subjects within the said Territories to be faithful, and to bear true allegiance to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom, we may, hereafter from time to time, see fit to appoint to administer the Government of Our said Territories in our name and on our behalf.

"We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all Treaties and Engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by Us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained, and We look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial Possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon

our Dominions or our Rights to be attempted with impunity, We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We will respect the rights, dignity and honour of Native Princes as our own; and We desire that they as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that Prosperity and that Social Advancement which can only be secured by internal Peace and Good Government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the Natives of our Indian Territories by the same Obligations of Duty which bind Us to all our other subjects; and these obligations, by the Blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying Ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of Religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our conviction on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal Will and Pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquited by reason of their Religious Faith or Observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the Law; and We do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under Us that they abstain from all interference with the Religious Belief or worship of Our Subjects, on pain of our highest Displeasure, and it is our further Will that so far as may be, Our Subjects, of whatever Race or Creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge.

We know, and respect, the feelings of attachment with which the Native States of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors; and We desire to protect them and all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State, and We will that generally in framing and administering the Law due regard be paid to the ancient Rights, Usages and Customs of India.

"When, by the Blessing of the Providence, internal Tranquility shall be restored, it is our earnest Desire to stimulate the peaceful Industry of India, to promote works of public Utility and Improvement, and to administer its Government for the benefit of all our subjects, resident therein. In their prosperity will be our Strength, in their contentment Our Security, and in their gratitude our Best Reward.

"And may the God of all power grant to Us and those in authority under Us, strength to carry out these Our wishes for the good of Our People."



BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act to enable Her Most Gracious Majesty to make an addition to the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies," which Act recites that, by the Act for the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, it was provided that after such Union the Royal Style and Titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies should be such as His Majesty by His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom should be pleased to appoint: and which Act also recites that, by virtue of the said Act, and of a Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal, dated the 1st day of January 1801, Our present Style and Titles are "VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith:' and which Act also recites that, by the Act for the better government of India, it was enacted that the Government of India, theretofore vested in the East India Company in trust for Us should become vested in Us, and that India should thenceforth be governed by Us and in Our name, and that it is expedient that there should be a recognition of the transfer of government so made by means of an addition to be made in Our Style and Titles: And which Act, after the said recitals, enacts that it shall be lawful for Us, with a view to such recognition as aforesaid, of the transfer of the Government of India, by Our Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to make such addition to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies as to Us may seem meet; We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to

appoint and declare and We do hereby, by and with the same advice, appoint and declare that henceforth so far as conveniently may be, on all occasions and in all instruments wherein Our Style and Titles are used, save and except all Charters, Commissions, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments not extending in their operation beyond the United Kingdom, the following addition shall be made to the Style and Titles at present appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies; that is to say, in the Latin tongue in these words: "INDIÆ IMPERATRIX." And in the English tongue in these words: "EMPRESS OF INDIA."

And Our will and pleasure further is, that the said addition shall not be made in the Commissions, Charters, Letters Patent, Grants, Writs, Appointments, and other like instruments, hereinbefore specially excepted.

And Our will and pleasure further is, that all gold, silver, and copper moneys, now current and lawful moneys of the United Kingdom, and all gold, silver and copper moneys which shall, on or after this day, be coined by Our authority with the like impressions, shall, notwithstanding such addition to Our Style and Titles, be deemed and taken to be current and lawful moneys of the said United Kingdom, and further that all moneys coined for and issued in any of the Dependencies of the said United Kingdom, and declared by Our Proclamation to be current and lawful money of such Dependencies respectively bearing Our Style or Titles, or any part or parts thereof, and all moneys which shall hereafter be coined and issued according to such Proclamation, shall notwithstanding such addition, continue to be lawful and current money of such Dependencies respectively, until Our pleasure shall be further declared thereupon.

Given at Our Court at *Windsor* the twenty-eighth day of *April* one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six in the thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Queen Victoria's Message to the Imperial Darbar of 1877.

THE VICEROY LORD LYTTON'S ADDRESS.

Princes and People of India,

It is now my pleasing duty to communicate to you the gracious message which the Queen, Your Empress, has to-day addressed to you in Her own Royal and Imperial name. These are the words of the telegraphic message which I have this morning received from Her Majesty.

"We, Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom, Queen Empress of India, send through our Viceroy to all our officers, Civil and Military, and to all Princes, Chiefs and Peoples now at Delhi assembled, our Royal and Imperial Greetings, and assure them of the deep interest and earnest affection with which we regard the people of our Indian Empire. We have witnessed with heart-felt satisfaction the reception which they have accorded to our beloved Son, and have been touched by the evidence of their loyalty and attachment to our House and Throne. We trust that the present occasion may tend to unite in bonds of yet closer affection ourselves and our subjects, that from the highest to the humblest all may feel that under our Rule, the great principles of liberty, equity and justice are secured to them; and that to promote their happiness to add to their prosperity and advance their welfare, are the ever present aims and objects of our Empire.

King Edward VII's Message to the Darbar of 1903.

"It gives me much pleasure to send a message of greeting to my Indian people on the solemn occasion when they are celebrating my Coronation. Only a small number of the Indian Princes and Representatives were able to be present at the ceremony which took place in London; and I accordingly instructed my Viceroy and Governor General to hold a great Darbar at Delhi, in order to afford an opportunity to all the Indian Princes, Chiefs and Peoples, and to all the officials of my Government to commemorate this auspicious event. Ever since my visit to India in 1875, I have regarded that Country and its Peoples with deep affection; and I am conscious of their earnest and loyal devotion to my House and Throne. During recent years many evidences of their attachment have reached me; and my Indian Troops have rendered conspicuous services in the Wars and Victories of my Empire.

"I confidently hope that my beloved son, the Prince of Wales and the Princess of Wales, may before long be able to make themselves personally acquainted with India, a country which I have always desired that they should see, and which they are equally anxious to visit. Gladly would I have come to India upon this eventful occasion myself, had that been found possible. I have however sent my dear Brother, the Duke of Connaught, who is already so well known in India, in order that my Family may be represented at the Ceremony held to celebrate my Coronation.

"My desire, since I succeeded to the Throne of my Revered Mother, the late Queen Victoria, the First Empress of India, has been to maintain unimpared the same principles of humane and equitable administration which secured for her in so wonderful a degree the veneration and affection of Her Indian subjects. To all my Feaudatories and Subjects throughout India, I renew the assurance of my regard for their liberties, of respect for their dignities and rights, of interest in their advancement, and of devotion to their welfare, which are the supreme aim and object of my rule, and which, under the blessing of Almighty God, will lead to the increasing prosperity of my Indian Empire and the greater happiness of its People."



King Edward VII's Proclamation.

The following Proclamation was issued by King Edward VII, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858, on 1st November 1908:—

"It is now fifty years since Queen Victoria, My beloved Mother and My August Predecessor on the Throne of these realms, for diverse weighty reasons, with the advice and consent of Parliament, took upon herself the Government of the Territories thereto for administered by the East India Company, I deem this a fitting anniversary on which to greet the Princes and Peoples of India in commemoration of the exalted task then solemnly undertaken.

"Half a century is but a brief space in your long annals, yet this half century that ends to day will stand amid the floods of your historic ages a far-shining land mark. The proclamation of the direct supremacy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was arduous, and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow, but the incorporation of many strangely diversified communities, and some 300 millions of the human race under British guidance and control has proceeded steadfastly and without a pause.

"We survey our labours of the past century with a clear gaze and a good conscience.

"Difficulties such as attend all human rule in every age and place have risen up from day to day. They have been faced by the servants of the British Crown with toil and courage and patience with deep counsel and a resolution that has never faltered nor shaken.

"Errors have occurred; the Agents of my Government have spared no pains and no self-sacrifice to correct them. If abuses have been proved, vigorous hands have been laboured to apply a remedy.

"No secret of Empire can avert the scourge of draught and plague, but experienced administrators have done all that skill and devotion are capable of doing to mitigate those dire calamities of Nature.

"For a longer period than was ever known in your land before, you have escaped the dire calamities of war within your borders, internal peace has been unbroken.

"In the great Charter of 1858 Queen Victoria gave you a noble assurance of Her earnest desire to stipulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement and to administer the Government for the benefit of all resident therein.

"The schemes that have been diligently framed and executed for promoting your material convenience and advance-schemes unsurpassed in their magnitude and their boldness bear witness before the world to the zeal with which that benignant promise has been fulfilled.

"The rights and privileges of the Feudatory Princes and Ruling Chiefs have been respected, preserved and guarded and the loyalty of their allegiance has been unswerving.

"No man among my subjects has been favoured, molested or disquieted by reason of his religious belief or worship. All men have enjoyed the protection of the Law. The law itself has been administered without disrespect to creed or caste, or to usages and ideas rooted in your civilization; it has been smplified in form, and its machinery adjusted to the requirements of ancient communities slowly entering a new world.

"The charge confided to my Government concerns the destinies of countless multitudes of men, and for ages to come, and it is a paramount duty to repress with a stern arm guilty conspiracies that have no just cause and no serious aim. These conspiracies I know to be abhorrent to the loyal and faithful characters of the vast hosts of my Indian subjects, and I will not suffer them to turn me aside from my task of building up the fabric of security and order.

"Unwllling that this historic anniversary should pass without some signal mark of Royal clemency and grace, I have directed that, as was ordered on the memorable occasion of the Coronation Darbar in 1903, the sentences of persons whom our courts have duly punished for offences against the Law should be remitted or in various degrees reduced, and it is my wish that such wrong doers may remain mindful of this act of mercy and may conduct themselves without offence henceforth.

"Steps are being continuously taken towards obliterating distinctions of race, as the test for access to posts of public authority and power. In this path I confidently expect and intend the progress henceforward to be steadfast and sure as education spreads, experience ripens and the lessons of responsibility are well learned by the keen intelligence and apt capabilities of India.

"From the first the principle of representative institutions began to be gradually introduced, and the time has come when, in the judgment of my Viceroy and Governor General and others of my counsellors, that principle may be prudently extended.

'Important classes among you, representing ideas that have been fostered and encouraged by British rule, claim equality of citizenship and a greater share in the legislation and government. The politic satisfaction of such a claim will strengthen, not impair, existing authority and power. The administration will be all the more efficient, if the officers who conduct it have greater opportunities of regular contact with those whom it affects and with those who influence and reflect the common opinion about it.

"I will not speak of the measures that are now being diligently framed for these objects. They will speedily be made known to you, and will, I am very confident, mark a notable stage in the beneficent progress of your affairs.

"I recognise the valour and fidelity of my Indian

Troops, and at the new year I have ordered that opportunity should be taken to show in substantial form this my high appreciation of their martial instincts, their splendid discipline and their faithful readiness for service.

"The welfare of India was one of the objects dearest to the heart of Queen Victoria. By me ever since my visit in 1875, the interest of India, its Princes and peoples have been watched with an affectionate solicitude that time can not weaken. My dear son, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess of Wales returned from their sojourn among you with warm attachment to your land and true and earnest interest in its well being and contentment.

"These sincere feelings of active sympathy and hope for India on the part of my Royal House and Line only represent, and they most truly represent, the deep and united will and purpose of the people of this Kingdom.

"May divine protection and favour strengthen the wisdom and mutual good will that are needed for the achievement of a task as glorious as was ever committed to rulers and subjects in any State or Empire of recorded time."

His Majesty King George's Proclamation.

READ BY THE HERALDS AT DARBAR AT DELHI.

12th December 1911.

George R. I.

"Whereas by Our Royal Proclamations bearing date the 19th day of July and 7th day of November in the year of our Lord 1910 in the First year of Our Reign, we did publish and declare our Royal intention, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon the 22nd day of June 1911 ;

"And whereas, by the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, We were enabled to celebrate the solemnity upon Thursday, the 22nd June last ;

"And whereas by Our Royal Proclamation bearing date 22nd day of March in the year of Our Lord 1911 in the First year of Our Reign, We did declare that it was Our wish and desire ourselves to make known to all our loving Subjects within our Indian Dominions that the said solemnity had so been celebrated, and to call to Our Presence Our Governors, Lieutenant Governors, and other of Our high Officers the Princes, Chiefs and Nobles of Native States under Our Protection, and the Representatives of all the Provinces of Our Indian Empire ;

Now We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, make announcement thereof and extend to all Our officers, and to all Princes, Chiefs and Peoples now at Delhi assembled Our Royal and Imperial Greeting, and assure them of the deep affection with which we regard our Indian Empire, the welfare and prosperity of which are, and ever will be Our constant concern.

Given at Our Court at Delhi the 12th day of December 1911, in the second year of Our Reign.

God save the KING EMPEROR.

BRITISH Territory in the Indian Empire.
(Administrative Divisions.)

Provinces.	No. of Districts.	Area in square miles.	Population (1911)
Ajmere Merwara ...	2	2,711	5,01,395
Andamans & Nicobars	...	3,143	26,459
Assam	12	52,959	67 13,635
Baluchistan ...	6	45,804	4,14 412
Bengal	28	78,412	4,54,83,077
Behar and Orissa ...	21	83,205	3,44,90,084
Bombay Presidency ...	26	1,23,064	1,96,72,642
Bombay (excluding Sind) ...	26	75,918	1,61,13,042
Sind	6	47,066	35,13,435
Aden	,,	80	46,165
Burma	41	2,36 738	1,21,15,217
Central Provinces and Berar ...	22	1,00,345	1,39,16,308
Coorg	1	1,582	1,74,976
Madras	24	1,41,726	4,14,05,404
N. W. Frontier Province ...	5	16,466	21,96 933
Punjab	29	97,209	1,99,74,956
United Provinces ...	48	1,07,164	4,71,82,044
Total...	267	10,97,901	24,42,67,542

NATIVE States Territory in India.

States & Agencies.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911	Remarks.
Baluchistan States ...	86,511	3,96,432	
Baroda State ...	8 099	20,32,798	
Bengal States ...	32 773	45,48,161	
Bombay States ...	65,761	74,11,567	
Central India States...	78,772	93,56,980	
Central Provinces States... ...	31,188	21,17,002	
Eastern Bengal and Assam „ ...	„	5 75 835	
Hyderabad State ...	82,698	1,33,74,676	
Kashmiro State ...	80,900	31,58,126	
Madras States ...	9,969	48,11,841	
Cochin State ...	„	9,18,110	
Travancore ...	„	34,28,975	
Mysore State ...	29,444	58,06,193	
N. W. Frontier Province ...	„	16,22,094	
Punjab States ...	36,532	42,12,794	
Rajputana States ...	1,27,541	1,05,30,432	
Sikkim	„	87,920	
United Provinces States	5,079	8,32,036	
Total...	6,75,267	7,08,64,995	

Particulars of principal Native States in India.

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
1. Hyderabad ...	82,698	1,33,74,676	6 Crores.	M.A.*
2. Mysore ...	29,461	57,05,359	3 ,,	R. A.*
3. Baroda ...	8 182	20,00,000	2 ,,	R. A.*
4. Kashmir ...	84,432	31,58,126	1 ,,	
5. Nepal ...	54,000	50,00,000	2 ,,	
6. Sikkim ...	2,818	87 920	50 Lakhs	
7. Bhutan ...	18,000	3,00,000		
BALUCHISTAN				
8. Khelat ...	54,713	3,36,423	13 Lakhs	
9. Kharsan ...	18,565	22,663	1 ,,	
10. Las Bela ...	7,132	61,205	4 ,,	
N. W. FRONTIER				
11. Chitral ...				
12. Dir ...	7,700	16,22,094	5 ,,	
13. Bajaun ...				
PANJAB.				
14. Bhavalpur ...	15,000	7,80,394	27 ,,	
15. Chamba ...	3,216	1,34,351	7 ,,	

NOTE.—M. A.* means that the Minister has been asked by the Nizam to draw up a scheme for organizing a Representative Assembly.

R. A.* means that there is a Representative Assembly to watch, criticise & influence the administration.

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
16. Faridkot ...	642	1,30,374	8 Lakhs	
17. Jhind ...	1,259	2 71,728	15 ,,	
16 Kapurthala ...	630	2,68,244	25 ,,	
19. Malerkotla ...	167	71,144	14 ,,	
20. Mandi ...	1,200	1,81,110	5 ,,	
21. Nabha ...	928	2,48,892	15 ,,	
22. Patiala ...	5,412	14,07,659	72 ,,	
23. Sirmur(Nahan)	1,198	1 38,564	8 ,,	
RAJPUTANA.				
24. Udepur ...	12,953	12 93,776	50 ,,	
25. Banswara ...	1,946	1,65,463	8 ,,	
26. Dungarpur ...	1,447	1,59,192	6 ,,	
27. Partapgarh ...	886	62,704	4 ,,	
28. Jodhpur ...	34 963	20,57,553	80 ,,	
29. Jaisalmir ...	16,062	88,311	4 ,,	
30. Sirohi ...	1,964	1,89 127	8 ,,	
31. Jaipur ...	15,579	26,36,674	65 ,,	
32. Kishangadh ...	858	87,191	8 ,,	
33. Lawa ...	19	2,564	11,000	

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
34. Bundi ...	2,220	2,18,730	10 Lakhs.	
35. Tonk ...	1,114	3,03,181	17 ,,	
36. Shahpura ...	405	47,397	3 ,,	
37 Bharatpur ...	1,982	6,26,665	32 ,,	
38 Dholpur ...	1,155	2,70,973	15 ,,	
39. Karauli ...	1,242	1,56,786	6 ,,	
40. Kotah ...	5,684	6,39 089	41 ,,	
41. Jhalawar ...	810	96,271	6 ,,	R .A.*
42. Bikaner ...	23,311	7,00,983	60 ,,	R. A.*
43. Alwar ...	3,141	7,91,688	40 ;	
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY. (153).				
44. Gwalior ...	25,133	31,02,279	140 ,,	R. A.*
45. Indore ...	9,506	10,07,856	70 ,,	
46. Bhopal ...	6,902	7,30,383	30 ,,	
47. Rewah ...	13,000	15,14 843	53 ,,	
48. Dhar ...	1,783	1 54,070	9 ,,	
49 Jaora ...	568	75,951	8 ,,	
50. Datia ...	911	1,54,603	9 ,,	
51. Orcha ...	2,079	3,30,032	11 ,,	

*NOTE.—R. A. means that there is a Representative Assembly to watch, criticise and influence the administration.

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population 1911	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
CENTRAL PROVINCES.				
52 to 66 } 15 Small States	31,174	21,17,002	25 Lakhs.	
UNITED PROVINCES.				
67. Rampur ...	892	5,31,898	45 „	
68. Tehri ...	4,200	2,99,853	6 „	
69. Benares ...	988		50 „	
BIHAR AND ORISSA.				
70. Kharsawan ...				
71. Seraikela ...	28,648	39,42,972	70 „	
72 to 95 } 24 Orissa States				
BENGAL PRESIDENCY.				
95. Cooch Behar...	1,307	5,93 052	30 „	
96. Hill Tippera ...	4,086	2,29,613	20 „	
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. (377)				
97. Kolanpur ...	3,165	8,33,441	57 „	
98. Cutch ...	7,616	5,13,429	25 „	
99. Khairpur ...	6,050	2,23,788	15 „	
100. Cambay ...	350	75,000	7 „	

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population 1921	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
KATHIAWAR. (187)				
101. Junagadh ...	3,284	4,65,221	50 Lakhs.	
102. Navanagar ...	3,791	3,45,040	50 ,,	
103. Bhavnagar ...	2,860	4 25 955	50 ,,	R. A.*
104 Porbandar ...	636	1,01,881	12 ,,	
105. Dhrangadhra ...	1,156	88 406	25 ,,	
106. Morvi ...	821	97,697	15 ,,	
107. Gondal ...	1,024	1,65 982	15 ,,	
108. Wankaner ...	414	36,822	6 ,,	R. A.*
109. Palitana ...	288	57,929	7½ ,,	
110. Dhrol ...	282	23,638	2 ,,	
111. Limbdi ...	344	35,422	7½ ,,	
112. Rajkot ...	282	61,000	8 ,,	
113. Wadhwan ...	236	37,946	6 ,,	
114. Jafrabad † ...	42	12,500	1 ,,	† Belongs to Janjira State.
Smaller States. (173)				
REWA KANTHA. (61)				
115. Rajpipla ...	1,517	1,68,454	22,50,000	
116. Chhota-Udepur	890	1,25 746	10,00,000	
117. Baria ...	813	1,87,289	9,50,000	

*NOTE.—R. A. means that there is a Representative Assembly to watch, criticise and influence the administration.

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population 1921	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
118. Lunavada ...	388	83,242	5 50,000	
119 Balasinor ..	189	44,273	2,75,000	
120. Sunth ...	394	70,964	2 75,000	
Smaller States (55)				
MAHI KANTHA (52)				
121. Idar ..	1,669	2,26,355	15 Lakhs.	
122. Polo ...	135		1 ,,	
123. Danta ...	347	20,000	1 ,,	
Smaller States (49)				
PALANPUR.				
124. Palanpur ...	1,766	2,36,694	8 ,,	
125. Radhanpur ...	1,150	66 000	6 ,,	
Smaller States (10)				
SURAT AGENCY				
126. Dharampur ...	704	1,14,995	7½ ,,	
127. Bansda ...	215	44 594	5 ,,	
128 Sachin ...	47	18,903	3 ,,	
DECCAN.				
129. Javbar ...	310	53 489	3 ,,	
130. Janjira ...	377	1 01 120	6 ,,	
131. Sawantwadi ...	925	2,17 240	6 ,,	
132. Aundh ...	501	68,995	3 ,,	
133 Phaltan ...	397	55,996	2 ,,	
134. Bhor ...	925	1,44,601	5 ,,	
135. Akalkot ...	498	89,082	5 ,,	

Names.	Area in square miles.	Population. 1921	Approximate Revenue Rs.	Remarks.
136. Jath ...	980	78,643	3 Lakhs.	
137. Daflapur ...	96	8,833	2 ,,	
138. Sangli ...	1,112	2 27 280	12 ,,	
139. Miraj (Senior)	339	80,281	3½ ,,	
,, (Junior)	210	36,571	3 ,,	
140. Kurundwad (Senior)	182	38 375	2 ,,	
(Junior)	114	34,084	2 ,,	
141. Jamkhandi ...	524	1 00 304	10 ,,	
142. Madhol ...	368	62,831	4 ,,	
143. Ramdurg ...	169	36,610	1½ ,,	
144. Sawanur ...	70	17,909	1½ ,,	
MADRAS PRESIDENCY.				
145. Travancore ...	7,129	34,28,975	128 Lakhs	R. A.*
146. Cochin ...	1,361	9,18,110	47 ,,	R. A.*
147. Pudukotai	1,178	4 11,878	16 ,,	
148. Bangana Palle	255	39 356	3 ,,	
149. Sandur ... §	161	13,517	2 ,,	

*Note.—R. A. means that there is a Representative Assembly to watch, criticize and influence the administration.

§ Including the smaller states the total number of Native States in India is about 700.

SARDARS OF GUJARAT.

No.	Name.	Town or village.
	FIRST CLASS.	
1	Ali Valad Zain El Edrus Saiyad. ...	Surat.
2	Agarsinghji Raisinghji, Thakor of Gamph	Gamph under Dhandhuka.
3	Chhatrasingji Kunversaheb, Thakor of Bhamaria	Bhamaria Halol Mahal.
4	Davar Kaikhosru Edulji Modi ...	Surat
5	Dulabava Raisinghji, Thakor of Kervada	K rwada under Amod.
6	Fatesinghji Dipsinghji, Talukdar of Kanjri	Kanjri under Halol
7	Jitsinghji Bharatsinghji, Thakor of Jhanor.	Jhanor under Ankleshwar.
8	Muzzafar Hussenkhan valad Nawab Ghulam Babakhan Mir, Nawab Saheb	Surat.
9	Malek Shermia Bapumia	Dholka.
10	Mir Masud Alamkhan	Surat.
11	Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakore of Amed	Amed.
12	Rustamji Jehangirji Vakil, Khan Bahadur	Ahmedabad.
13	Sursinghji Dajiraj, Talukdar of Utelia...	Utelia under Dholka.

No.	Name.	Town or village.
14	Udesinghji Ganpatsinghji Thakor, of Sarod	Sarod under Jambusar.
	SECOND CLASS.	
1	Amarsinghji Indarsinghji, Talukdar of Mogar.	Mogar under Anand.
2	Ashkarali Lalmian Talukdar of Oran ...	Oran under Prantij.
3	Bamanji Ardeshir Dalal	Ahmedabad.
4	Bapuji Khurshedji Modi	Ralej under Borsad.
5	Bhikhabhai alias Mansingji Nathubhai, Talukdar af Tagdi Vavdi ...	Tagdi Vavdi Gogha Mahal.
6	Bulakhi Punjaji, Talukdar of Ranpur ...	Ranpur under Dhandhuka.
7	Chandrasinghji Himatsingji, Thakor of of Matar	Matar under Amod.
8	Dipsingji Amarsingji, Talukdar of Limdi	Limdi.
9	Gopal Manohar Tambekar	Dakor.
10	Hamirsinhji Shivsingji, Thakor of Dahej.	Dahej under Waghra.
11	Harishchandra Bhagvantrav	Ahmedabad.
12	Imam Haidarbaksh valad Musamian Saheb Saiyad	Do.
13	Ishwardas Jagjiwandas Store... ...	Surat.
14	Janardan Virbhadra Pathakji... ...	Do.

No.	Name.	Town or village.
15	Jayendrarao Babarao Divetia ...	Ahmedabad.
16	Mirza Aftab Husainkhan Badshahi Diwan	Do.
17	Muhammad Ghulam Raza alias Amumian Saheb Chhota Saheb ...	Do.
18	Motilal Chunilal, Rao Bahadur ...	Broach.
19	Mulsingji Jibava, Thakore of Kuna ...	Kuna.
20	Naharsinghji Mehramansinghji, Talukdar of Dehvan	Dehvan under Borsad.
21	Payar Muhammadkhan Datifkhan, Kasbati of Dholka	Dholka.
22	Purshottamdas Viharidas	Nadiad.
23	Saiyid Pirsaheb AmirSahob, Inamdar of Bhuva	Broach.
24	Vajesingh Jorawarsingh Naik ...	Tanda under Dohad

TABLE OF SALUTES

TO

ROYALTIES AND OTHER HIGH OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT.

Persons.	No. of Guns.
Imperial Salute... ...	101
The King and Emperor when present in person	101
Members of the Royal family	31
Royal Standard and Royal Salute	31
Royal Salute on the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother: Proclamation Day	31
Viceroy and Governor General of India ...	31
Independent Asiatic Sovereigns	21
Other Foreign Sovereigns	21
Members of their families and their Standards ...	21
Ambassadors	19
Governors of Presidencies	17
The President of the Council of India ...	17
Governor-General of Portuguese Settlements in India	17
Governor of Pondichery	17
Governor of His Majesty's Colonies	17
Lieutenant Governors of Provinces in India ...	15
Commander in Chief in India (if General) ...	17
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	19
Generals and Admirals or their flags ...	15
Members of the Viceroy's Council	15
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15
Lieut.-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies ...	15
Vice-Admirals, Lieut.-Generals or their Flags	13
Agents to the Viceroy & Governor General. ...	13

Persons.	No. of Guns.
Agent to the Governor of Bombay in Kathiawar	13
Residents	13
Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Commissioner of Sind ...	13
Members of the Executive Council of a Local Government	13
Rear Admirals and Major Generals or their flags	11
Political Agents and Charge de Affairs ...	11
Commanders of First Class and Brigadier Generals	9
The Portuguese Governor of Daman	9
The Governor of Div ...	9
Return salutes to Foreign Men of War ...	»
Return salutes to the Captains of the Navy and Naval Officers of Inferior Rank	1



Salutes to Indian Princes and Chiefs.

SALUTES OF 21 GUNS.

Baroda, the Maharaja Gaekwar of.

Gwalior, the Maharaja Scindia of.

Hyderabad, the Nizam of.

Kashmir, the Maharaja of.

Musqat and Oman, the Sultan of.

Mysore, the Maharaja of.

„ H. H. Maharani P. 19

SALUTES OF 19 GUNS.

Bhopal, the Begam (or Nawab) of. ... L. 21

Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of. L. P. 21

Kelat, the Khan (Wali) of. P. 21

Kolhapur, the Maharaja of P. 21

Nepal. Prime Minister P. 17

Travancore, the Maharaja of P. 21

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of P. 21

SALUTES OF 17 GUNS.

Bhawalpur, The Nawab of.

17 guns.

Bharatpur, The Maharaja of ... L. 19

Bikaner, The Maharaja of L. P. 19

Bundi, The Maharao Raja of

Cochin. The Raja of

Cutch. The Maharao of L. 19

Jaipur. The Maharaja of L. 19 P. 21

Jodhpur. (Marwar) The Maharaja of ... L. 19

„ Regent of P. 17

Karauli. The Maharaja of

Kotah. The Maharao of P. 19

Patiala. The Maharaja of P. 19

Rewa. The Maharaja of

Tonk. The Nawab of P. 19

SALUTES OF 15 GUNS.

Alwar. The Maharaja of P. 17

Banswara. The Maharawal of

Bhutan. The Maharaja of

Datia. The Maharaja of

Dewas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of.

NOTE:-L. means Local. P. means Personal.

15 guns.

Dewas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of.

Dhar. The Maharaja of.

Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of P. 17

Dungarpur. The Maharawal of

Idar. The Maharaja of

Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of

Khairpur. The Mir of. L. 17

Kishangarh. The Maharaja of P. 17

Orchha. The Maharaja of P. 17

Pratapgarh. The Maharawal of

Rampur. The Nawab of

Sikkim. The Maharaja of

Sirohi. The Maharao of. P. 17

SALUTES OF 13 GUNS.

Benares. The Maharaja of P. 15

Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of L. 15

CoochBehar. The Maharaja of

Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of

Jhalawar. The Maharaja Rana of

Jaora. The Nawab of

13 guns.

Jind. The Maharaja of L & P. 15

Junagarh. The Nawab of L. P. 15

Kapurthala. The Maharaja of L. P. 15

Nabha L. & P. 15

Nawanagar. The Maharaja of P. 15

Palanpur. The Nawab of

Porbandar. The Maharaja of

Rajpipla. Do Do

Rutlam. The Raja of. L. 15

Tripura. The Maharaja of

SALUTES OF 11 GUNS.

Agakhan, H. H. the P. 11

Ajaigarh The Maharaja of

Ali Rajpur, the Raja of

Baoni. The Nawab of

Barwani, the Rana of

Bhor. Pant Sachiv of P. 11

Bijawar. The Maharaja of

Bilaspur (Kahlur). The Raja of

Cambay. The Nawab of

Chamba. The Raja of

Charkhari. The Maharaja of

Chhaturpur. The Maharaja of

Chitral, Mehtar of

NOTE:-L. means Local. P. meana Personal.

11 guns.

Faridkot. The Raja of
Gondal. The Thakor Saheb of
Janjira. The Nawab of P. 13
Jhabua. The Raja of
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of
Mandi. The Raja of
Manipur. The Maharaja of
Morvi. The Thakor Saheb of
Narsinghgarh. The Raja of
Panna. The Maharaja of
Pudukhotai. The Raja of.
Radhanpur. The Nawab of
Rajgarh. The Raja of
Sailana. The Raja of
Samthar. The Raja of
Sirmur (Nathan). The Maharaja of
Sitamau. The Raja of
Suket. The Raja of
Tehri (Garhwal). The Raja of

SALUTES OF 9 GUNS.

Banganapalli. The Nawab of
Balasinor (Vadasinor). The Nawab of
Bansda. The Raja of
Baraundha. The Raja of
Baria. The Raja of ... P. 11
Chhota-Udepur (or Mohan). The Raja of

9 guns.

Danta, the Maharana of
Dharampur. The Raja of
Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of
Fadthli (Shukra). The Sultan of
Hsipaw. The Sawba of
Karond (Kalahandi). The Raja of
Kengtung. The Sawbwa of
Khilchipur. The Rao Bahadur of
Kishn and Sootra The Sultan of
Lahej or Al Hanta. The Sultan of
Limbdi (Limri). The Thakor Saheb of
Loharu. The Nawab of P. 9
Lunawada. The Raja of P. 11
Maihar. The Raja of
Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of
Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of
Mudhol. The Chief of
Nagod. The Raja of
Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of
Patna. The Maharaja of
Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of
Sachin. The Nawab of P. 11
Sangli. The Chief of

NOTE:-L. means Local. P. means Personal.

9 guns.

Savantwadi. The Sir Desai of

Shehr and Mokalla. The Sultan of

Sonpur. The Raja of

Sunth. The Raja of

Vankaner. (Wankaner) The Raj Saheb of ... P. 11

Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of

Yawnghwe (or Nyawngywe) The Sawbwa of

Personal Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr, Raja Padamsing

Dthala, Amir of

Jamkhindi, Chief of

Kanker, Chief of

Las Bela, Jam of

Tawnpeng, Sawbwa of

NOTE:-L. means Local. P. means Personal.

Postal Tariff.

INLAND—(APPLICABLE TO CEYLON ALSO.)

Following rates of postage are charged in respect of both private and official letters, registered newspapers and books and pattern packets sent by the inland post :—

Parcels—upto 20 Tolas	2 Annas.
„ 20 to 40 „	4 „
„ For every 40 Tolas above ...	4 „
Post Cards	½ Anna.
Letters upto 2½ Tolas...	1 „
„ For every additional 2½ Tolas ...	1 „

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 8 Tolas	¼ anna.
Exceeding eight but not exceeding 20 Tolas	½ anna.
For every additional 20 Tolas	½ anna.

BOOKS AND PATTERN PACKETS.

For every 5 Tolas or part of it ... ½ anna.

MONEY ORDERS.

For any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ... 2 annas.
Exceeding Rs. 10 upto 25 4 annas.
Exceeding Rs. 25, 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be 2 annas.

V. P. P.

On any sum specified for recovery not exceeding
Rs. 10 2 annas.
— „ —exceeding Rs. 10 upto Rs. 25-4 annas.
— „ — — „—Rs. 25-4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and as in the case of Money Order.

FOREIGN TARIFF.

(Not applicable to Ceylon except in respect of insurance fees or to Portuguese India except in respeet of insurance fees and parcel postage).

LETTERS.

To the United Kingdom, other British possessions and Egypt including the Soudan.	1½ annas for the first ounce, and 1 anna for each additional ounce or part of that weight.
To the other countries, colonies or places.	2½ annas for the first ounce, and 1½ annas for every additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards single 1 anna.
„ Reply 2 annas.

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every two ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight subject to minimum charge of 1 anna for each packet.

Samples.—½ anna for every two ounces or part of that weight, subject, to a minimum charge of 1 anna for each packet.

(The rates shown above are those chargeable when the postage is prepaid).

Parcels.—(Prepayment compulsory). The rates vary with the countries to which they are addressed.

The rates to the United Kingdom are :—

	Via Gibraltar. Rs. As. Ps.	Overland. Rs. As. Ps.
Not over lbs 3 ...	... 0 —12—0	1— 8 —0
„ „ 7 ...	... 1 — 8—0	2— 4 —0
„ „ 11 ...	— 2 — 4—0	3— 0 —0

Registration fees=2 annas for each letter, postcard or packet.

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupees currency, the rates of commission are the same as in the case of inland money orders.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in Stirling, the rates are as fixed temporarily from time to time in accordance with variations in the market rate of Exchange.

Inland Telegraph Tariff.

The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows :—

Private and State Express and Ordinary.

	Rs. As.	Rs. As	Address charged for.
Minimum charge... ...	... 1 — 8	0—12	
Each additional word over 12	0 — 2	0 — 1	

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply paid telegram 12 annas.
Acknowledgment of receipt 12 ,,
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less ... 4 ,,
Collation.....one quarter of charge for telegram.

		Rs.
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when office is closed.	If both the offices of origin and destination are closed	2
	If only one of the offices is closed	1
	If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office, an additional fee in respect of each such office	1

Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships per telegram. — The usual inland charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas.

Boat hire Amount actually necessary.
Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less 4 annas.

	Press	*Express* Rs. As.	*Ordinary.* Rs As.	Address free
Minimum charge	...	1 — 0	0 — 8	
Each additional 6 words over 48	...	0 — 2	0 — 1	



TO CEYLON.

An *Ordinary* private telegram to Ceylon is charged for at the rate of one rupee for twelve words, with two annas for each additional word.

Express for two rupees for twelve words, with three annas for each additional word.

Foreign Tariff.

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for private and state telegrams to all countries in Europe are as follows :—

	Private	State.
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Via Turkey	... 1—3	0—0
,, Indo	... 1—2	0—11
,, Eastern	... 1—2	0—9





Section III.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.



SECTION III.

TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

PREVENTION OF SATI.

Translation of a Note from A. Remington, Esq, Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner and Resident at Baroda, to the address of the following Rulers of the different States placed under his Political Snperintendence, dated 3rd April 1840, viz.,—

To, Máhárâná Verisáljee, of Rájpeeplá.
To, Mahárâval Gumán Singjee, of Oodeypor.
To, Máhárával Pirtheerajjee, of Deogarh Baria.
To, Máhárâná Futteh Singjee, of Lunáwádà.
To, Ráná Bhowáni Singjee, of Soonth.
To, Thákor Jàlam Singjee, of Bhádarwá
To, Thákor Sardársing, of Wànkaner.

Under instructions received from the Resident of Baroda, conveyed to me in his letter, dated 11th March 1840, I write to inform you that it having come to the notice of that Officer that a British subject born in Ratnagherry but residing at Baroda, died, and his widow immolated herself in observance of the rite of sati, which the Gaikwar Government took no measures to prevent, the Political Commissioner addressed a note to His Highness deprecating the occurrence, and suggesting that as the British Government had, after full consideration, abolished the rite of sati in its own territory, His Highness should introduce a similar arrangement with his own, to which His Highness replied that, according to the request of the Resident, he would cause proper arrangement to be made, and this concurrenee being communicated to Government, it was pleased to declare that no act could bave been performed more acceptable to it than the abolition of sati. I beg to state that it appears to me advisable that you should take

measures to prohibit the practice in your own State, in respect to which, as the British Government are most intent on the speedy abolition of this rite, you will have the goodness, after full consideration of the above, to favour me with a reply.

(Sd.) A. REMINGTON.
Offg. 1st Asst. Pol. Commr.

Translation of a Note addressed by Maharana Verisaljee, of Rajpipla, to A Remington, Esq., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Gujerat, dated Vaishakh Sud 8th Samvat 1896.

I have learnt the contents of your letter on the subject of the abolition of suttee with much pleasure, and shall make suitable arrangements to prohibit the practice within the districts of my State.

Seal.

Translation of a Note addressed by Maharaval Gooman Singjee to A. Remington, Esq. Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat and Resident at Baroda, dated Chaitar Vad 5th Samvat 1896.

After recapitulation of the contents of the note addressed by the Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner on the subject of the arrangements made by the Gaikwar Government to abolish the rite of sati in its territories on the 3rd April 1840, the Maharaval states as follows:— Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of sati, I shall, agreeably to the suggestion contained in your note, enjoin its discontinuance in the State of Oodeypur.

Seal.

Translation of a Note addressed by Maharaval Pirthirajjee, of Deogarh Baria, to A. Remington, Esq., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Chaitar Vad 11th Samvat 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I shall enjoin its discontinuance in my town and villages and prohibit its future observance.

Seal.

Translation of a Note addressed by Maharana FuttehSingjee, of Lunawara, to A. Remington, Esqr., Officiating First Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Chaitar Sud 15th Samvat 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I have, confirmably thereto, issued a proclamation to inform the people residing in my districts, and will further make suitable arrangements in the matter.

Seal.

Translation of a note addressed by Rana Bhowani Singjee of Sunth, to A. Remington, Esq., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated 12th May, 1840.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will make arrangements in my territory to prohibit the future observance of suttee.

Seal.

Translation of a Note addressed by Thakor Jalam Sing, of Bhadarwa, to A. Remington, Esq, Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzerat, dated Chaitar Sud 7th Samvat 1896.

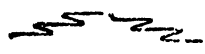
Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will agreeably to the wishes of Government, prohibit suttee in my territory.

(Sd.) JALAM SING.

Translation of a Note addressed by Thakor Sardar Sing of Wankaner, to A Remington, Esq., Officiating 1st Assistant Political Commissioner for Guzarat, dated Vaisakh Sud 7th Samvat 1896.

Having taken into consideration the subject brought to my notice regarding the abolition of suttee, I will prohit the practice in my districts and make suitable arrangements for its discontinuance.

(Sd.) SARDAR SING.



OPIUM.

Translation of Opium Agreement entered into by the States of Rewa Kantha in the year 1882.

1. Hereafter we shall not at all cultivate poppy nor allow it to be cultivated.

2. We shall purchase and import opium for our own consumption, and for that of the people of our Talukas, from the Government Depot at Ahmedabad, or from such other place as Government may appoint for that purpose.

3. We shall allow opium to be sold at the same rate at which it may from time to time be sold in the

Government districts, and shall never allow it to be sold at a cheaper price.

4. We shall not allow the importation into our Talukas of smuggled opium, that is, opium on which the Government duty has not been paid, and as in consideration of the above, Government has kindly granted us remission of the duty payable to Government, we bind ourselves as stated below. If we do not act in accordance with the above conditions, Government may cancel the grant of the remission.

5. We shall without fail submit every six months, in such form as Government may direct, a statement showing the quantity of opium purchased, sold, balance remaining in hand, etc., and shall cause accounts thereof to be kept in such form as Government may direct.

6. As Government have directed that the above rules should come into force from 1st October 1878, we have hitherto brought them, and shall hereafter bring them and cause them to be brought into force.

OPIUM (1882.)

Translation of agreement passed by the Thakors of Sankheda and Pandu Mewas (including Bhadarwa and Umetha).

We submit that the allotment of opium free of duty which has been made by Government for the use of ourselves and our subjects is very small. On this subject we had a consultation with you and after consideration agree that Government may make arrangements, as specified below.

Government to appoint a licenseholder for the sale of opium in the.....Mewas, who should keep detailed accounts at every one of the shops, which may be fixed with our concurrence. Duty according to these accounts on the sales made at the shops for each taluka for our own consumption

and of our subjects should be paid to us at the rate which may be fixed per pound from time to time for the levy of duty. We should be allowed to take copies of the accounts. We shall not give the licenseholder appointed by Government the profit which will accrue to him above the Government rate; Government should therefore fix the allotment of opium for our own use having regard to our consumption; we shall not exceed the allotment fixed.

We agree to the above terms; therefore Government should kindly make arrangements accordingly, in order that the doubts of Government as to the consumption of opium may be removed, and we may continue to receive the duty on consumption.

FINAL AGREEMENT REGARDING OPIUM SIGNED BY ALL STATES (1896-97.)

Agreement between the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, acting under the authority of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council on behalf of the British Government, and the Raja of.....on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors regarding the manufacture, consumption and sale of opium in the State.

Whereas in accordance with the existing relations between the British Government and the.....State, the cultivation of poppy and the manufacture of opium are prohibited in the.....State, and no opium may be consumed in the said.....State other than opium on which there has been paid to the British Government the duty at the time payable to the said Government in respect of opium consumed in the Presidency of Bombay; and whereas in consideration of the covenants on the part of the..... hereinafter contained, the British Government has agreed to relinquish the whole amount of the said duty on all opium that shall be hereafter conveyed into the said.....State for consumption therein in accordance with the said covenants.

2. The Raja of...State agrees with the British Government with reference to all former agreements on the same subject matter as follows, *viz:*—

(1) That the opium from time to time required for consumption within his territory shall be obtained in one of the three following ways only, namely:—

(*a*) by direct importation from Malwa and Rajputana; or

(*b*) by purchase in Bombay; or

(*c*) by purchase at any convenient opium depot of the British Government.

and that all opium so procured shall be imported into, transported through or exported from British India, as the case may require, in accordance with the law and rules regarding import, transport and export of opium at the time in force in the part of British India into, through, or from which such import, transport or export is necessary.

(2) That he will adopt such measures as shall from time to time appear to the British Government to be necessary for effectually preventing any export and any illicit import of opium across his frontier;

(3) That the sale of opium within his territory shall henceforward be conducted by licensed vendors only or departmentally by State servants;

(4) That opium shall not be supplied to any of the said licensed vendors except on payment of a price, which is not less than the price at which, at the time being, licensed vendors are being supplied in the British district of the Panch Mahals;

(5) That no licensed vendors in his territory shall at any time be permitted to sell opium at a price which is lower than the lowest price at which licensed

vendors are at the time being authorized to sell it in the British district of the Panch Mahals.

(6) That the system for the vend of opium in his territory shall be henceforward assimilated in its general features to that in force in the British district of the Panch Mahals ;

(7) That he will forthwith introduce and enforce in his territory the regulations published under Government Resolution in the Revenue Department, No. 7207, dated 18th September 1895, and will hereafter from time to time adopt and enforce any change in the said regulations or any new regulation similar in effect to any provision of the law or rules regarding opium for the time being in force in British India, which the Governor in Council of Bombay shall, in the interests of the British opium revenue, desire him to adopt and enforce ;

(8) That he will furnish every half-year on the 1st February and 1st August to the British Political authorities of Rewa Kantha, in such forms as the Governor in Council of Bombay shall, after consulting the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, &c., from time to time prescribe, accurate accounts of the opium transactions of his territory.

3. The British Government agrees that so long as the State duly fulfils the foregoing covenants, the whole of the duty payable to the British Government on any opium conveyed into the territory of.....in accordance with the relations between the British Government and the said.....as recited in the preamble to this agreement, shall be remitted, or if duty has already been paid on any such opium as if the same were to be consumed in the Presidency of Bombay, then that the whole of the amount of the duty which has been so paid shall be refunded to the State.

Provided that nothing in this agreement shall affect the ultimate right of the British Government as paramount authority, on occasion arising, to alter the rate of duty or the proportion thereof to be remitted or refunded under this clause, and that no such alteration shall release the said Raja of.....State from any of the covenants performable by him under this agreement.

5 And it is further agreed between the parties hereto that in this agreement the word "opium" shall have the same meaning as in the Opium Act [I of 1878] or in any other law regarding opium for the time being in force in the Presidency of Bombay.

Dated this day of 1896-97.

ABKARI (1891-92).

Agreement passed by the Thakors of Sankheda and Pandu Mewas and the Thakors of Bhadarwa and Umetha.

I Thakor.....of in the Rewa Kantha agree that the management of the Abkari revenue of my Svasthan shall be carried on in accordance with the Abkari Act of 1878, or any other enactment which may hereafter be introduced in its stead in the Bombay Presidency.

CLAUSE 2.

In order that the Abkari Administration of the said taluka may be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Abkari Act, I Thakor Shri Hathisingji Jetsingji agree to assign the management of the Abkari revenue of my taluka from 1st January 1888 to 31st December 1897 and to accept in consideration thereof a yearly compensation of Rs. 1,087-13-10, the amount so fixed

being made up of the average of the liquor revenue in cash, together with the value of the liquor received by the Darbar for its own use during the past ten years plus a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of the same on account of a prospective increase of revenue during the terms of the lease. I am to receive the said amount in two instalments of Rs. 543-14-11 each, payable on 10th July and 10th January every year.

Explanation.—The lease mentioned in this agreement includes the right to levy duty on country liquor and toddy, and the right to grant permission for the manufacture and sale of the same and to make inspection.

CLAUSE 3.

The management of the Abkari revenue of the said taluka during the term of the lease shall be carried on by officers appointed by Government, subject to the following rules: —

(*a*) There shall be a uniform rate of duty on liquor in the said taluka and the British territory adjoining thereto.

(*b*) The facilities for the supply of liquor for the use of the subjects of the said taluka shall be similar to those in the adjoining British territory.

(*c*) A uniform price shall be fixed for liquor sold by retail in the said taluka and the adjoining British territory, so that the subjects of either of the territories may be induced to fetch liquor from the other by reason of its being sold there on cheaper terms.

CLAUSE 4.

But in matters relating to Abkari management such as the determination of the number and sites of liquor

shops, the selection of retail sellers, &c., the officers appointed by Government shall, during the term of the lease, consult the said Thakore Shri Hathisingji Jetsingji of the said taluka and pay regard to his wishes.

CLAUSE 5.

The ownership of palm trees and other toddy producing trees and of places where such trees are grown shall not be deemed to have been transferred to the British Government under this lease, but the Government may exercise such control as it seems fit on toddy traffic. No kind of tax, however, shall be imposed on toddy or toddy trees without the consent of the Thakor of the said taluka, and in case it is resolved to levy any such tax, the residue of its income left after deducting the expenses of recovery shall be made over by the Government to Thakor Shri Hathisingji Jetsingji of the said taluka.

CLAUSE 6.

I Thakor.....agree heartily to render assistance in the matter of giving effect to the Abkari Act and rules, and also agree on behalf of myself, my heirs and successors and my subordinate officers, to render every possible assistance in preventing the illegal possession, manufacture, sale and transport of liquor under the same Act and the rules made thereunder, and the possession of materials and implements for the manufacture of such liquor.

CLAUSE 6 *(a)*.

I Thakor.....further agree that during the period of the lease no kind of duty or other due shall be levied on liquor allowed to be manufactured, transported, or conveyed from one place to another within the limits of the taluka or on materials brought for the manufacture of the same.

CLAUSE 7.

Offences against the Abkari Act shall be dealt with like other offences under Section 51 of that Act, by the local Criminal Court according to its powers.

CLAUSE 8.

During the period of its lease an account of the Abkari revenue of the taluka shall be kept separately from that relating to the adjoiniug British territory, and the same shall be annually furnished for the information of the Thakor of the taluka.

CLAUSE 9.

At the conclusion of the present term of the farm, it shall be renewable, at the option of the British Government, for a further period of five years upon the same conditions as herein stipulated. On the expiry of the renewed term of the farm or in the event of the British Government declining to exercise the option of renewal, then on the expiry of the original term of ten years, the management of the Abkari revenue will revert to the Umetha Taluka or Svasthan.

CLAUSE 10.

I Thakor.....agree on behalf of myself, my heirs and successors that in case the management of the Abkari revenue of the taluka is restored to me as aforesaid, the same shall be carried on in accordance with the following rules :—

(1) The management shall conform to the law and rules relating to Abkari which may be in force in the adjoining British territory (collectorates).

(2) The rate of duty on liquor shall be the same as that which might be levied in the British territory.

(3) The management of the said revenue shall be so carried on as not to affect in any way the

Abkari revenue of the adjoining British territory and the advice of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, shall be taken, when necessary, in this behalf.

But this clause shall not bind the said Thakore.....to make any arrangement whereby injury may arise to the lawful rights and revenue of the taluka, and it is presumed that the management of the Abkari revenue of the Collectorates shall be so conducted as to cause no injury whatever, to the Abkari revenue of the taluka.

CLAUSE 10 (a)

In this agreement the word "Collectorates" shall, unless a different meaning is intended, be deemed to include any Native State adjoining the said taluka in which the management of the Abkari revenue is carried on direct by the Bombay Government, or in accordance with the rules prescribed by them.

This agreement is accepted to-day, the 28th October 1891.

ADOPTION.

Adoption Sanad granted to the Chief of Rajpipla in 1862.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Government of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their Houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that on failure of natural heirs, the adoption by yourself and future Rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu Law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you so long as Your House is loyal to the

Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

(Sd.) CANNING,
Viceroy and
Governor General of India.

Fort William. The 11th March 1892.

Note.—Similar sanads were granted to the Chiefs of Chhota Udepur, Baria, Lunawada and Sunth by Lord Lansdowne on the 23rd June 1890.

In the case of Balasinor similar sanad with the following alteration in words was also granted at the same time.

For the words "the adoption by yourself and future "Rulers of your State of a successor according to Hindu "Law and to the customs of your race will be recognized and confirmed," were the words, "any succession to the "Government of your State which may be legitimate "according to Mahomedan law, will be upheld."

RAJPIPLA.

SHREE MHALSA KAUNT

Translation of a Parwanah from Anand Rao Gaikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor to Rana Kooer Partap Sing, of the capital of Rajghur, 1810.

After compliments;—Your father, Ramsing, of Rajghur, does not conduct himself properly, and in consequence many quarrels exist, and your inheritance is in danger of being lost to you. In consideration of this the Sirkar has thought proper to make arrangements that you be invested with inclusive authority to conduct the affairs of the State. The same being determined on, this parwanah is given to you. Your father Ramsing is a man of bad conduct, and

listening to bad counsels is planning means whereby to involve the welfare of the State, wherefore you are invested with the executive management of affairs. You are, however, to transact all business, and execute all deeds in the name of Ramsing. You are also to transact business by means of Kisandas Buckshee without whose knowledge you are to execute no public measure. You are likewise to institute such means as will preserve the ryots from suffering tyranny and trouble, and to obey the Sircar, continuing to pay the Sircar its dues and claims according to existing agreement.

Sicca.

You will also settle the debt owing to Myral Narain by your government.

Moideen Jemadar being well disposed to your State, extend to him the same indulgence and protection in his services to your government.

You will arrange respecting a provision for your father, and take such measures as will prevent him from exciting disturbances.

Do you continue to conduct yourself as herein provided for: in any default in the administration of affairs you can not prosper. Consider this and act according to the letter of the Sircar, and you will suffer no unjust trouble from the Sircar, and in behalf of which, and consistent with justice, it has nominated Mr. Carnac on the part of the Honourable Company as guarantee.

Done Samvat 1866 Magh Vad 8th, Hijri 22nd Mohurrum, corresponding with the English year 1810, 27th February.

Note.—The Bombay Government agreed to guarantee these arrangements, but in consequence of the death of Ram Sing, the guarantee was never actually affixed to the Sanad.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Maharana Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpipla, and James Williams, Esq., Resident at Baroda on the part of the Honble Company, 1821.

Seal of the RAJAH

My representation is as follows:—

I have received possession of my country from the Gaikwar Government, but I am certain that without the aid of the British Government I shall not be able to make its settlement: therefore I myself and my father, both of us of our own desire, do agree to act upon everything relating to the settlement of all the affairs of my country, in confirmity with the advice of the Honourable Company. Whatever may be the desire of the Government I will act according to it. In confirmity with this agreement whoever may be Chieftain of the country from generation to generation he will act.

Dated Samvut 1878 Assoondee, reckoning from the month of Assar Aswin Soodh the 15th, corresponding with October the 11th, A. D. 1821.

Signature of the Raja.

Translation of a Bond signed and delivered by Maharana Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpipla, dated at Nandod, the 10th Falgun Sud, Samvat 1897, A. D. 20th February 1823.

CONTENTS.

We have of our free will agreed to pay yearly at Baroda to the Gaikwar Government for yearly jummabundee and ghasdana the sum of Rs. (65,001) sixty-five thou and and one.

The three villages in the Thana of Roond, viz. 1st, Roond; 2nd, Jehoor; 3rd, Kotara, and the Zekaut (inland

duties), and the five dumalla villages, Wurkavi, Poicha, Washna Huddabhag, and Kokulpore, and Roond near Bhalod, and the sirpao yearly payable to us from the Gaikwar government and the town of Barun being all deducted, the sum total Rupees (65 001) sixty-five thousand and one is settled; the instalments to be paid in the months of Pos, Falgun, Chaitar and Bysack. In this manner from generation to generation year by year, the sums shall be made good under the mediation of the Honourable Company and no deviation occur. On all matters of the above-mentioned Talooka whatever discussion on matters good or bad may arise, these shall be referred to the mediation of the Honourable Company, and we shall remain satisfied therein, nor shall there ever be a departure from this agreement. This we have written and signed.

Translation of a Grant of yearly allowances from the Raja Verisal of Rajpipla to Rani Surajkunvar Bai dated at Nandod, the 10th Falgun Sud, Samvut 1879, A. D. February 20th, 1823.

To Surajkunvar Bai Maharana Verisal Raja of Rajpeepla, his written and delivered the illustrious Gaikwar government and the Honourable British Government having in the performance of justice decided the sovereignty of Rajpeepla to be ours, and in their beneficence conferred entirely the honour on us, therefore we bestow upon you and on Partab Sing and others under your protection a yearly gift at the rate of Rupees (700) seven hundred per month, total rupees (8,400) eight thousand four hundred, as follows:—For your private expenses Rupees (200) two hundred per month, yearly Rupees (2,400) two thousand four hundred, and Wulligam, in the Kuntaul pargunnah, and Syaligam, in the Ruttunpore pargunnah; whatever produce is derivable from these towns is yours, and the towns delivered to you, and this monthly allowance and the produce of the towns

remains yours for life; and for Partab Sing and the rest a monthly allowance of Rupees (500) five hundred shall be regularly given, making a yearly total of Rs. (6,000) six thousand; at the rate of Rupees (8400) eight thousand four hundred a year, as it has been agreed upon and engaged to you so shall it be given, and do you continue to go on as you have written to us; in this matter no changes shall occur; this we have written and signed.

To Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpeepla, Bai SurajKunvar Bai writes:—I am content to receive the yearly allowance and provision made for me and Pertab Sing and others under my protection through the mediation of the Gaikwar Government and by Mr. Williams on behalf of the British Government, and will remain satisfied, nor have I any further claims whatever for myself or for Pertab Sing on the above mentioned territory or the government thereof; thus have I written and signed.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Maharana Verisal, Raja of Rajpipla, on 26th November 1823.

Formerly a dispute existed regarding the right to the gadi of my chieftainship, on which account the two great Sircars of Shrimant Gaikwar Sena Khas Kheyl Shumsher Bahadoor aad the Honourable Company Angrez Bahadoor having investigated the same decided my claim to be just, confirmed it, and delivered over to me the chieftainship. On this account, I, of my own understanding and free will and pleasure, subscribe to the under written Articles of Agreement for my good behaviour :—

ARTICLE 1.

On the above mentioned chieftainship are debts due to the Gaikwar Sircar and to others. I have not means to bear the whole of this burthen, which is known to the Sircar. But whatever order I shall receive from the Resident

at Baroda on the part of the Honourable Company to adopt any plan for the liquidation of the Gaikwar debt, I will agree to, and act in conformity with the same.

Whatever proportion of the resources of the State may be fixed to defray the expenses of the State at any time by the advice of the Resident, and an order given upon the subject, in conformity with it I will abide. In this I will make no difference.

ARTICLE 2.

A separate bond has been given regarding the annual ghasdana and jummabundee to be paid to the Gaikwar government according to which I will pay the sum. If in year an Asmani or Sultani misfortune should really occur, then the Sircar, out of compassion, will make a remission in the tribute of that year according to the custom of the country.

ARTICLE 3.

The Company'e Sircar has stationed in the above chieftainship a detachment of its sepoys for my protection. For the expenses of the same in whatever manner the Sirkar may direct, I will agree, and pay in conformity with the same.

ARTICLE 4.

The Bheels and Mewasees of the above taluka shall not commit any disturbances in the districts of the Gaikwar to the north and south of the river Narbadà, nor in the Khalsa districts of the Honourable Company, or in their dependencies. I will keep the arrangements with them binding. In the above province from every village fael zamin security has been taken for its good behaviour. If any village has been omitted, security shall be taken from it and a proper settlement be kept. If any disturbance or injury is sustained, and the same should be proved against

any of the inhabitants of my province, I will answer for the same, or cause an answer to be given for it.

ARTICLE 5.

I will not harbour nor allow any one to harbour in my taluka disturbers of the public peace, Mewaseer, the criminals of both governments, and Barwuttias. I will not, nor shall any other person, associate with them.

ARTICLE 6.

I will not commit acts of aggression against any one. If any dispute arises between me and any other talukdar or zamindar, I will make the same known to the Company's Sircar, and whatever order it may give respecting it, I will abide by it.

ARTICLE 7.

No one shall molest travellers passing and repassing through the limits of my talukas. I will take care that a proper settlement is made on this point.

ARTICLE 8.

In the above province reside Rajpoots and Grassias, who possess Giras rights upon the Company's districts in the Zillas of Broach and Surat. Regarding these papers of agreement were taken from them by Mr. Willoughby, Assistant to the Resident. Whatever final settlement of these may be made in conformity with the same, I will cause them to abide.

ARTICLE 9.

In conformity with the order of the Company's Sircar, opium shall not be clandestinely conveyed within the limits of my province by any merchants or travellers, concealed in any other merchandize, without the seal and order of the Sirkar. I will keep a good arrangement in this respect in my taluka. If any opium is clandestinely conveyed, I will

seize it, and make the same known to the Sircar; whatever order the Sircar may give relating to the opium arrangements, I will abide by.

In conformity with the abovewritten nine Articles I will always act from generation to generation; if in this respect any difference arises, I will answer for the same. My taluka is security for my acting in conformity to what is written above. What is written is true.

Raja's seal and signature.

Translation of an Agreement passed by Maharana Shree Verisaljee, Raja of Rajpipla, to His Highness Gunpat Rao Gaikwar, dated Samvat 1909. Kartik Wad 1st, Saturday corresponding with 28th November 1852.

Seal.

After compliments:—I am a half sharer in some of the villages under the Rund parganah, in consequence of which the ryots and other causes give rise to constant disputes. With a view to avoid the same, I begged the Sircar, through Kamdar Dhuneshwar Wishwanath, to make over to my management those villages in the said parganah, over some of which your Highness possessed half and on others entire jurisdiction, as well as the Custom Nakas at Nandod and other places, with sole authority over them, in lieu of which I would pay the Sircar annually a sum to be fixed by Your Highness, that I would give up to Your Highness my right of criminal administration, &c, over the village of Karnalee, which at present is divided between me and the Sircar, and Your Highness should therefore fix an amount equal to my half share in the village, and the same should be deducted from that sum which the Sircar

should fix to be received from me for the villages now in the Sircar's possession, and the remainder would annually be given by me to the Sircar. This request of mine the Sircar was pleased to accede to, and I thereupon entered into this agreement, the conditions of which are as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.

I have given over to the Sircar, to their entire management, my half share of jurisdiction in matters of criminal administration, &c., over the village of Karnalee, and I have now therefore no right whatever in the jurisdiction &c. of the village, except that I am only to receive annually a sum on account of the revenues of my half share, and which by taking the average of ten years' receipts is fixed at Rs. 575-8-0. This will be deducted from the fixed amount of the revenues of those of the villages in the Rund parganah which the Sircar have given to me, and of which a detail is given in the following Article, and the balance will annually be paid by me to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 2.

A list of those of the villages in the Rund parganah, over some of which half and on others entire jurisdiction has been exercised by the Sircar, and which Your Highness has made over to my management with sole criminal administration over them, as well as of the Custom Nakas also given to me.

Villages over which His Highness the Gaekwar exercises entire jurisdiction.

1. Thana Rund;
2. Mouza Kotara;
3. Jeyor;
4. Bharna;

Villages over which His Highness ths Gaekwar exercises half jurisdiction.

1. Mouza Poicha;
2. Vasna-Nana;
3. Rund. parganah Bhalod.
4. Kakulpor.

Custom Nakas.

1. Parganah Nandod; 2. parganah Bhalod; 3, parganah Panetha; 4. parganah Gowalee; 5. the custom derived at Ládba's Naka in the village of Kotara.

Spirit shops.

Thana Rund; 2. Mouza Kotara.

The above villages, custom nakas, and spirit shops have, with the entire jurisdiction over them, been made over to me by the Sircar. By taking the average of ten years including both civil and criminal receipts, the annual income thereof amounts to Rupees 14,187; from this is to be deducted the revenues of my half share of Karnalee, as stated in the first Article, amounting to Rs. 575-8-0 annually, and it leaves a balance of Rs. 13,611-8-0. Out of this Your Highness having kindly remitted Rs. 260-8-0, there remains a net balance of Rs. 13 351, which, I will, without any objection or advancing a claim for remission on account of heavenly or earthly calamity, pay in one item on every Maha Sud 15th.* To ensure a regular payment of the said amount, I have obtained the Honourable Company's guarantee. The management of the aforesaid villages will be conducted by me in the same manner as was done by the Sircar. No new customs oppressive to the ryots will be introduced. The Sircar should pay the Hakdars and others the amounts of their respective haks which may have been included in the above fixed sum. On the transfer to me by Your Highness of the above-mentioned villages, the Sirkar will cause marks to be laid down to distinguish the boundaries of Your Highness's villages, so that no dispute may in future take place regarding land and render it easy to conduct the management according to the boundaries so laid-down.

* This date will occur either in February or March.

ARTICLE 3.

There are several mutual disputes existing regarding boundaries, also about lands and Giras of the Ryots; to effect a settlement of the same the Sircar should depute a confidential Kamdar, who, in conjunction with one on my part, will, after examining the documentary proofs on both sides, as well as bearing in mind the past management, make proper arrangements, and when once the marks are laid down, there will not remain any more dispute.

ARTICLE 4.

No protection will ever be afforded in my territory to the Sircar's offenders. If land or other mutual disputes hereafter occur, they will be settled by attending to the proofs and the existing management on both sides, and no disputes will be entertained without any just cause.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever direction the high roads usually take after passing the Nakas which the Sircar have entrusted to me, will hereafter be continued. If it is usual for the goods to pass to and from the Sircar's territory through the above Nakas, I shall never, with the intention to shut up those roads, form new ones in my territory, and if the Sirkar's Nakas suffer by my doing so, I will pay the loss that may be done.

The above is agreed to.

Samwat 1909, Kartik Wad 1st, Saturday.

(In the Raja's hand-writing).

Signed as above my own signature.

Seal.

Endorsement by the Resident.

The above agreement has been passed by the Rajpipla Raja to the Gaikwar Government. According to the 2nd Article thereof the above Raja agrees to pay a sum of

Rupees 13,351 to the Gaikwar. A letter No. 5006 of the 12th November 1852 has been received from the Bombay Government, regarding a guarantee to the above arrangement. The guarantee of the Honourable Company regarding the above Rs. 13,351 is hereby given.

Dated Baroda, 2nd December 1852 (Sd.) J. M. DAVIES, Resident.

Translation of a Kael Zamin Bond by Coovera Wussawa of the Sakhbara Parganah, with Maharana Verisal, Rajah of Rajpeepla, on the part of himself and other villages of the above parganah subject to his authority, &c., &c., his brethern, all those who reside within the limits of his parganah Dhalora (or those who bear any kind of arms), ryots and all who reside in the district of Sakhbara, of his own free will, dated the 9th Maha Sud, Sumwat 1878, corresponding with the 31st January 1822.

ARTICLE 1.

I myself, my brethren, and all who reside in the villages of my parganah, will continue to reside in them, and remain in obedience to the orders of the Sircar, the same as ryots.

ARTICLE 2.

An exemption was anciently made from paying revenue from my parganah Sakhbarra, but the ancient vera (or taxes), dand faroi (or fines levied from criminals) &c., &c, and other levies, small or great, formerly paid to the Sircar, I will now pay. The customs of the parganah of Sakhbara belong to the Sircar, and will be collected by his Thanadar.

ARTICLE 3.

I will always obey the thanas which are now placed by the Sircar, and if any other thanas may in future remain or be sent, I will always pay obedience to the orders they may give me.

ARTICLE 4.

If I have become possessed of any village or land by force, or unjustly, I will restore it by the order of the Sircar. In future, I will not take possession of any village or land by force; but if any one is willing to give land to me, having informed the Sircar that such is the case, and having obtained its order, I will take it.

ARTICLE 5.

Whatever I justly owe, or whatever is justly owed to me, or whatever just right I may possess, whatever boundary dispute may arise relating to me, whatever claim I may have in the territories af the Honourable Company, in those of the Gaikwar Government, in those of the Rajpipla government, or in any other districts, wherever they may be, I will make the same known to the Sircar, and I will agree to whatever settlement it may make, and take accordingly. I will not distress the Patel or ryots of any village parbhara (or directly) nor take more than may be fixed by the Sircar, nor occasion any additional expense to any village beyond that fixed by the Sircar.

ARTICLE 6.

If from this time any robbery shall be made in any village, or any injury be offered to ryots, merchants or travellers, and it is proved I am concerned or in fault, I will give a satisfactory answer to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 7.

I will seize any refractory persons, robbers, Barwatias, who may go out with a gang with the intention of committing depredations, plundering on the highway, or to commit thansa, who may enter any place situated within my boundaries. If they are too strong for me, I will without delay give the necessary information to the Sircar, and having obtained the assistance of the Sircar, will seize them. I will not join any robbers or Barwattias, neither will I give them

a hukah or water, nor allow any one to do so. I will not give them a resting place, or food, nor allow any one else to do so.

ARTICLE 8.

If any new persons, either a relation or a Pardesi (or a person belonging to any place situated out of his own territory) may come to reside in my village, having taken security from him, I will allow him to take up his residence. If any fault shall be proved against him, I will produce him before the Sircar. If it is proved that I secretly allow any person to remain, I will give an answer to the Sircar.

ARTICLE 9.

I will not entertain in my service any Pardesi (foreign) Sibundy, either horse or foot. If it shall be discovered that I do so, I will give an answer and will agree to whatever punishment the Sircar may impose upon me.

In conformity with the above written nine Articles, which I have given, I will continue to act; if in any respect a differenee occurs, I will give an answer, together with the expense of *Roz Mohsali*, and whatever punishment it may please the Sircar to inflict, I will consent to. Besides the above, I will act in conformity to whatever orders may be issued by the Sirkar, for which Mylo Wussawa, of the village of Rumalpuru, and Katria Wussawa, of the village of Samkari, are my perpetual Fael Zamin security: they will observe this themselves, and make me to do so. Kano Fakiro Wassawa, of the village of Varaduvas in the Broach Parganah and Manglo Wussawa, of the village of Durupuli in the Sakhbara parganah, are arr-zamin (or counter security).

Declaration made by the persons who have become counter security.

We, of our own free will, become arr-zamin, that in conformity with what is written above, we will give an

answer, or cause one to be given, year by year, always as long as the authority of the Honourable Company, that of the Gaikwar Sircar, that of the Raj Sircar, &c, &c., shall continue to exist.

(Sd).	Wussawa Coorji Omud	+	his mark.
„	Wussuwa Mylo Poonja	+	his mark.
„	Wussawa Katra Hudua	+	his mark.
„	Wussawa Kano Fakiro	+	his mark.
„	Wussawa Monglo Deevalu	+	his mark.

Arr-Zamin.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by Coveeree Wassawa with J. P. Willoughby, Esquire, renouncing all claim to the Ghunwali Khuntee on condition of receiving a pecuniary commutation from the Gaikwar Government for the sum of Rupees one thousand per annum, dated Samvat 1881, Chaitar Vad the 5th, corresponding with the eighth of April 1825.

I will never commit any depredation or dispute in the territories belonging to the Honourable Company, to the Gaikwar, to Rajpipla, or in any other taluka (district), but will pursue a peaceable mode of life. On this point I formerly gave a writing to government, with security for my good behaviour, which still continues in force. The Gaikwar authorities at present collect the Khuntee of Ghoonwalee at Songhur, the half of which belongs to me. I entrusted the settlement of this claim to Government, promising to abide by its decision respecting it. Upon this, Government in its beneficence have agreed to obtain from the Gaekwar government Rs. (1,000) one thousand per annum, in commutation of my half share of the Khuntee in question. To this settlement, of my own free will and pleasure, I agree; from this time I will not make any dispute or depredation in the territories of the Honourable Company, the Gaikwar, Rajpipla, or any other district, but will live quietly, performing service according to the orders of

Government; if any infraction of this agreement arises, I shall be an offender against Government, and if for my offence Government should confiscate my wattan (entire estate) and Giras, I relinquish my claim to the same. I agree to this stipulation for the satisfaction of Government and for my acting in conformity to this engagement, and pursuing a peaceable course of life, the securities given to my former engugements are in force. They cause me to answer for myself or give an answer for me.

(Sd.) WUSSAWA, COOVEEREA OMED.

Witness:

(Sd.) Abdullakhan Ballochi,

Jamadar.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Translation of an Agreement entered into by the Raja of Chhota Udepur, Kartick Sud 7th, November 21st 1822.

The Raja of Udepur acknowledges that under the protection of the Honourable Company's Government, he has subscribed to the yearly payment of ghasdana to the Gaekwar Government, and that the following are the articles for regular and systematic proceedings in future:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Bheels or Kolees of the aforesaid taluka shall in no case commit any injury to the Sankheda or Tilakwara or any other parganahs belonging to His Highness the Gaekwar, or to any taluka or town under the protection of the Honourable Company. This engagement is to be kept most rigidly, and in case of any depredations being committed and proved, the Udepur Chieftain to answer accordingly.

ARTICLE 2.

The irregular, quarrelsome Mewaasis, disobeyers and rebels against Government, incendiaries (Barwattia) and others of such character, shall not be sheltered, nor allowed to be sheltered in the Udepur parganah nor any assistance be afforded them.

ARTICLE 3.

No private quarrels shall be allowed to be prosecuted; but if any talukdar has any difference with any Zamindar, the same shall be referred to the Honourable Company's Government, and the decision thereupon be final.

ARTICLE 4.

The public roads through the limits of the Udepur Taluka shall be protected from all interruptions of commerce or risks of personal safety.

ARTICLE 5.

It is most strictly agreed to for this Taluka that, in conformity with the orders of Government, no opium shall be allowed to be smuggled, without the seal and pass of the Honourable Company, in the baggage of any travelling merchants; and if any opium is found attempted to be smuggled, the said opium shall be seized and reported to Government and disposed of agreeably to the orders then received. These are the five Articles of Agreement, by which affairs are in future to be guided, and in case of any breach of these engagements the Udepur Chieftain binds himself to answer the claim.

Translation of a Paper addressed to the Sircar by the Chieftain of Udepur, Raja Rawal Pirthiraj, dated Aso Sud 10th Samwat 1878, 28th June 1822.

Of my own free will and inclination I have agreed to make good yearly and pay through the mediation of the

British Government the sum of rupees ten thousand five hundred (10,500) to the Gaikwar Government, in the same manner that this ghasdana has been hitherto paid in Baroda. From this agreement there shall be no departure, and everything that concerns the above taluka, either good or bad, shall be transacted through the mediation of the British Government, and I will remain a servant of the Company, nothing contrary to this shall be done; to this I affix my signature.

Translation of the Parwanah given by His Highness Siajee Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Kheyal Shamsher Bahadoor to the Raja of Chhota Udepur Maha Rawal Pirthiraj dated the 2nd of the 2nd Aso Vad, or 15th of the month of Suffer (October 31st, 1822.)

Ghasdana is due from you to the Baroda Government, and it is agreed, under the mediation of the British Government and through the intervention of Mr. Williams, the Resident at Baroda, that the above to the amount of Rs. ten thousand five hundred yearly shall be paid by instalments as hitherto, and if at any time you suffer through the inclemency of seasons or foreign invasion, then the Baroda Government shall exercise protection in the same manner that is agreed upon for Kathiawar and Mahikantha.

Therefore remain at ease in your mind that no injustice shall be attempted against you, and attend to the improvement of your taluka, and your Agents and Karbharis Gokal Bakshi and Sadaram Dubba and Baba Mathur and Parbhoodas Vanravan Parekh and others, when coming or going on business connected with your government, shall suffer no kind of interruption or injury; for this protection, which is binding year by year for ever, the Honourable Company is guarantee.

Signed with both the seals of the Gaekwar Government.

Translation of a letter from J. P. Willoughby Esq., First Assistant in charge of the Residency, to Maharawal Pirthiraj, Raja of Mohan, dated 11th December 1822.

After compliments:—Your letter of Bhadarwa Sud the 13th sent to Mr. Williams, the Resident, was delivered by your agent Moro Pant, and its contents are understood. The yearly payment of Ghasdana to the amount of Rs. (10,500) ten thousand five hundred the aforesaid Karkun has paid for the year 1878, and has received receipts for the Warats, which will be delivered to you, and respecting this said sum of Rupees (10,500) ten thousand five hundred, you have agreed to send your Agent yearly to pay the same in Baroda under the mediation of the British Government, as it has been paid hitherto, and pledges of good behaviour have also been given by you, on which account the Gaekwar Government has given the Parwanah for the perpetual guarantee of the British Government; therefore, be confident that so long as you fulfil your engagements, you need apprehend no failure of these promises of protection.

(Sd.) J. P. Willoughby.

BARIA.

Agreement between the British Government and Maharaja Pirthiraj, Raja of Baria, his heirs and successors, concluded, in March 1824, by Captain A. Maconald on the part of British Government and by Rawal Jeejeebhai on the part of the Raja of Baria.

ARTICLE 1.

The Raja Pirthiraj having agreed to pay the British Government an annual tribute for its protection will make no delay or evasion in fulfilling his engagement.

ARTICLE 2.

The British Government, in consideration of the debts of the petty State of Baria, will accept the sum of Shalim

Shaee Rs. 12,000 annually as tribute for six years, from the year Samvat 1880 (corresponding with A. D. 1823-24) to Samvat 1886 (corresponding with A. D. 1829-30).

ARTICLE 3.

This tribute shall be paid by instalments as follows:—

For the year Samvat 1880 (A. D. 1823-24),

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Asad Sud, Samvat 1881 (corresponding with July 1824).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Kartik Sud Samvat 1881 (or November 1824).

For the year Samvat 1881 (A. D. 1824-25).

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Asad Sud Samvat 1882 (corresponding with July 1825).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000 to be paid in Kartik Sud, Samvat 1882 (or November 1825).

For the year Samvat 1882 (A. D. 1825-26).

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6000, to be paid in Asad Sud Samvat 1883 (corresponding with July 1826).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Kartick Sud Samvat 1883 (corresponding with November 1826).

For the year Samvat 1883 (A. D. 1826-27),

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Asad Sud Samvat 1884 (corresponding with July 1827).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Kartik Sud, Samvat 1884 (corresponding with November 1827).

For the year Samvat 1884 (A. D. 1827-28),

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12,000.

First instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Asad Sud, Samvat 1885 (or July 1828).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6,000, to be paid in Kartik Sud Samvat 1885 (or November 1828).

For the year Samvat 1885 (A. D. 1828-29),

Shalim Shaee Rs. 12 000.

First instalment Shalim Shaee Rs 6,000, to be paid in Asad Sud, Samvat 1886 (corresponding with July 1829).

Second instalment, Shalim Shaee Rs. 6 000 to be paid in Kartik Sud, Samvat 1886 (or November 1829).

ARTICLE 4.

After the expiration of the period above mentioned, the tribute shall be increased in proportion to the amount of the revenues.

Maharaj Shree Pirthiraj Gangadasji, in the hand-writing of Rawal Jeejeebhai. What is stated above is binding.

Rawal Shri Prathiraj Gangadasji constant servant of Shri Ram.

Confirmed by the Governor-General in Council on the 20th April 1824.

Signature of Jeejeebhai, Kamdar.

Engagement entered into by Raja Prithising, of Baria, and Kamdar Rawal Jeejeebhai with Captain Alexander Macdonald on the part of the Honourable Company—1824.

I agree of my own free will to pay to the Honourable Company, without failure, exclusive of the fixed tanka, the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem or Rs. 6,000 per annum, for the maintenance of the cavalry and infantry stationed with me for the protection of the country. Besides this sum the established tanka will be regularly paid by instalments. The

pay of the horse and foot, amounting to Rs. 500 per mensem. to commence from 1st January 1824 or Samvat 1380.

Dated 24th February 1824.

Articles of Agreement concluded between the British Government and the State of Baria for the remission of the tribute payable by the Baria State—1892.

Preamble.—Whereas the State of Baria is bound by a Treaty, dated 20th April 1824, to pay to the British Government a yearly tribute of Shalim Shahee Rs. 12,000; And whereas the Raja, Maharawal Shri Mansingji, has prayed the British Government to forego the said tribute, and shown cause therefor; And whereas the British Government is willing on certain conditions to accede to the Raja's prayer; the following articles are, in this view, agreed upon between Maharawal Shree Mansingji, Raja of Baria, on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors on the one part, and A. C. Logan Esq., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for the time being, on behalf of the British Government on the other:—

ARTICLE 1.

Transit duties are for ever abolished throughout the Baria State, and no duties under the name of export or import or any other designation, shall be exacted from goods which enter, pass through, and leave the State limits without any material trade transaction taking place in regard to them.

ARTICLE 2.

The road from the Railway Station at Limkheda to Jhalod, as far as the frontier of the Baria State, remains in charge of the British Government for maintenance and

repair, and will so remain until the British Government see fit to hand it over to the Baria State.

ARTICLE 3.

The British Government will levy tolls on the road described in the preceding article in accordance with the British Law, regulating such levy at such rates as it shall think proper. No cese of any kind shall be levied by the Baria State on this road, and the tolls of the British authorities shall be restricted to the amount required for purposes of maintenance and repair.

ARTICLE 4.

The Baria-Asadi road, and the Baria portions of the Godhra, Dohad road, not forming part of the Jhalod-Limkheda road, as described in article 2, all of which have been hitherto maintained by the British Government, are made over to the Baria State, subject to their being maintained and repaired to the satisfaction of the Political Agent.

ARTICLE 5.

The Baria State will institute a fund to be called the Baria Public Works Fund, to which all road-tolls collected throughout the State will be credited. The Baria State will also make a yearly assignment to the fund of Rs. 12,500 (British currency) out of its general revenues.

ARTICLE 6.

From the aforesaid fund the State will pay annually to the British Government, the amount by which the tolls levied on the Jhalod-Limkheda road, as described in Article 2, fall short of the upkeep of the road within the limit of Rs. 1,500. The fund will also provide for the maintenance of the roads described in Article 4.

ARTICLE 7.

The balance of the fund, after meeting the aforesaid charges, will be spent exclusively on objects beneficial to the

subjects of the Baria State, such as roads, wells, tanks, revenue survey, and the construction and repair of buildings of general utility.

ARTICLE 8.

Wherever road-tolls now exist or may hereafter be established in the Baria State, they will be regulated by a law in accordance with the British Law on the subject of road-tolls.

ARTICLE 9.

Tolls will in no case be levied in excess of the amount required for the repair of the road on which they are placed. The full rates of toll permitted by the British Law will be levied only on roads which have been both metalled and bridged. For bridged roads not metalled, or for metalled roads not bridged, the tolls will not exceed one half of those rates. No toll will be levied on roads which are neither metalled nor bridged. No second tolls will be taken on any road, the length of which is less than 20 miles. The location of the tolls and the rates to be levied at each will be notified in a manner to give them full publicity.

ARTICLE 10.

The British Government releases the Baria State from its obligation to pay tribute so long as these several conditions are observed.

ARTICLE 11.

On the same terms the Baria Tribute Fund is abolished. The Chauth, which is due from the Panch Mahal District to the Baria State and has hitherto been credited to the Tribute Fund, will be paid to the Baria State and may be credited to its general revenues.

Executed at Godhra, this 12th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

(Sd.) MANSINGJI PRATHIRAJJI.
Raja of Baria.
(Sd.) A. C. LOGAN,
Political Agent.

Approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Simla,
The 24th October
1892.

(Sd. H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government
of India, Foreign Department.

LUNAWADA.

Engagement of protection from the British Government given to the Chief of Lunawada by Major Alexander Walker, Resident at Baroda, under date the 27th September 1803.

This is to certify that the Rana Pratap Sing, Chief of Lunawada, having applied for the Honourable Company's protection, and having, by the friendly intercourse of letters, declared that all his means shall be employed to promote the destruction of Kanuji, I have, at his request, and in consideration of the above circumstances, granted to him this writing, which will entitle him to the friendship of the English and of their ally Anand Rao Gaekwar.

Should the English troops, in prosecution of the war against Kanuji, enter the territories of the Raja of Lunawada, they will refrain from doing the inhabitants any injury or molestation: on the contrary, they may be assured of protection, the Raja on his part ordering his subjects to furnish provisions and whatever may be required, which will be punctually paid for, according to the custom and good faith of the English.

This writing is on the opposite side translated into Marathi, that the officers of the Gaekwar Sircar may also extend their friendship to the Rana Partabsing.

Done at Baroda, 27th September 1803.

(Sd.) A. WALKER, Resident at Baroda.

Approved by the Governor in Council of Bombay on 5th October 1803.

Treaty concluded with the Raja of Lunawada, 1803.

In virtue of the authority which has been vested in Colonel John Murray, commanding the British forces in Guzerat Attaveesee, and districts conquered from Dowlat Rao Sindhia, to ratify and conclude a treaty of amity with

me, on the basis of friendship, and on those terms of reciprocal benefit which had been previously acceded to on my part, and recommended in my behalf by Colonel Murray during his continuance in the Lunawada district, and anxious to profit by the friendly protection which the Honourable Company Bahadoor has been graciously pleased to extend towards me, I do, of my free will, and in conformity to the terms previously agreed to, hereby enter into or confirm the following conditions, namely:—

ARTICLE 1.

First, as tributary to the Honourable Company Bahadoor, I hereby engage in consequence of their gracious concession, in my behalf, of the tribute hitherto usually paid by me to the late government of Dowlat Rao Sindhia, to maintain, at my own expense, devoid of every claim to remuneration from the Government of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, a military force for the defence of my territories, the services of which shall be at their command, in repelling every attempt hostile to their interests, by an invasion of the Guzerat through my districts; and I hereby engage to relinquish all claim to indemnification for any injury myself or subjects may sustain, in our persons or property by these efforts against the common enemy, considering, on all occasions, the enemies of the English as my own, and pledging myself to defend my country against them to the last extremity; further engaging to give such token of allegiance as His Excellency the Governor-General may be pleased to require.

ARLICLE 2.

Secondly I engage, on all occasions, to be answerable for the safety of the property and persons of the British Government, its servants and subjects, wherever they may be now or hereafter in my districts, and relinquish all claim to remuneration for their services from the government,

as far as relates to them or those in their service; but with respect to their subjects, I reserve the right of taxing merchandize and exacting payment, according to ancient custom, for the protection which I hereby engage to give the merchants.

(Sd.) J. MURRAY, *Colonel.*

Concluded, camp Lunawada, November 14th, 1803.

Translation of an Agreement passed by the Rana of Lunawada to the Gaekwar Government.

1. Rana Fateh Sing, of the Taluka of Lunawada, do of my own free will admit that whenever the army of the Sircar came into these parts, the ghasdana and khirajat used to be discharged according to the running account. My villages were in this way distressed and the population decreased. Therefore, as the Sircar's army having been to Kathiawar has made an equitable perpetual settlement according to the amount of the former payments, I, in like manner, for my own tranquility, have passed a writing in which the sums due for ghasdana and khirajat are included in one item. A separate bond for ten years on this subject has been passed to the Sircar. According to the condition of it I will send a Kamdar every year to Baroda and discharge the amount. There shall be no deviation from this agreement. I, my sons, and their descendants from generation to generation, as many as shall manage Lunawada, will for ever abide by the above written agreement. A separate perpetual security bond has been passed which is to be abided by. There is to be no deviation from this. If a deviation should take place, I am an offender against the Sircar. This writing is true. *Samvat 1869, Chaitar Sud 14th.*

Rana Fatteh Singjee.

Signed by the hand of Mehta Nana Ichharam.

Translation of a bond passed by Jassu Phuljee Bhat, of Moonda, to the Gaekwar Government.

I, of my own free will, pass this agreement to the Sircar on the subject of the ghasdana and khirajat of Futteh Singjee, Rana of the taluka of Lunavada, from Samvat 1868, for ten years, viz., the ghasdana and kharajat together are fixed at Rs. 7,001 for one year. The Kistbandi has also been settled, and according to this I will every year settle at Baroda, and will pay the money according to the Kistbandi. If by the will of God the payments shall be made four days sooner or later, interest shall be given at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

PARTICULARS OF THE KISTBANDI.

1st Kist to be paid on		2nd Magsar Sud	}	Rupees.
2nd	do. do.	2nd Maha Sud	}	7,001

According to this arrangement the money will be paid year by year. I will pay it regularly for ten years. If the periods of payment be extended, interest to be paid as above mentioned, and if a Mohsal come from the Sircar, Mohsuli and Kharch and the pay of a Kassid to be discharged. This writing is true.

(Sd.) Bhat Jusu Phuljee.

Samvat 1874, Chaitar Sud 14th.

The above written is true.

LUNAWADA AND SUNTH.

Agreement concluded with Mansing Patunkur, dated the 10th August 1819.

As Mansing Patunkur has repeatedly and earnestly entreated the aid of the British Government to effect a just settlement of his tributary claims from the petty states of

Sunth-Rampur, and Lunavada, in consideration of the friendly relation subsisting between the British Government and the Maharaja Dowlat Rao Sindhia, and with a view to the preservation of peace and tranquility, and the restoration to good order and eventual prosperity of the principalities of Sunth and Lunavada, both of which have been and are still so distracted by intestine commotions, and so harassed by foreign troops as to be in danger of utter desolation, Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm offers to the consideration of Mansing Patunkur, the following conditions, assuring him that upon these terms only will the interference of the British Government be exerted in his behalf: —

ARTICLE 1.

The British Government will guarantee to Mansingrao Patunkur, as long as he is authorized by his Prince Dowlat Rao Sindhia to receive it, his annual tribute from the States of Sunth and Lunavada, amounting to Babashaee Rupees 19,000 per annum, of which sum the State of Sunth pays Babashaee Rupees 7,000, that of Lunavada Babashahee Rupees 12,000. This tribute will commence with the year Vikramajit 1876 or A. D. 1819-20. This tribute, the total sum of which is Rupees 19,000, shall be paid in two instalments, viz., in Magh Sud Poorun Masee corresponding with December A. D. 1819 Rs. 9,500 and in Jesth Sud Poorun Masee, corresponding with April 1820, Rupees 9,500. The British Government will also guarantee to Mansing Rao Patunkur his arrears of tribute for the year 1875 or A. D 1818-19, from the above mentioned State of Lunavada, amounting to Rupees 700, if, on inquiry, the demand prove just. This arrear to be paid by instalments of which the dates will be fixed hereafter. The period of liquidation not, however, to exceed two years.

ARTICLE 2.

Mansing Rao Patunkur must immediately withdraw all his troops of every description, as well as all his Karkuns and officers, from these states, and on no account for the future exert any interference, either directly or indirectly with the affairs or with the government of Sunth and Lunavada.

ARTICLE 3.

Mansing Patunkur must relinquish, in favour of the Rajas of Sunth and Lunavada, all claims to the villages he now demands, viz. 70 from Lunavada and 42 from Sunth, which villages, it is acknowledged, have been forty years in their possession.

The above Articles have been agreed upon and settled this 10th day of August 1819.

BALASINOR.

Translation of a writing from the Chieftain of Balasinor to the Collector of Kaira, dated 30th August 1820.

The Sircar has been pleased to furnish me with copies of the Opium Regulations, viz., Regulation I, 1818, and Regulation II, 1820. According to these enactments, I shall in my villages regulate the opium. Should any person, however, in breach of the Honourable Company's Regulations, import opium, I consent that any one on the part of the Honourable Company may seize the same in my taluka.

I shall make the Honourable Company's Regulations known to my ryots and take care that they are respected.

Besides, as to the opium required for the internal consumption of my country, the people of my taluka shall bring it from such depot as the Sircar may prescribe, and sell it by retail, according to such rules as may be in force in the Honourable Company's districts.

(Sd.) by Wuzoo Mazmudar.
on the part of Babi Abad Khan Salabut Khan.

Adoption Sanad granted to the Nawab of Balasinor—1890.

Her Majesty being desirous that the Governments of the several Princes and Chiefs of India who now govern their own territories should be perpetuated, and that the representation and dignity of their houses should be continued, I hereby, in fulfilment of this desire, convey to you the assurance that, on failure of natural heirs, any succession to the Government of your State which may be legitimate according to Mahommedan Law, will be upheld.

Be assured that nothing shall disturb the engagement thus made to you, so long as Your House is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the treaties, grants or engagements which record its obligations to the British Government.

Simla, (Sd.) LANSDOWNE.
The 23rd June 1890. *Viceroy and Governor-General of India.*

SUNTH.

Treaty concluded with the Raja of Sunth, dated the 15th December 1803.

Trusting and believing in providence—

I hereby declare that, desirous to embrace the very amicable offer made to me by Colonel Murray, commanding the British forces in the Gujarat Attavhesee, and conquered districts, on behalf of the Honourable Company Bahadoor, and to cement the friendship which at present so happily exists between me and the Honourable Company's Government, I have, in testimony thereof, of my free will and consent, entered into the following engagement with the Honourable Company Bahadoor, under whose protection it has pleased the Almighty to place me:—

ARTICLE 1.

As tributary to Pawagad and the Honourable Company Bahadoor, I hereby engage to continue the payment of the same annual tribute as it has been usual for me to pay to the late government of Dowlut Rao Sindhia (namely Rs. 2,700): but should it please the Honourable Company's Government graciously to release me in future from the payment of the aforesaid tribute, then I engage to present them annually with such nazarana in token of my allegiance as they may be pleased to direct, which shall be in lieu of all other sums whatsoever; and as long as I continue faithfully to adhere to the interests of the Honourable Company, this concession of the tribute to be paid by me, if acceeded to by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, shall not be liable to be revoked.

ARTICLE 2.

I eagage, on every occasion to consider the enemies of the English as my own, and to the last extremity to defend my country, and oppose every attempt of a hostile nature which may be made by a foreign power for the passage of troops through my districts, and relinquish all claims to indemnification for any losses myself or subjects may suffer on the occasion.

ARTICLE 3.

On all occasions when my country is threatened by a foreign force, either on account of my attachment to the British Government, or by people of my enemies, I shall receive assistance from the Honourable Company's Government to enable me to resist the enemy; unless it should appear the invasion is intended merely to punish insubordinate subjects of mine, who may have violated my neighbours' boundaries, when I agree to adopt such measures as may satisfy the aggrieved.

ARTICLE 4.

I engage, on all occasions, to be answerable for the safety of the property and persons of the British Government, its servants and subjects, wherever they may be, now or hereafter in my districts' and relinquish all claims to remuneration for these services from tho Government as far as relates to them or those in their service. But with respect to their snbjects, I reserve the right of taxing merchandize and exacting payment, according to ancient custom, for the protection which I hereby engage te give to the merchants.

(Sd) J. MURRAY, COLONEL.

Concluded, Camp Kaliban,

December 15th, 1803.

MEWAS SETTLEMENT.

Translation of a Fael Zamin Bond taken by J. P. Willoughby, Esqr., for the Gaekwar Government, from Bajee Daima, Vajao Daima, Mewassees of Tilluckuara, including their families, relations, and dependants, dated the 14th of Falgoon Sud, Samvat 1881 corresponding with the 18th March 1825.

In consequence of our improper conduct coming to the notice of Government, a force was equipped against us which inflicted pnnishment upon us. Now through the beneficence of Government, we have been directed to reinhabit our villages, and to conduct ourselves properly for the future, according to the orders of Government, after the manner of ryots. Agreeing to this order, we, of our free will and pleasure, and in our right senses, subscribe to the undermentioned articles of agreement:—

ARTICLE 1.

We will reside in the country belonging to the Government, after the manner of ryots, and transact our business in an equitable way. We will not commit any depredations, or make any dispute, with any one residing in the districts of the Gaekwar Government, of the Honourable Compauy, of Rajpipla, Chhota Udeypur, Gad or any other Talukdar; we will act in obedience to the instructions of the thanas of Government which at present exist or may in future exist.

ARTICLE 2.

We will pay whatever revenue is due on account of the villages of Tilluckwara belonging to Government, and will pay according to the custom of the district the levies put upon Uparwaria land, besides salami and babtis according to annual custom.

ARTICLE 3.

We have given to Mr. Willoughby a written paper giving an account of our just rights lands and claims upon persons residing in the districts of the Gaekwar Government and Rajpipia. In whatever manner Government may arrange, such of these as on inquiry shall appear to be just, we will agree to the same, for ourselves and posterity from generation to generation; according to this settlement we will abide, and receive whatever Government may choose to give us.

ARTICLE 4.

In several villages, we have lent money and taken writings for Giras in lieu thereof; we admit that we have no claim for the Giras in question, and we will agree to whatever arrangement Government may take for the repayment of such sums we have lent as on inquiry may be found to be just. From this time we will not make any dispute on

this subject with the inhabitants of the villages in question. In future, if any dispute arises with any one regarding money transactions, we will petition the Government, and act according to its order respecting the same; we will not directly make any dispute in future with the inhabitants of the villages, and not take more than that awarded to us by the Government arrangement, nor will we cause expense to fall upon any village ourselves direct.

ARTICLE 5.

We will restore whatever villages and lands, situated in the districts of Government, or in those of the talukdars, we may be found to have unjustly possessed ourselves of, when Government gives an order to that effect. In future, we will not, without the permission of the Government, either take on mortgage, buy, or receive as a gift, villages, lands, Pasaita, or Giras from any one.

ARTICLE 6.

We will not associate with rebels and disturbers of the public place of the districts of the Gaekwar and the Honourable Company, of Rajpipla, and the other talukdars; we will not afford them an asylum, or permit any one to harbour them in our villages, or give them food, or allow any one to do so. If we are able, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of Government. If it is proved that we do associate with any person of the above description, we will become answerable for the claims upon him, and for a fine for doing so; if any robber is traced to our villages, we will carry on the trace to the next village, and establish the same upon it, otherwise we will produce the criminal and restore the property stolen.

ARTICLE 7.

To satisfy Government for the due performance of the above-written Articles, Bajee Daima agrees to reside at Baroda for a period of five years from this date, living upon

his own means; if it appears to the satisfaction of Government, in the course of five years, that we act in conformity to the above-written agreement, and no infringement of the same occurs, then whatever orders Government may issue regarding releasing the hostage, will be obeyed by us. In conformity to this writing he will remain as a hostage.

In this manner seven articles of agreement have been written. If any infraction of the same takes place from this time, whatever punishment Government may award, we will agree to. For this agreement our Wattan (estate) and Giras is security; Rowjee Bawa, Gemal Sing Bharot, inhabitant of the village of Tanjoola, of the Baroda pargannah, is perpetual security both for our good behaviour, according to what is written above, and for our personal appearance; and Rana Abhe Sing, of the Kasbah of Ahmod, and Rathor Saheb Khan, of Vajiria, are counter securities for the same. In conformity with what is written above, they will act and cause us to act, they will be answerable for claims upon us and cause us also to be so.

(Sd) For BAJEE DAIMA.

by the Mehta of Thakor of Ahmod.

(Sd.) VEEJOO ditto.

,, ROWJEE BHAROT.

,, RANA ABHE SING,

by his Karbhari Mehta Hurry Ram Dayaram and Rana Kesree Sing Sajan Sing.

(Sd.) SAHEB KHAN,

Thakor of Vajiria.

Translation of a Memorandum from the Gaikwar Government being arrangements for the Settlement of the Mewasis of the Rewa Kantha, without date.

1. The following is the list of the Mewasi Zamindars in the districts :—

1. The parganah of Sihor contains Shanor and the three Mandwa towns, Mandwa, Nanderia, and half the town of Chanod.

2 The parganah of Sankhaira, Naswari, having twelve towns and four villages dependant, and Agar, consisting of Agar and Seisana.

3. The parganah of Tillackwara, containing nine towns, as shown in the statement of the Kamavisdars, Wajiria, Oochad, Chureswar, Palasani, Para, Biloria, Nallia, Balodra, Seeral.

4. The parganah of Sowly. No statement has been sent by the Kamavisdar of the district of the Zamindars or the Mewasi villages; therefore, when the return shall be made, the Zamindar and Mewasi villages therein shall be included in the arrangements, to be controlled in conformity to the five following articles.

5. The ten Girasia villages termed Das Gam.

For the abovementioned villages belonging to Mewasi Zamindars, or if on inquiry, others should be found which have been overlooked, that is to say, for all villages that from any distant period have paid fixed revenues through the Zamindars, the following articles are agreed to for the investigation of their rights and their better Government;—

ARTICLE 1.

In whatever town shall be found Talpat and Wanta lands, and from any remote period the fixed revenue has been paid through the medium of the Zamindar, it is to be understood that, from the circumstances of their being Talpat land, the town belongs to Government.

ARTICLE 2.

If in any town Talpat land shall be found which the Zamindars have united from any remote period with Wanta lands, and the revenues for past generations have been paid in one sum, such towns are to remain in possession of the Mewasis, and the settlement of future revenue to be made in the present investigations.

ARTICLE 3.

In such towns as have been let on farms by Kamavisdars to Zamindars, and retained by them without their having any just right to the same, and the fixed revenues paid by the Zamindars as fixed by the Kamavisdars, such towns are not to belong to Girasias but to Government.

ARTICLE 4.

If any town has been from a very remote period in possession of a Zamindar, and such town held by his ancestors or other Girasias, then, in consequence of such long possession, he shall be confirmed therein, and the settlement of the future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

ARTICLE 5.

If in any town the Zamindar shall possess Wanta lands, and hold also Talpat lands by the grants of forty or fifty years standing, or by grants from former Governments, by the production of such grants the town shall remain in possession of the Mewasi, and the settlement of future revenue to be made in the present investigation.

In this manner is the revenue of the Mewasi Zamindars to be adjusted, but the half of Chanod now consigned by Government to the charge of a Kamavisdar is to remain as at present.

In settling the revenne from the Mewasi villages, an average of the last ten years, including Kharajat, babtis, &c., must be fixed for a perpetual tribute, but in forming the ten years average, no year of famine or invasion, must be reckoned, for if they be, it cannot be expected that in future years of calamity, a reduction can be consented to; in this manner the Agent is to make the settlement in communication with Government.

When any Zamindar is completely impoverished, then, in communication with Government, a five years agreement is to be made with him, commencing with smaller payments suited to his means, until the fifth year when the lawful tribute is to be paid.

If, however, any Zamindar is so situated as that his affairs cannot be comprehended under either of the above provisions, then the Agent, in communication with Goverment, shall make the best arragements that circumstances will admit, for a fixed perpetual revenue for the future.

The following is the manner in which, in conformity to the settlement, the Mewasi Zamindars of the several parganas shall yearly give security to the Kamavisdars of the same to pay the revenue without any reduction:—

1st. The Thakor towns belonging to respectable Zamindars, Wajiria, Sinor, Mandwa, Agar, Naswari, Palasani, and Das Gam, total seven towns, and any other place held by any respectable Thakor shall pay revenue as fixed by the present settlement through the medium of the Resident, year by year, to the Kamavisdar.

2nd. The smaller Mewasee villages must pay their revenues as fixed by the present settlement to the Kamavisdar, and if any one delay payments, the Kamavisdar is to make it known to the Agent, and raise the money in communication with him.

2. The following are the articles of arrangements to be entered into with the Mewasis :—

A. Whatever claim the Zamindars may have on the respective villages* under the several heads of Giras or Wanta or Dahu or Protection Money (Rakhopa), shall continue to be paid by Government as they are now established ; they shall not be added to, and if any old or frivolous claims are advanced, if they are founded on precedents within the last ten years, they are to be admitted for investigation, and the Agent giving them due examination shall decide upon them ; but if the claim be of anterior date to ten years, Government is not to be required to answer them, and in whatever village the Zamindar receives the protection money, he is to protect it, and if the village sustain injury, he is to make good the loss according to the local customs in such cases.

B. Arrangements for the protection of the villages in the districts from Mewasi Girasias :—

(*a*) No Mewasi Zamindar shall afford protection to plunderers or robbers, and if thieves belonging to any Zamindar's village commit depredations or outrages in the districts, and loss be thereby sustained, then the Zamindar guilty of having sheltered them shall make good the losses so sustained agreeable to the custom of the country, unless he can prove that the thieves have passed on beyond his lands; if he can not do this, he must make good the loss.

(*b*) The sums at present paid under the denomination of Giras are to be continued at the present

* For further measures taken for the protection of these guaranteed rights see Baroda Engagements.

rate; no exortion or violence to be practised on the ryots on that account and reparation will be enforced for injuries, if any injury be done to the ryots.

(*c*) In whatever towns belonging to Zamindars any Girasias may have fixed their residence, it is optional with them to remain and enjoy their rights at present enjoyed such as Giras, Ranwatta, Wechan and Pasaita; but they are not under these pretexts to advance additional demands or give vexation or alarm to the villages; and if any injury be done by them to any village, the Zamindar who protects them will be compelled to make good the name and to deliver up the persons of the offenders.

(*d*) The Mewasi Girasias having hitherto been constantly in the practice of carrying on private wars, one with another, this is to be discontinued, and the injuries to the peaceable villages consequent on such hostilities are not to be allowed; no infringement of public peace will be permitted to pass with impunity.

(*e*) If people of disorderly habits belonging to Zamindar's villages enter peaceable villages for purposes of depredation and any affray ensue, and any of the offenders fall, the villagers are not answerable for what is done in self-defence, and no compensation to be demanded from them.

(*f*) The Zamindars in their respective villages are independent to entertain or discharge Rajputs, Kolis or others, or give them Pasaita lands or monthly pay, or to invite settlers into their villages, but if they discharge people of disorderly habits, their being let loose on the country may

be injurious to the peaceable districts; such people therefore, previous to being discharged, are to be bound over under double security to good behaviour, and in case of this being omitted, and their committing depredations, the Zamindar, through whose neglect this befalls, will be made answerable for the consequences.

3. The limits of the several towns in the districts as now received are to be continued, and if at any time or in any place, there should be boundary disputes betwixt the Zamindar and Government villages, the claims on both sides are to be made known to the Agent, who will settle them after careful examination; but if they can by mutual arbitration of Panchayat settle the dispute amicably, there will be no necessity for his interference in matters of this kind. No injury or oppression is to be allowed against the Government villages, and if it shall appear that the Zamindars have in any case encroached or appropriated lands belonging to Government villages during the last five or ten years, the encroachments are not to be permitted and claims or complaints are to be adjusted by the Agent.

4. The Zamindars shall continue in undisturbed possession of the Wanta rights they at present enjoy in Government districts, nor suffer any molestation on account of counter claims of Talpat, &c., but whatever villages pay Wanta are to pay the same to the customary amount only, for lands actually under the plough, and fees due to Government from lands of that tenure are to be paid as heretofore, and on all Wanta lands, whatever has been hitherto paid by the cultivating tenants respectively shall continue to be paid and no increase permitted, and in case of Girasias incurring debts to inhabitants of Government villages, or Zamindars dependent on government or merchants or others, and for the settlement of the same, or as

compensation for public offences, shall assign their rights of Wanta, or the produce of Wanta or Giras, such shall be confirmed and no opposition offered to the arrangement. Precedents of former customs to be received as law, and if, on the other hand, Government Kamavisdars or villagers have encroached on lands belonging to Zamindars within the last ten years, on their showing proofs of the same, the Agent, in communication with Government, is to restore the same; and if in the manner above described any Zamindars shall have assigned over Giras or Wanta rights to the government ryots, and cause molestation to the present possessors, the Agent is to examine into and decide on the claim.

5. The Zamindars in their respective villages hold the government over the population of the same, but if they are guilty of oppression or injustice to respectable persons or Saukars or Brahmins, the same agreeable to custom is subject to investigation and to be settled.

6. Whenever the royal retinue of this Government proceeds for religious ceremonies to the banks of the Narbada, the customary tribute (nazarana) and preparations are to be expected from the Zamindars, but if they are impoverished, Government will take it into consideration and demand less.

7. The Zamindars are not in future to be allowed to obtain lands without approbation of Government under the different denominations of Wichan or Pasaita or any other term, the Mewasi Girasias are a turbulent race, and their increase is to be deprecated; this is to be made known on the part of Government to the villages.

8. The Zamindars are independent in their several villages, respecting Brahmins, Bhats, and other religious mendicants, as to their Pasaita or alms to give or withhold the same, but they are not to deprive them of any ancient possession bestowed for charitable purposes.

9. Sundry Brahmins and other traders in Chanod are wont to send woodcutters to the hills to cut timber, which is brought down the Narbada in rafts; on this timber the Mewasis are to levy no more than the customary duties, for if additional duties were put on, the timber could not be brought, and injury would accrue to this Government; therefore the Mewasee Zamindars are to be warned on this head.

10. The Jamabandi dues levied every alternate year by the Rewa Kantha Mulkgiri, including Kharajat, Babtis (extra levies) of every description, are to be fixed in perpetuity upon those by whom they have hitherto been paid; respecting these written proofs shall be separately furnished.

11. If any Mewasi Zamindar, being without offspring, wishes to adopt a child as his heir, he may do so according to law established, paying the customary fees to Government, and when any Zamindar dies, his heir, near or remote in relationship, may succeed, as has hitherto been the custom, the same being duly made known to Government.

12. The district of the parganah of Sowli is given to Meer Umeenal Deen Hussain Khan as his jaghir for his Risala, and the pargana of Tillackwara to Ram Rao Anajee as his jaghir for his Pagah, both districts being thus assigned to special purposes by Government in Dumala; in case the Jaghirdars may show the wish to exchange their districts in consequence of the arrangements etc., with the Mewasis being in future to be transacted through the Agent, this will not be attended to: the respectable Zamindars are to pay their tributes through the Resident to these Jaghirdars, and the inferior Mewasi villages to pay theirs as already provided for.

KANJHARI SETTLEMENT.

Translation of a Fael Zamin or Security Bond for good behaviour entered into with the Sircar Alijah Bahadur (Government of Dowlat Rao Sindhia) through the mediation of J. P. Willoughby, Esq. Political Agent on the part of the British Government in the Province of Rewa Kantha and the Zillah of Pawagarh by Thakor Kesri Sing Abhe Sing and his son Dip Sing, Proprietors of the Mewasi village of Kajnhari, of the Halol Parganah, dated 8th Maha Sud, Samwat 1882, 15th February 1826.

We, of our free will and in perfect possession of our faculties, have entered into a bond with the Sircar, containing the under-mentioned Articles of Agreement, the same being binding in perpetuity on ourselves, our brethern and relations, on all inhabitants or persons bearing arms, residing within the jhampa or gates of the village or villages belonging to us, or outside in (or their) suburbs usually designated Mowada, Wara or Was:— to wit.

ARTICLE I.

We will conduct ourselves as peaceable ryots, observing respect to the (Umal) authority of the Sircar (government) which has hitherto been established over the above mentioned village or villages, or lands under our management, and paying implicit obedience to its (the government's) orders. Whatever settlement the Saheb (or Agent) may make of the Jamabandi, babtis, ghasdana or other just claims hitherto paid by us to the Government, we will agree to the same, and in conformity thereto pay the amount year by year. We will, moreover, pay annually whatever Dan (taxes) it may have been the ancient custom to levy on Uparwaria land (situated in other villages) cultivated by us, or any salami which may be due upon our Wanta or other lands. We will also pay (hakdar na hak) the rights of individuals according to ancient custom.

ARTICLE 2.

We will reside in the country belonging to the Government after the manner of ryots carrying on each his own proper trade or occupation and cultivating the soil. We will not live in enmity or entertain any dispute, or commit any breach of the peace with any one residing in the districts belonging to Government, to any talukdar or Zamindar; neither will we quarrel nor make disputes with one another. We will pay implicit obedience to the orders we may receive from those thanas (detachments or troops) of government which are at present or may hereafter be established.

ARTICLE 3.

We will furnish to the Agent, a detailed account of all our just and ancient rights, Giras, Wantas, Dan and Rakhopa dues, as well as of any claims we may possess upon any person or persons residing in the districts belonging to Government, to any talukdar or Zamindar, specifying the place or places from whence they may be due. We stipulate, for ourselves and brethern and descendants in perpetuity, to abide by whatever settlement the Agent may make of such of these as on investigation may appear to be founded on equity; whatever proportion (of these rights) the Government may grant to us we will thankfully receive. If at any time a boundary dispute shall arise between us and any one, we will make the same known to the Agent and abide by any settlement of the same, which to him mny seem good and equitable.

ARTICE 4.

If we have obtained possession of any village or land or Giras by advancing money on loan, we will abide by any settlement, which the Government may prescribe for the liquidation of such portion of such debt as on enquiry may be found to be justly due. We renounce all claim to such villages, lands, or giras, and will not enter into any direct

discussion or dispute with their inhabitants or proprietors. If any dispute shall hereafter arise in our dealings and transactions with any one, we will make Government acquainted with the same, and consent to abide by whatever settlement it may mediate. We will not enter into any direct disputes with the villages nor demand more from them than the award of Government, neither will we cause any extra expense to fall on any village.

ARTICLE 5.

If it should be made known to Government that we have unjustly possessed ourselves of, or forcibly occupied, any village or land, we stipulate to make restitution of the same on receiving directions to that effect. In future we will not possess ourselves of or receive any written deeds making over to us by sale, by mortgage, or by gift, any village or land or pasaita or giras without obtaining the previous sanction of Government.

ARTICLE 6.

We will not associate with criminals (Apradhi) or outlaws (Barvatias) from any of the districts belonging to the Government or to any talukdar or Zamindar; we will not afford any asylum to any robber or disturber of the public peace nor will we permit any one belonging to our village or villages to do so. We will neither ourselves give them food or a resting place, nor allow any one to do so. If perchance any persons of this description fall into our power, we will seize and deliver them over to the custody of Government. If we are proved to hold intercourse with them, we hold ourselves responsible for their persons and crimes, and liable to such fines as may be imposed on us. If thieves be traced into our villages or within our boundaries, we will carry on the trace to another village and establish the theft on it; otherwise we will produce the thieves and cause restitution of the property stolen to be made. We will

neither associate with thieves, nor ourselves commit thefts. If any robbery or misdemeanour committed by any other village comes to our knowledge, we will immediately inform Government of the same, or on failure of doing so answer for the omission and be subjected to a fine. If perchance any one belonging to our village proceed (with the intention to commit theft or any other crime) to any village belonging to Government, to any Talukdar or Zamindar, we will answer for the same; and should he be caught in the fact and happen to be slain, we renounce the claim called Ranwatia (blood-money) on that village, and will neither ourselves make it nor permit any one to do so.

ARTICLE 7.

Should the Giras, Ranwatia, Wechan, or Pasaita rights of any Girasia who may be now residing or may hereafter come to reside in our villages, be interfered with or prohibited by any one, we will represent his case to the Government, and prevent his making any direct disturbance on the subject. If we fail to do so, and any injury ensues, we hold ourselves responsible for the same or to deliver up the Girasia offending into the hands of Government. We will also make such arrangements with all Rajputs and Kolis, who are now or may hereafter be in our employ as will prevent them making any disturbance in any place under pretence of any claims they may have on us so long as they may continue in, and after their discharge from our service, otherwise we will be responsible for the consequences.

ARTICLE 8.

Should we have appropriated any of our hereditary lands or property or co-parcener's share, Giras, Wanta, or Pasaita rights, either in liquidation of debts, in Ranvatia or by free gift, we promise not to resume such (assigned) without previously coming to a fair settlement of that debt or making a fair exchange. We bind ourselves not to interfere

with or trench upon such Giras or Aujda (provision or assignment), lands &c, which may in conformity to ancient custom belong to our brethern or other persons. In this respect we will make no change, but should any dispute arise in either of the above cases, we will represent the same to the Agent, and will conform to and abide by any orders we may receive on the subject consonant with justice. We will not, moreover, injure or oppress unjustly any respectable bankers, Brahmins, or poor persons who reside in our villages.

ARTICLE 9.

We will not in any way molest merchants or travellers frequenting the country, but will efficiently preserve and keep the peace of the high way. Should any injury be sustained (by them) within our limits, we will produce the person or persons who occasioned it or be responsible for the same. We promise not to levy more Gudhai, or other dues, from merchants than those which are sanctioned by long and ancient usage. On this point we will not enter into any further discussion hereafter.

ARTICLE 10.

We will afford protection to any person dependent on or in the service of Government or to any detachments of Government troops (Sarinjam) who may halt within our limits, and will furnish guides to escort them in safety beyond our boundaries. In this matter we will not fail to act in conformity with the custom of the countrp (Mulk Sirashta).

ARTICLE 11.

We will discharge any Sibandy, whether of horse or foot, Sindhis, Arabs, Makranis, or Pardesis who may at present be in our employ, and will not hereafter entertain in our service any such descriptions of foreign mercenaries, either of horse or foot, nor will we permit any one to do so. If from this time it is proved that we act contrary to this stipulation, we hold ourselves responsible for doing so and

liable to be fined, or to undergo any other punishment the Government may inflict.

ARTICLE 12.

In conformity with the wishes of the government of the Honourable Company, we will not permit the open or concealed import or export of opium unaccompanied by a permit or seal (Chhâp). On this point we will adopt efficient arrangements within our limits, and should we discover any illicit opium, we will seize it and report the circumstances to the Government. We will, moreover, act upto any arrangements adopted in future by Government for regulating the trade in opium.

ARTICLE 13.

We will conduct ourselves in conformity to any orders we may receive from the Government, independent of the above Articles; and should Government require the presence of any one for the purpose of giving evidence in any matter of transaction under investigation, we promise to produce the person so required.

ARTICLE 14.

Should a Mehta and peon be stationed in our village on the part of Government for the purpose of observing and reporting the due observance of the present agreement, we promise to make them acquainted with every occurrence, and to furnish them such accounts faithfully as it may be usual for Government to demand.

ARTICLE 15.

This engagement is binding on us and on our descendants from generation to generation, in perpetuity, wherefore on our decease should a son survive us, we stipulate that he succeed to the management of our estate with the knowledge and sanction of Government. In case of our having no son and heir, and we wish to provide ourselves with one by

adoption, we promise to represent our wishes to Government and abide by its orders on the subject.

In this manner we have entered into these fifteen Articles of Agreement and will conduct ourselves in conformity to the same peaceably for ever and ever, or submit to any punishment Government may award for any infraction thereof. We pledge our Wattan lands, Giras, and other property as security for their due observance. We also furnish as perpetual securities for our good behaviour and personal appearance, and that we will act in strict conformity to what is written above, the Barots Hamir Sing Devi Sing, and Mehtab Sing Kalidas, inhabitants of the village of Kanjhari of the Halol Parganah, and as our perpetual securities Pagi Jit Sing Patubhai (proprietor) of Surnej, of the Wangdra parganah, Pagi Naranbhai Udesing (proprietor) of the village of Bakrolle, of the same parganah, and Baria Unadsing (proprietor) of the village of Sakurda, of the Baroda parganah; they will observe their part of this contract and oblige us to do so for ever and ever in perpetuity, for which their property is held responsible.

(Sd.) THAKOR KESRISING ABHESING,
(what is written is genuine).

For himself his son Deep Sing, brethern,
dependents, and all under his authority.

Declaration made by the Barots becoming securities.

We declare that of our own free will and accord we become security for the good behaviour and personal bail for the parties entering into the above engagement.

(Sd.) BAROT HAMIRSING DEVI SING,
(Sd. BAROT MEHTABSING KALIDAS,
of the village of Kanjhari.

Declaration made by the persons becoming counter-securities.

We, of our own free will, and in perfect possession of our senses. become counter-security, in perpetuity, year by year and from generation to generation, to the Government for the peaceful and proper observance of what is subscribed to above. We will abide by the same and cause it to be duly kept. If our principal does not act in conformity with what he has subscribed to, and does not afford the satisfaction demanded by Government, we either collectively or individually are responsible for him, and pledge our possessions and property as security for being so.

The declaration is sincere and true.

(Sd.) Pagi Jitsing Pathubhai, of Surnej.
„ Pagi Naranbhai Udesing, of Bakrolle.
„ Baria Bawabhai Umedsing, of Sakurda.

PANDU MEWAS.

SECURITY BOND OE SIXTEEN ARTICLS TAKEN BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL BALLANTYNE ON BEHALF ON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FROM THE CHIEFS OF THE MAHI KANTHA IN THE YEAR 1812.

Agreement entered into by the Thakor of Bhadarwa, Umetha, Angadh, Dodka and Rayka along with the Chiefs of Mahikantha in 1812.

We Thakor.....Kunwar.....brothers, nephews and inhabitants of.....together with those bearing arms and dependent on the Zilla.

According to the custom of the country we have received the orders of Government as subjects to be obedient, and to live peaceably and orderly. We agreeing thus do of our own accord write the articles of Zamin, fa'el Zamin, Arr Zamin, Hazir Zamin and Mal Zamin as follows :—

ARTICLE 1.

We will not be guilty of any violence, theft, etc, nor will we instigate others to such acts in any part of the country. We will not associate with, nor instigate others to associate with outlaws, whether Kolis, Rajputs, Musalman soldiery, Kathis, or other offenders. We will not give them shelter nor food, nor huka, nor water ; if these come into our villages, we will seize them and give them up to Government ; if they should be passing through our boundaries, we will pursue, seize, and deliver them up, and then act as Government shall order. We will not in any way assist disturbers. Should we be detected in having any thing to do with them, we will be answerable to Government.

If the footsteps of thieves are traced into our boundaries, we will carry them forward, and deliver them over to the next village ; if the thief should belong to our village, we will hand him over to Government, and the property stolen. Should we know thst the people of the next village are

engaged in any unlawful acts, we will make it known; if we do not, we will answer for it ourselves. If any of our people go into the Company's districts, or into any other talukas, to steal, we will be answerable; if the thief should be killed in the act, we will not make any claim, nor raise any feud on that account.

ARTICLE 2.

The management of our taluka and land shall always be conducted in obedience to Government as hitherto.

ARTICLE 3.

We agree to the arrangement of Government regarding the dues of ghasdana, Jamabandi, khichri and other lawful demands: in that manner we will pay them annually. The Government dues and certain dues to Zamindars are payable by us, and we have given banker's security for their payment; in that manner we will pay without fail.

ARTICLE 4.

Should we have taken possession of any Zamindar's land or village through his weakness, we will give them up at the Government order on reasonable terms. Should we have obtained any one's hand or villages by a loan of money, we agree to its being redeemed in any reasonable way Government may decide on, and lay no claim on the land, nor will we dispute with the owner of the village about it. Should there be any dispute on money transactions, either now or hereafter, we will refer it to Government and abide by its decision, but will not quarrel direct with the parties, nor accumulate any expense on them, nor without the consent of Government will we purchase or take in pledge or present any land, Giras or village.

ARTICLE 5.

We will not quarrel nor fight, nor instigate others in our taluka, with our relatives or among ourselves. If there

should be any disturbance of this kind, we will refer it to Government and abide by its decision; we will not act for ourselves in any thing. If any villages quarrel or collect a mob, we will have nothing to say to it. If there should be a Government Thana now or hereafter, as they shall tell us, so will we do.

ARTICLE 6.

Our lawful dues, Giras, Wanta, Woledan, Rakhopa, whatever we have always enjoyed, and claim either in the Company's districts or in talukdar's or Zamindar's land, we will give a detailed account of such to Government; and as Government shall provide for its payment, we and our children, to the latest posterity, shall abide by. Whatever Government will give, we will receive with gratitude. Should there be any boundary dispute, it shall be referred to Government; what shall seem reasonable to Government to decide, we will agree to.

ARTICLE 7.

If any Girasia shall come to live in our taluka and shall not receive his Giras, Ranwatia, Pasaita, we will inform Government, but will not allow him to proceed to violence direct; if we fail in this, and anything happens in consequence, we will be answerable, or we will hand over such Girasia to Government. We will take care that no servant of ours while in our service, being discharged, shall, under pretence of claims on us, create any disturbance, be he Rajput, Koli, or other, or we will be answerable.

ARTICLE 8.

We will not impede any merchant or traveller going or coming; we will protect the roads. If any loss is incurred in our boundaries, we will expel and hand up the author to Government and be answerable. We will not levy more than ordinary transit dues on any persons.

ARTICLE 9.

Should there be any Sibandy, horse and foot, in our service. whether Sindhis, Arabs, Makranis or other foreigners, we will discharge them; and we will not maintain foreigners in future, nor allow others to do so. If we shall be proved to do so hereafter, we will be answerable, and we agree to any punishment Government may inflict.

ARTICLE 10.

Should we have given to any one from our paternal estate or shares of our brotherhood any Giras, Wanta, Pasaita, in payment of loan or compensation of blood or inam, we will not resume without repayment, or compensation.

Any Giras or land given for the maintenance of our brothers or relatives which they have always enjoyed shall not be resumed; if in these things there should be any dispute, it shall be referred to Government and any reasonable order obeyed.

ARTICLE 11.

If any one in the Company's service, or any troops, be coming or going, we will guard and watch them while in our boundaries, and, according to the custom of the country, will give them guides and guards to escort them beyond our boundaries.

ARTICLE 12.

If the Kolis of our boundaries have any horses, it shall be made known to Government, and as orders shall be received, they shall keep them or not. If we offend Government, and Government take our horses from us, we can lay no claim on that score.

ARTICLE 13.

We will not allow any one to smuggle opium without a parwana from Government sealed. Should it be attempted,

we will seize it and report it to Government, and as Government shall order, so will we do.

ARTICLE 14.

If any Mehta or sepoy shall come to superintend at our villages, we will show all our papers and accounts and will not refuse.

ARTICLE 15.

For any past robberies, if any footsteps have been brought to our village, or the thief is proved to be in our village, or the stolen goods are proved to be in our village, we will restore the whole and be answerable to Government.

ARTICLE 16.

Besides the above articles we will obey any orders of Government. If for any money matters, or any business, or to give evidence, any person is required, we will produce him.

In this manner we have written sixteen articles, and we and our posterity will abide by them; if we fail herein, we will abide by such punishment as Government may inflict. For adherence to these articles our country and lands, giras and revenue, are our securities for our good conduct. Barot + + + of the pargana + + is fa'el Zamin, Hazir Zamin and Mal Zamin and Thakors + + + of + + + are our counter securities, together with their villages. As above written, every year and for ever these shall be answerable and make us so.

NARUKOT (JAMBUGHODA) SETTLEMENT.

Translation of a petition from Jagta Baria, Chief of Narukot, to the address of Mr. Malet, 1st Assistant Political Commissioner, Gujarat, in charge Rewakantha.

I petition that my Jamabandi to the Gaekwar Sirkar is Rs. 41, which I pay; and if at any time I am required by the Sirkar, I attend. Mr. Willoughby's Swari came to Sankheda, at which time the arrangements for all the Mewases were made, and I was called, and my settlement also was made and my tribute was settled at Rs. 41, and a Thana for the repression of the Naikdas was placed in my country for some years. At this time the Naikdas were well settled. After this the Thana left, and the Naiks again became troublesome, and my villages were deserted: therefore my wife went to the Manager at Sankheda, and petitioned that "The Saheb took tribute from me, and protected me properly, but now that you take the money, you must protect me: I will attend you, and you must settle the Naikdas." He did not make any settlement but imprisoned my wife. Therefore I went to Sankheda, and petitioned that "you are my lord; why do you imprison my wife? This tribute has fallen on me; where can I represent it?" Not attending to my petition, he imprisoned me, and I remained in confinement a month and a half; after which the Mamlatdar began to say, "Write over to my Sirkar half of your Pargana; and you shall be released." Being helpless, I wrote over the share, and was released. After that the Gaekwar sent a Thana, and began to collect half the revenue. All villages had been deserted, and Rs. 500 of produce only remained; I had no means of procuring food; therefore do you, as my lord, protect me, and make arrangements similar to those formerly effected by Mr. Willoughby, when I shall be able to exist. The Naikdas

have become powerful; I am weak; I cannot afford to keep two sepoys for the protection of my house; therefore do you befriend me. The Gaikwar has placed a Thana, but there has not not been the least settlement with the Naikdas. Since the Thana has been here, my house has been plundered. I have many times gone to the Thana, and petitioned the Mamlatdar, but he does not attend to me; therefore, when Mr. Stockley and his Karbhari, Moti Bhai, came to Baria, I repaired thither, and petitioned that "Formerly the Saheb protected me; now the Gaekwar has oppressively imprisoned me and has taken a share, and placed a Thana in my Zilla, and has not made any arrangements with the Naikdas." At that time the Saheb gave me a Parwana to Jadow Rao, to warn the Mamlatdar to remove the Narukot Thana; and to make a settlement with the Naikdas. Jadow Rao warned the Mamlatdar to do so. He, attributing this as a fault to me, after two months imprisoned me, with my wife, and my Sepoy Duria, for eight months, and took a fine of Rs. 1,000, and ordered me not to complain to the Saheb. He flogged my sepoy, and fined him. Thus I have been oppressed. My wife, being greatly injured by the confinement, returned home and died. The Naiks burnt my house, and some of my cattle, and took away many, so that I am injured in every way. Now your sowar came to call me, but the Gaekwar Sirkar's Mehta would not grant me permission. Being stopped four or five days, I sent my younger brother to the Hazur. At last by contrivance I have come to you. I am in want of food; therefore protect me.

Received the 16th March 1838, at Simalia.

Translation of a Letter from the First Assistant, Political Commissioner to Nana Ganesh Kumavisdar of Sankheda, dated 24th May 1838.

The Baria of Narukot has petitioned that the Thanadar of Sankheda has greatly oppressed him, and has imprisoned

his wife, and has taken a writing from him for a share of his revenue, and agreed with him to make arrangement with the Naikdas, but has not made any, but has received the share of revenue annually, and once imprisoned him, and taken a note for a fine. Thus he has petitioned, and a copy is sent to you: therefore do you send a detailed reply, and remove the sowar which has been placed on the Baria's security. It is necessary to inquire into this affair; therefore whatever writing you have taken from Jagta Baria, quickly send a copy to me.

Translation of a Letter from Nana Ganesh to the address of the First Assistant Political Commissioner, dated 1st June 1838, Jambughoda.

I send to you Baria Jugta's security bond, and the note on the marriage of his son.

To the Gaekwar Sirkar, &c. This writing of me, Jagat Amra, for brothers and nephews, &c. for my subjects, villages and Taluka, with all inhabitants from generations: perpetual security to the Gaekwar Government for Fyl Fitur, Sankheda Barot Karshan, Dijee Barot, Bahadur Waju, are given for good or bad, that I will not myself commit any crime or rebellion, nor cause it to be committed by any other, and that I will not rob nor cause others to rob, nor plunder on the high road nor cause others to do so, nor will attack villages in gangs, nor steal cattle nor cause them to be stolen, nor protect criminals nor harbour them, and if any one living in our country should commit Jhansa in the Sirkar's Mahals, I will produce him; if the Sirkar's Sowari come into my districts, I will not behave improperly, nor, without the orders of the Sirkar will I keep Sibandis; whenever the Sirkar orders, I will come and perform service, and will not injure the Sirkar's country, nor will I cause any annoyance to the Sirkar's Thana; and the moiety which I have written over to the Sirkar,

according to it let the Sirkar collect. If I make any difference, my securities will be answerable, and will produce me before the Sirkar ; and if not, they will answer for my faults. Besides these, the following are my Arr Zamin:—

Dama Pradhan, Naik of Muthree.

Mehta Roopa, Patel of Beehrajee, Pargana Sankheda.

Naik Umed Govind of Jhankapoora ditto ditto.

These three persons will be answerable for everything; and if the Sirkar sends Mohsals, they will pay the amount. These Arr Zamin will answer whatever the Sirkar or its officer may ask. Ashad Sud 2nd, Samvat 1889.

(Signed) Baria Jagatsing Umarsing.

(What is written above is trne.)

Securities Signatures.

Barot Karshan Daji [what is written above is true).

Barot Bahadur Waju (What is written above is true.)

Patel Mehta Bupa, Arr Zamin.

Naik Umed Govind.

Naik Dama Pratbasti.

Witnesses.

Desai Bhugwan Mehta,

Desai Haribhai Uderam,

(Signed in presence.)

Desai Nathubhai Ambaidas,

by the hand of Desai Haribhai.

Translation of a note of Jagta Baria, dated Ashwin Sud 2nd, Samvat 1893.

I have received Rs. 490-1.0 at the monthly interest of Rs. 1 per cent. This sum I have received in ready cash for the marriage of my son, and when my lord requires, I will pay it:—Thus, I will pay it:—

Posh Shud 2nd	...	...	...	Rs. 151-0-0
Maha Wad 2nd	...	...	...	„ 151-0-0
Chaitra Shud 2nd	...	...	...	„ 158-1-8

Thus I will pay the money; and besides this, I will pay separately whatever interest there may be; and my securities for this sum are Patel Nathu Partab, Moje Wurali; Patel Kuber Sundar, Moje Alladpur; Patel Gokal Kastur, Moje Khandil. If I do not pay it, they will.

Agreed,—Baria Jagatsing Umarsing.

(What is written above is true.)

Baria Wakhat.

Patel Kuber Sundar.

Patel Gokal Kastur.

Waman Bhut Anandram
(In the presence.)

Patel Jagjivan Tulsidas.
(In the presence.)

Translation of a Yad from His Hignness the Gaekwar to the Political Commissioner, dated Baroda, 28th Sufur Sun 1254 Hijri; received 1st June 1838.

Your Yad of the 9th Chaitra Wad 1838, No. 215, has been received. Its contents are that the gentleman in the Rewa Kantha has written that Jagta Baria of Narukot paid Jamabandi to him, but now that the Sankheda Kumavisdar takes it, as the arrangements with the rest of the Mewasis were made, so will Jagta Baria pay. This is

written for my information. My reply is:—The Narukot Baria Jagta in the year 1889 petitioned the Kumavisdar of Sankheda to place a Thana and make arrangements for him, and persuaded him of his poverty. On this the Kumavisdar, raising a new Sibandi, made the arrangements for Narukot; therefore there has been an expense of Rs. 8 824 for Sibandi from this Sirkar, and a Thana has been placed in Bhanpura for the protection of Narukot. After this the Narukot Baria of his own accord agreed to pay to the Sirkar half of the produce of his estate, and gave a writing to that effect. According to this, for the year 1889, the accounts of the Rewa Kantha, which come from the Company Sirkar, state that the Narukot tribute is collected by the Gaekwar Officers. Now the Saheb writes that the Narukot tribute will be kept in the Mulakgiri accounts. Formerly the Narukot Baria paid Rs. 41; when the Sirkar arranged his country, he agreed to pay half his revenue by a writing of agreement. The copy of that agreement is sent with this Yad; from which you will become acquainted with the business. For five years, the half share has been received by the Sirkar. Let the arrangement be continued, that in future this Sirkar's Jamabundi may not diminish. The management of Narukot has remained with that of my districts, which does not cause any annoyance to the Rewa Kantha Mulakgiri. Therefore, taking all this into consideration let the produce of 1894 be paid to the Kumavisdar of Sankheda, according to the written agreement, and according to it let it remain with him, and give orders to the Baria aforesaid to this purport; do you therefore write an order to this effect to the Rewa Kantha Saheb. A Yad, dated Vaishak Wad 5th, of the same year, No. 292, has been received by the Sirkar, in which it is written—Let the Bhanpura Thana be removed, as long as that Thana remains, no settlement can be made with the Naikras; nor will the people return to the country. On this business, also, another Yad of the

9th Vaishakh Wad, No. 301, and a third Yad, Vaishak Wad 3rd, No. 324, have been received. The Thana at Bhanpura is stationed for the protection of Narukot; the reason is above detailed, from which you will understand that on account of the Thana at Bhanpura there is no annoyance from the Naikras.

Translation of a Note for the half share of the Revenue.

To Shrimant Raja Shri Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, District Pargana Sankheda. Jagatsing Amarsing Baria, of Tokalpur, as formerly named, now Narukot, and Bechar Amarsing, and Nara Amarsing, and son Anandsing Jagatsing and the rest of the brotherhood, &c. I, of my own accord, and in the full possession of my faculties, and my brothers and the whole of my family and relations, and Patels of my Pargana, with one accord, having come to the Sirkar in the presence at Sankheda, and with clear heart write to the Sirkar. Let the Sirkar, befriending me, place a Thana in my Pargana, and make arrangements for my Pargana. There are four villages in my Pargana, and the Naikras have ruined my estate, and the Udepur Wala Raja molests me; therefore my country does not flourish; and I have not for the last four months remained in one place to eat bread; my children weep for food: thus the time has come upon me. Therefore the whole of our family with one accord write to the Sirkar, that we all before wrote to the Sirkar, on which the Sirkar placed a Thana, and protected us greatly. We are poor people, when can we obtain money to pay Sibandi? Therefore we all, having consulted, have written over to the Sirkar the half share of the Jamabandi, customs and all revenue. With one heart we have all united and written it. As the Sirkar has hitherto protected us, thus let it henceforward protect

us by this, which I have written in the public Kacheri. This half share which I have made over, is made over for as long as the moon and sun endure. What I have written is true. I swear by my father. Dated 1889 Waishak Sud.

(Sd.) Baria Jagatsing Amarsing.
Baria Bechar Amarsing.
Baria Uana Amarsing.
Baria Anandsing Jagatsing.

Signed by all the brothers, nephews, &c.
Baria Uka Dama.

(What is written above is true)
Baria Harkha Vira.

Witnesses.

Baria Mowjee Nagar.
Patel Dhanka Godna Choolaf, of Jotwarkur.
Patel Churwu, of Jotwar.
Patel Rupa Nutwa, of Dharampuree.
Naik Umed Govind, of Amrapur.
Patel Jeta Narayen, of Maloo.

True translation.

(Sd.) A MALET.
First Assistant Political Commissioner.

Extract from Letter No. 2036 of 31st October 1838 from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, to the Political Commissioner for Gujarat.

* * *

8. No doubt can exist of the right of the British Government to insist that the Gaekwar shall abstain from all interference with the Naikdas of Narukot, and that the Thana established by him at Bianpura shall be withdrawn.

His Highness possessed no right to establish this post, in direct violation of the arrangement effected by Mr. Willoughby, while in charge of Panch Mahals in 1826. The measure ought to have been resisted in the first instance, and the Governor in Council therefore directs that the Gaekwar be called upon to withdraw the Thana in question within the period of one month, after which measures should be adopted to remove it without further reference to Government.

9. The cession by Jagta Baria to the Gaekwar, of half of the Pargana of Narukot can hardly be respected. His Highness has failed to perform the conditions under which it was made; added to which, as Narukot came under the control of the British Government in 1826 (although the same has been very imperfectly exercised), the sanction of Government was required to render such cession valid. It further appears that the cession was not voluntary, but was extorted from the Chief at a time when himself and his wife were under restraint. Under these circumstances, His Highness can have no claim to be indemnified for his alleged expenses, for during the last five years he has received half the revenues of the Pargana.

10. In the concluding part of the 16th paragraph, Mr. Malet states that Jagta Baria is willing to transfer the cession in question to the British Government, and recommends that this offer should be accepted. Were this measure to be sanctioned, the motives of Government, in calling on the Gaekwar to relinquish it, would certainly be liable to misintepretation, and the Governor in Council considers that it would be a preferable plan to receive a moderate tribute annually from the Chief, to indemnify Government for its expenses, the revenues of the proprosed cession being held in mortgage for the same. On this point, however, you are requested to call upon Mr. Malet to favour Government with his opinion.

Extract from the letter of 16th November 1838 from Mr. Malet, 1st Assistant Commissioner for Gujerat in charge Rewa Kantha, to Political Commissioner and Resident, Baroda.

* * *

8. That my proposal of agreeing to Jagta Baria's cession to us of a moiety of his revenues might not be considered to originate in a grasping spirit, I proposed, at the end of my 16th paragraph, that such portion of the Government share as might not be required to pay for the superintendence of his estate, and for any outlay advisable for its improvement, should be paid over to the Baria; but as our motives might be misconstrued, the modification ordered by Government is preferable; but in no case should more than the moiety be retained. It will be necessary for many years to maintain a karkun at Jambughoda; and the management of the estate for its own good, and indeed for the peace of the country, must for some time remain with us. I think that this method is preferable to raising a certain tribute, for if my expectations are realized, the estate will rapidly become valuable, and the transit of merchandise by Jambughoda instead of by Sankheda and Dabhoi, may require some species of police, which would cause a fluctuating expense. Other reasons for money disbursements might also arise, so that I consider a fixed tribute unadvisable; while the knowledge that from a state of actual beggary he has become the head of a rapidly improving estate, half the revenues of which will afford him a fully sufficient income, will bind the Chief to us by ties of interest, which alone can be considered binding.

Extract from the letter dated 10th January 1839 from the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay, to the Political Commissioner for Gujarat.

* * *

4. The Governor in Council is further pleased to approve of the arrangement proposed in paragraph 8, relative to the cession to the British Government by Jagta Baria of half of the revenues of the district of Narukot, and you are requested to instruct Mr. Malet to submit to Government an annual statement, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the district in question.

TRIBUTE (1820).

Translation of a Treaty between the British and Gaekwar Governments dated 3rd April 1820.

Gaekwar seal.

With the view of promoting the prosperity, peace and safety of the country, and in order that the Gaikwar Government shall receive without trouble and with facility the amount of tribute due to it from the provinces of Kathiawar and Mahikantha, it has been arranged with the British Government that His Highness Sayaji Rao Gaikwar, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, shall not send his troops into the districts belonging to the Zamindars of both the above provinces without the consent of the Company's Government, and shall not refer any claims against the Zamindars or others residing in those provinces except through the arbitration of the Company's Government: (on the other hand) the Company's Government engage that the tribute, including Kharajat, as fixed by the settlements of 1864 A. D. 1807 and 1808, and of Samvat 1868, A. D. 1811 and 1812, shall be paid by the Zamindars to the Gaekwar's Government free of expense. If in consequence of the misconduct of any Zamindar or Talukdar it becomes necessary to incur any considerable expense, the same, without any addition thereto, shall be defrayed by the said Zamindar.

RAILWAY AGREEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. Railway–ANAND TO RATLAM SECTION (BARIA.)

No. 100, dated Devgad Baria, the 17th July 1891.

From,

MAHARAWAL SHRI MANSINGJEE, RAJA OF BARIA.

To,

H. T. OMMANEY ESQR.

Political Agent, Rewakantha,

With reference to your letter No. 986, dated the 6th instant, I have the honour to inform you that, in order to meet the wishes of Government, I hereby grant on behalf of myself and my successors, to the British Government, the right to occupy and administer, and to exercise full civil and criminal jurisdiction over the lands of my state, occupied and traversed or hereafter to be occupied or traversed by the Godhra Rutlam Railway, including lands required for Railway purposes.

It is to be understood that the authorities exercising the jurisdiction granted as aforesaid will liberally afford to the servants of my state all reasonable & practicable facilities in view to the prevention of crimes, the apprehension of criminals, the seizure of stolen property, and in view generally to the maintenance & promotion of peace and order.

ANKLESHWAR—NANDOD RAILWAY.

I, F. W. Snell, Lieut. Colonel, I. S. C., Administrator of the Rajpipla State, do hereby agree on behalf of the Rajpipla State, as follows:—

(*a*) That I am prepared to assign and cede to the British Government the lands that may be required for the purposes of the branch line of Railway from Ankleshwar to Nandod, including stations and outhouses, and any additional lands that may hereafter

be required *bonafide* for such purposes, to be occupied and administered by that Government for the term of their occupation for the purposes of the Railway, together with full civil and criminal jurisdiction thereon.

(*b*) That I am prepared to bear and pay all Police charges which may be incurred during construction in respect of the portion of the aforesaid branch of the Railway that runs through the limits of the Rajpipla territory, and after the said line of Railway is declared open for traffic, the Rajpipla State will bear and pay 3/10ths of the Police charges, including the charges for watch and ward as well as for those of law and order in proportion to the length of the line passing through the Rajpipla State, the remaining 7/10th of the said Police charges for the entire branch line of Railway from Ankleshwar to Nandod being borne as working expenses by the Railway administration.

Sd./ F. W. SNELL, LIEUT.-COL,

NANDOD, *17th March 1896.*

Administrator,
Rajpipla State.

GODHRA—LUNAVADA RAILWAY.

I, Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, Rajaji of Lunavada, hereby cede to the British Government full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands in the said state, which are, or may hereafter be, occupied by the Godhra-Lunavada Railway and any extensions thereof, (including all lands occupied for stations, for out-buildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

Sd./ WAKHATSINHJI,

2nd October 1912.

Rajaji of Lunavada.

Section IV.

GOVERNMENT
RULES AND REGULATIONS
WITH
EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM
ON
PROCEDURE ETC.

SECTION IV.

Government Rules and Regulations With Explanatory Memorandum on Procedure &c.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CLASSIFICATION AND JURISDICTION OF STATES AND AGENCY COURTS.

There are three descriptions of States and Talukas in the Rewa Kantha Agency; viz (1) those which exercise plenary jurisdiction, (2) those which exercise limited jurisdiction, and (3) those which do not exercise any jurisdiction.

The follcwirg list shows the Jurisdictional States and the jurisdiction exercised by each.

Names of States and their Class.	Jurisdiction.	
	Civil.	Criminal.
1 Rajpipla (1)	Unlimited.	Unlimited, except that Rajpipla may not try British subjects for capital offences without permission of the Political Agent; and the others may not without such permission try any but their own respective subjects for such offences.
2 Chhota Udepur. (II)...		
3 Bariya. (II)		
4 Lunawada. (II) ...		
5 Balasinor. (II) ...		
6 Sunth. (II		

Names of States and their Class.	Jurisdiction.	
	Civil.	Criminal.
7 Kadana (III) ...	Upto Rs. 20,000.	7 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine Rs. 10,000.
8 Bhadarwa. (IV) ...	Rs. 10,000 Unlimited (personal)	3 Do. Do. 5,000.
9 Sanjeli (V)	5,000 Do.	2 years' rigorous imprisonment–2,000.
10 Umetha (V)	5,000.	2 Do Do.
11 Jambughoda (V) ...	Do.	Do. Do.
12 Mandwa (V) ...	Do.	Do. Do.
13 Vajiria (V)	Do.	Do. Do.
14 Gad Boriad (VI) ...	500	*3 months rigorous imprisonment–200.
15 Agar (VI)	500	* Do. Do.
16 Naswadi (VI) ...	,,	* ,, ,,
17 Sihora (VI)	,,	,, ,,
18 Chhaliar (VI) ...	,,	,, ,,
19 Shanor (VI) ...	,,	,, ,,
20 Uchhad (VI) ...	,,	,, ,,

* The Chiefs of Gad Boriad, Agar and Naswadi have been granted 2nd Class Magisterial powers as a personal distinction.

* In the town of Chanod, which is held jointly with the Baroda State, the Rana of Mandwa exercises unlimited civil jurisdiction, except that claims relating to monetary transactions are tried by the Baroda State.

The non jurisdictional states are 42 in number.

Residuary Jurisdiction.

2. The paramount power exercises jurisdiction in these States as specified below :—

(*a*) In jurisdictional States, residuary jurisdiction, *i. e.* that which is not vested in the said States respectively;

NOTE:—In the States which exercise plenary jurisdiction (namely 1st and 2nd class), the Agency has merely general supervision. These States however cannot try European British subjects for capital offences. The Second Class States can not try any but their own subjects for such offences. The jurisdiction in such cases devolves on the Agency. In the States which have limited jurisdiction all the remaining jurisdiction rests with the Agency.

(*b*) In non jurisdictional States and Talukas, entire jurisdiction, civil and criminal.

NOTE.—This is exercised through the Political Agent, Assistant Political Agent, Deputy Political Agent and Thanadars. There are two Thana Circles, comprizing some jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukas. To each Thana Circle there is appointed a "Thanadar," who is the officer invested with the lowest jurisdiction (civil and criminal). The two Thana Circles are :—

1. Sankheda Mewas.
2. Pandu Mewas.

(*c*) Temporary jurisdiction in States under Government management.

NOTE.—The Administrators or Managers are given partial jurisdiction and the remaining jurisdiction is exercised by the Agency so long as the State is under management.

3. The following is a synopsis of important Government orders on the exercise of Agency Jurisdiction and procedure in Rewa Kantha.

EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

4. **Criminal Jurisdiction in respect of European British Subjects.**

(*a*) The High Court of Bombay is empowered to exercise original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British Subjects of His Majesty, residing in the States in the Rewa Kantha Agency. (Government of India Notification No. 953 I. B. of 16th April 1913).

(*b*) The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is appointed a Justice of the Peace, within the limits of his charge (Government Notification No 4971. I of 18th December 1888), and as such is directed to commit European British subjects, being Christians, for trial to the High Court of Bombay (Government Notification No. 2616 J. of 6th August 1890 and Government Notification No. 319 D. of 13th February 1917).

Administrator General's Act.

No. 855 dated Simla, the 16th April 1913.

5. For the purpose of the Administrator General's Act, the States in the Rewa Kantha are included in the Presidency of Bombay (Government Notification No. 101 J. of 18th July 1878) and the Political Agent is invested with the powers of District Judge. (Government Notification No. 3542 I. of 27th August 1891).

Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

6. The Political Agent is appointed Registrar of Births and Deaths, under Section 13 Act VI of 1836, for the States within the Agency in respect of the classes of persons indicated in Section II, sub-section (1), clause (*b*), of that Act.

For the purposes of Section 24, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Registrar General of Bombay is appointed Registrar General for the said States (Government Notification No. 4227 of 31st October 1889).

The fees leviable are prescribed by Government in Notification No. 1586 E. of 19th August 1892.

Civil Jurisdiction.

7. (*a*) The Civil Courts of Government for the exercise of the jurisdiction vesting in it in the Rewa Kantha Agency are as follows :—

(I) Subordinate Courts, viz. the Thandars' and Manager's Courts ;

(II) The Assistant Political Agent's and Deputy Political Agent's Courts.

(III) The Political Agent's Court;

(IV) The Court of the Governor in Council.

(*b*) The revised rules defining the jurisdiction &c. of these several Courts and regulating the right of appeal, payment of court fees, and the discharge of judicial business were promulgated in Government Resolution No. 3817 of 1st July 1915.

(*c*) The following Courts have been declared to be courts established or continued by the Governor General in Council, viz:—

The Court of the Political Agent.

Do. Assistant Political Agent.

Do. Deputy Political Agent.

Do. Sankheda Thanadar.

Do. Pandu Thanadar.

(*d*) Decrees of British Indian Courts may be sent to any of the first three of the above Courts under the Civil Procedure Code for execution *and Vice Versa.*

(*e*) The above Courts serve, free of cost, processes issued by Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency.

8. Service of Processes and Execution of Decrees.

Notifications of the Government of India are published from time to time for regulating the reciprocal service of processes and execution of decrees of British India and Agency Courts and those of Native States under the Agency as required by the Civil Procedure Code.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

9. (*a*) Criminal Courts established by Government in the Rewa Kantha Agency are:—

(1) The Court of the Political Agent, exercising the powers of a Sessions Judge, and also of a District Magistrate.

(2) The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, (1st Class Magistrate.)

(3) The Court of the Deputy Political Agent (1st Class Magistrate).

(4) Courts of the Thanadars (2nd class Magistrates.)

(5) The Court of the Head Karkun Dodka (3rd Class Magistrate.

(*b*) The Governor in Council has delegated to the Commissioner, N. D. powers to dispose of all appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent and all applications for revision in criminal cases other than murder cases. With regard to applications for revision, Government has reserved a right to reverse or modify the Commissioner's orders, if it

should appear necessary (Government Resolutions Nos. 5852 of 16th December 1878, para 4, and 770 of 18th February 1880).

Authority of the Commissioner, N. D.

10. (a) The Commissioner, Northern Division, is charged with the supervision of the administrative proceedings of the Political Agent, but so as to interfere as little as possible with the influence of the Political Agent, as the representative of Government, in diplomatic matters. (Government Resolutions Nos. 3376 of 28th November 1877 paras 7 and 9, and 5852 of 16th December 1878, paras 2 and 3).

(*b*) The Commissioner's jurisdiction in criminal matters has been stated above; in civil judicial business he has no part. (Government Resolution No. 5852 of 16th December 1878, para 4).

(*c*) Correspondence relating to civil judicial matters is addressed by the Political Agent to Government direct; correspondence on all other subjects except in cases of emergency is submitted to Government through the Commissioner (Government Resolution No. 3483 of 5th July 1884).

Appeals.

11. The Appellate Courts are the Courts of Deputy Political Agent or Assistant Political Agent, Political Agent, Commissioner N. D. and Government in regular succession.

Appeals from the decisions or orders of the Governor in Council to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State in Council are governed, respectively, by the rules regulating the submission (i) of petitions to the Government of India and (ii) of memorials to the Secretary of State for India.

Police.

12. The Police Superintendent, Panch Mahals, is ex-officio Superintendent of the Agency Police, Rewa Kantha, and controls the force employed in the Thana Circles. This force has taken the place of the Gaekwar's contingent, which was disbanded in 1885, and is paid from a subsidy contributed by Baroda out of the tribute.

Laws.

13. The laws in force are :—

1. The Civil Procedure Code.
2. The Indian Penal Code.
3. The Criminal Procedure Code.
4. The District Police Act (act IV of 1890).
5. The Revenue Recovery Act of 1890.
6. The Opium Act.
7. The Abkari Act.
8. The Epidemic Diseases Act.
9. Deccan Agricultural Relief Act.

Special Regulations.

1. Alienation Rules.
2. Arms Rules.
3. Border Court Rules.
4. Boundary Settlement Rules.
5. Civil Court Rules.
6. Encumbered Estates Rules.
7. Limitation and Court-fee Rules.
8. Registration Rules.
9. Waltar Rules.
10. Wanta Rules.

Border Court Rules were framed in 1877 for the disposal of cases of border raids by wild tribes on the frontiers of Rajputana and Central India States and are still in force.

Waltar Rules are rules regarding compensation for injury done by outlaws or highway robbers. The Kathiawar Waltar Rules, with the modifications approved for the Mahi Kantha, are to be taken by the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, for his guidance in the settlement of claims to compensation of the above nature (Government Resolution No. 2343 of 26th May 1881). But these are very rarely enforced.

The Wanta Rules are rules defining the powers of petty Talukdars who own Wanta lands in Baroda territory for the management of their Wanta estates or rights.

In all other matters, the spirit of the British laws is followed, so far as they are suitable.

Extradition.

14. (*a*) *Extradition with British India.* No special law or treaty provides a special procedure for the extradition of offenders between British India and any of the States in the Rewa Kantha Agency; the general law and rules therefore apply (Government Notification No. 31 J. of 12th March 1875 and 87 J. of 16th August 1876 and G. R. No. 5557 of 9th September 1873).

(*b*) *Extradition with other States subject to the Government of Bombay's political superintendence.*—See Government Resolution No. 5235 of 22nd August 1873, para 3, and G. R. No. 258 of 14th January 1891.

(*c*) *Extradition with Rajputana States*—See Government of India's Letter No. 140 J. of 8th September 1877.

(*d*) *Extradition with Baroda*—See Government Circular No. 250 of 14th January 1891.

Salt.

15. There is no production of salt in Rewa Kantha. British salt is consumed. The importation of any other salt is prohibited. States are enjoined to keep a strict watch on the traffic and smuggling of salt is rare. Government

Resolution No. 1911 of 31st March 1876 directed that one half of the proceeds of smuggled salt seized in native state territory should be handed over to the State concerned.

Opium.

16. Engagements have been taken from the States in this Agency to prevent the cultivation of the poppy and illicit importation of opium, and the rules for possession, sale, and transit of opium framed by the Government of Bombay for adoption by Native States have been introduced into the States with the consent of the Chiefs. (G. R. Nos. 3173 and 3124 dated respectively the 21st May and 20th August 1885).

Under these agreements all States under this Agency are given the full duty on opium consumed in their respective limits. The Opium Regulations are thus in force in all Native States uniformly and are enforced by the Agency in the Thana Circles.

(*b*) Government Resolution No 3620 of 10th July 1879, prescribed the manner in which opium confiscated in a Native State in Gujarat should be disposed of. But as there is no opium warehouse of Government in this Agency, the confiscated opium is disposed of by the States themselves.

Abkari.

17. The First and Second Class States have their own Abkari arrangements; they have adopted the central Distillery System, and all offences are dealt with according to the provisions of the Abkari Act by their Magistrates. In the smaller estates, Kadana, Sanjeli and Jambughoda are the only States which have separate arrangements, while all the rest have given over the management to the British Government receiving in return compensation on percentage basis. The Abkari shops of the Pandu Mewas including Bhadarva and Umetha have been amalgamated with those of the Panch Mahals District for the purpose of the farm

and a separate contract is given by the Agency for liquor shops in the Sankheda Mewas. The separate shop system has been introduced in both the Mewases.

Custom duties on imports into and exports from British India.

18. Transit duties have been abolished by all States throughout Rewa Kantha. But import and export duties still continue to be levied by a majority of the States. Their tariffs vary, and Government do not interfere in this matter. For the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act as well as for those of opium and salt, the States in the Rewa Kantha have been declared by the Governor in Council to be foreign territories.

Revenue Recovery.

19. Under the Governor General in Council's Notification No. 1415 I. of 30th April 1890, Act I of 1890, the Revenue Recovery Act, applies to the Thana Circles of Rewa Kantha, and under it, revenue accruing in any part of British India may be recovered in those circles. As regards Native States of the higher classes, reciprocity of recovery without compulsory process is observed between Native States *inter se*, and between Native States and British Districts, in some cases only.

News-papers.

20. Rules regulating the editing, printing and publishing of newspapers &c., in any local area administered by the Governor General in Council, but not forming part of British India, have been laid down in the Governor General in Council's Notification No. 2651 I of 25th June 1891, and apply to the Thana Circles.

Rules and Regulations.

Abkari.

The principal States in Rewa Kantha have their own Abkari arrangements, while the petty States, such as Bhadarwa, Umetha and others forming the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas have handed over the control of abkari to the British Government. The Abkari Act and rules thereunder, as may be promulgated for the neighbouring British Districts of Panch Mahals and Broach, are therefore applicable and administered in these areas.

No. 3187 of 1913.

Abkari–Exemption from duty. Rewa Kantha Agency Office,
GODHRA, *2nd August 1913.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, is hereby pleased to exempt from duty country liquor which has been manufactured at the Jhari distillery in the Baria State and which is transported through the intervening territory of the Jambughoda State to the shops of Bakrol, Jhijhari, Mol, Gamani, and Godali in the Rajgadh Mahal of the Baria State, under permits issued by the Distillery Inspector, Baria, subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The liquor shall be conveyed by the undermentioned route,

From Baria to Piplod by road.

From Piplod to Champaner Road Station on the Godhra-Baroda Chord Railway.

From Champaner Road Station to Shivrajpur Station by the Shivrajpur Light Railway.

From the Shivrajpur Station to the aforesaid villages by road through the Shivrajpur and Jambughoda States.

(2) Each permit shall specify

(*a*) the number and date thereof.

(*b*) The name of the transporter.

(*c*) The number and description of the vessel containing liquor.

(*d*) The quantity and strength of liquor contained in each vessel-

(*e*) The names of the places from and to which liquor is to be transported.

(*f*) The mode of conveyance.

(*g*) The date upto which the permit shall hold good.

(3) Liquor shall be taken in casks or kegs, and each such cask or keg shall be securely closed and sealed and shall have marked on it the quantity and strength of the liquor contained therein.

W. GRAHAM,
Acting Political Agent,
Rewa Kantha, and Collector,
Panch Mahals.

Masala liquor.

Rules for the sale of Masala (sweetened and flavoured) liquor in Sankheda Mewas in the Rewa Kantha Agency. (sanctioned in Political Agent's No. 2565 of 14th July 1915.)

1. Masala liquor shall be issued from the Wadia Depot in bottles only, each bottle being corked, sealed and labelled. The seal used should bear the words "Wadia Liquor Depot." It shall ordinarily be kept

with the Distillery Inspector, Wadia, and shall be obtained from him when required.

2. Masala liquor shall be sold at the following shops only:—

1. Wadia. 2. Shanor. 3 Mandwa. 4. Bhilodia. 5. Rampura. 6. Vohora. 7. Raningpura. 8. Agar. 9. Naswadi. 10. Boriad. 11. Alwa.

3. Masala liquor shall be sold in sealed bottles of 8 drams and 4 drams capacity only.

4. Each bottle of masala liquor shall bear a label showing clearly in Gujarati the price qnantity and strength of its contents & the place of manufacture.

5. Masala liquor shall be sold at prices not less than the sanctioned rates of excise duty and not exceeding Rs. 0-11-0 per bottle of 8 drams or Rs. 0-6 0 per bottle of 4 drams.

6. A separate account of masala liquor shall be kept at the shop in the form used for ordinary country spirit. The apparent as well as the real strength of masala liquor issued from the Wadia Depot shall be shown on the Transport permits under which it is transported.

C. HUDSON,
Political Agent,
Rewa Kantha.

Administrator General's Act.

No. 855 dated Simla, the 16th April 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, 1874 (II of 1874), & in supercession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 101 J. dated 19 th July 1878, as subsequently amended and No 812 E dated 19 th April 1890, except so far as they relate to the Baluchistan Agency

territories, and to the Parganas of Todgarh, Diwail, Saroth, Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the territories, save the portions aforesaid and Berar, of the States in India named below shall, for the purposes of the said Act, be included in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras & Bombay respectively as follows:—

In the Presidency of Bombay.

Baroda.
Kalat, Lasbela.
States in Central India.
„ in Rajputana.
„ in political control of the Government of Bombay.

Alienation Rules.

Rules for enquiry into alienated lands in the Rewa-Kantha Agency sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3400 of the 26th May 1896:—

1. In the case of any land sold or granted in gift or any other description of inam before A. D. 1825 (Samvat 1881), in which the sale or grant is supported by a document which is proved, or about the genuineness of which no doubt exists, though it can not be proved by evidence owing to lapse of time, such sale or grant shall be confirmed subject to the payment of the "Salami" or quit rent which is now paid, or which may be leviable under the terms of the document conveying the sale or grant.

2. In the case of any land sold or granted in inam of any description before A. D. 1825, in which the sale or grant is not supported by any document, but the undisputed possession of the land for upwards of 60 years is proved, such sale or grant shall be continued subject to a settlement of 2 annas in the rupee of the amount of assessment. But

if any "Salami" be now paid on it and exceeds the amount of such settlement, the "Salami" shall be continued and no settlement levied.

3. In the case of any land mortgaged before A. D. 1825 or thereafter, if the mortgage is supported by a document which is proved, or if no document exists, if the undisturbed possession of the land prior to the notification of A. D. 1848 be established the mortgage shall be redeemed by the payment of the mortgage money; if no document be forthcoming or other evidence to prove the mortgoge or possession as aforesaid, the land shall be resumed.

4. In the case of any land sold after A. D 1825 and before the notification of A. D. 1848, in which the sale is supported by a document which is proved, or regarding the genuineness of which no doubt exists, though it can not be proved by evidence owing to lapse of time such sale shall, by virtue of the guarantee of the British Government for the payment of the Gaekwar's tribnte, be considered a mortgage, and the land conveyed by it redeemed by the payment of the purchase money, pending which any "Salami" which is paid shall be continued.

5. Any land sold after the date of the notification of A. D. 1848, under a deed which is proved, shall be redeemed by the payment of the purchase money. If there be no documentary evidenee of the sale, but the undisturbed possession of the land be proved to have existed before A D. 1848, the land shall be resumed on the payment of the purchase money. Pending redemption of the land as aforesaid, the "Salami" on it shall be levied as heretofore. In the absence of any documentary evidence or proof of possession prior to A. D. 1848, the land shall be resumed without any payment.

6. In the case of any land granted in gift or in any other kind of inam after A. D. 1825, but before the notification of 1848, in which the grant is supported by a document

which is proved or regarding the genuineness of which no doubt exists though it can not be proved by evidence owing to lapse of time, such grant shall be continued on the payment of a settlement of annas 2 in the rupee of the amount of assessment. If there be no document regarding such land, but the undisputed possession of the land for upwards of 60 years is proved, such grant shall be continued subject to the payment of a settlement of 4 annas in the rupee of the amount of assessment. In the case of lands the possession of which was acquired after 1848 without the sanction of the Political Agent, the land shall be resumed.

7. Any land or produce of land devoted to religious institutions or purposes shall be continued rent-free so long as it is applied to the purpose for which it was granted, and if it was granted to the devotee of any religious institution for service, it shall be continued to him subject to a settlement of 2 annas in the rupee of the amount of assessment so long as he performs such service.

8. In the case of any Jiwai land held by Bhayads for maintenance, which was sold before A. D. 1825, such sale being supported by a document which is proved, the land shall be continued subject to the payment of 4 annas in the rupee of the amount of assessment. If such land was mortgaged before 1825, or sold or mortgaged after 1825 and the sale or mortgage is supported by a document which is proved, or if no document exists, the undisturbed possession of the land prior to A. D. 1843 be established, the land shall be redeemed on the payment of the amount for which the land was sold or mortgaged. In the absence of any document or possession as aforesaid, the land shall be resumed.

9. Land granted for service to village servants useful to the holder of the Estate, such as Ravania-Dher-Bhangia-Pahaniara-Koombhar-Rakna-Hajam, etc., shall be continued to them so long as the service is performed according to the exigencies of the village from time to time.

10. Land granted to other village servants useful to the community, such as Chamaria (tanner), Lavars (blacksmiths), Sutars (carpenters), shall be continued to them so long as they continue to perform the service as heretofore, on payment of a settlement of 2 annas in the rupee of the assessment.

11. Hadia land given as compensation for a murder, the grant being supported by a document or by undisputed possession (for upwards of 60 years), shall be continued.

12. Land given according to custom to provide clothing for the daughter of an estate-holder, the grant of which is supported by a document or by possession, shall be continued during the life time of such daughter to such extent as is deemed reasonable in consideration of the status of the Taluka.

13. Land granted in dowry before A. D 1848, the grant of which is supported by a document, shall be continued to such extent as may be deemed reasonable upon consideration of the status of the Taluka. But in the absence of any document supporting the grant, if the possession of the land or the right to its revenue has been enjoyed by the claimant prior to A. D. 1848, the land shall be continued during her life time. Any such grant made after 1848 shall not be upheld.

14. Any land or village granted to "Patawats" for feudal service before A. D. 1825, the grant of which is supported by a document or by undisputed possession for 60 years shall be continued rent free to lineal male descendants of the original grantees on their agreeing to continue to render such service, subject to the continuance of the payment of any "salami" which may now be paid. In the case of any such grants made after A. D. 1825 but before A. D. 1848 and supported by documentary evidence or by proof of possession before A. D. 1848, they shall be continued under the same conditions as aforesaid (viz. to lineal male descendants of the original grantees on condition of service).

on the payment of a settlement of 4 annas in the rupee of the assessment. Where there is no document to support the grant or proof of possession anterior to A. D. 1848, such grant shall be resumed.

15. Any land or village, claimed to be held on giras tenure and proved to have been acquired before A. D. 1825, shall be continued on the payment of a settlement of 2 annas in the rupee on the assessment or the "Salami" now paid, whichever may be the greater. Claims on similar tenure in which the land was acquired after 1825 but before 1848, if supported by documentary evidence or by proof of possession before A. D. 1848, shall be admitted on payment of a settlement of annas 4 in the rupee of the assessment. In the absence of documentary evidence or if the grant were acquired after 1848, the claim shall be rejected, and the land resumed.

16. In the cases of estates other than those of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas, the year in which the Political control over the estate was vested in the British Government, which in the case of estates originally included in the Mahikantha arrangements was A. D. 1820, should be substituted for 'A. D. 1825' wherever the words occur in the aforesaid rules.

Appeals in Alienation Cases.

No. 2381 of 1906.

Godhra, 14th December 1906.

CIRCULAR.

Government have directed that for purposes of appeal in Alienation Enquiry cases, a period of 90 days should be fixed as in revenue matters, and that such appeals are to be disposed of by the Commissioner N. D. under the orders contained in paras 2 and 3 of G. R. No. 5852 dated 16th December 1878.

R. C. BROWN,
Political Agent.

Arms Rules,

Fees from marriage parties not to be levied.

To,

The Chiefs, Thakors and Thandars of Rewa Kantha.

A letter was some time back addressed to you to abolish the custom of taking Parvana fees from marriage parties passing through your territories, because such custom appears inappropriate. The matter was reported to the Bombay Government, who in its order No. 3183 dated 23rd June 1856 directs that you should not take parwana fees from the subjects of the Company Sircar or any other State, and that you may take parwana fees from your subjects, if you like. You should therefore act accordingly. Dated 30th June 1856 A. D.

Arms.—*Parwana should be taken for armed men going beyond State limits.*

No. 979 of 1857.

To,

THE CHIEFS AND THAKORS OF REWA KANTHA.

If you have need of keeping any of your sepoys outside your territories, or of sending any armed sibandy beyond your territories on any business, you should take English Parwana from me. If any persons are found wandering on pretence of service or with arms without English Parwana under my signature, they will be arrested and punished.

This letter is written in pursuance of an English letter of the Political Cammissioner, Gujarat dated 14th August 1857 camp, Dahod.

NOTE.—Similar instructions was repeated by Notification No. 1208 of 23rd September 1857.

Arms Rules.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 524 of 1903.

Camp Chanod, 24th March 1903.

The following Rules relating to the control of arms and ammunition in the Thana Circles in this Agency have been approved and sanctioned by Government and are published for general information.

Similar Rules have been introduced in the States under the Agency.

G. CARMICHAEL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY ARMS RULES.

Short Title.

Section 1.—These Rules may be cited "the Rewa Kantha Agency Arms Rules," and apply to the Thana Circles under the Agency.

Import of arms and ammunition.

Section 2.—Arms or ammunition may be imported into the Thana Circles under the Agency only under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby, and in strict conformity with the Rules regulating export in the area from which the arms or ammunition are to be imported.

Export of arms and ammunition.

Section 3.—No arms or ammunition shall be exported from the Rewa Kantha Agency into British India, or any Native States adjoining, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby and in strict accordance with any law or rules in force there for the regulation of possession and import of arms and ammunition.

Transport of arms and ammunition.

Section 4.—The transport of arms or ammunition within the limits of the Rewa Kantha Agency will be subject to such rules or limitations as the Political Agent may find it necessary from time to time to prescribe.

License not necessary in certain cases.

Section 5.—Nothing in Section 2 or Section 4 shall be deemed to extend to arms or ammunition imported or transported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Sale of arms and ammunition.

Section 6.—No person is allowed to sell arms or ammunition in the Rewa Kantha Agency except under a license (Form A) and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby, and no arms or ammunition shall be sold to any person not entitled to possess the same under this law or any rule made under it.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any person to take out a license for selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully posseses for his own private use to any person entitled to possess the same, under this law or any rule made under it.

Manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Section 7.—No person is allowed to manufacture arms or ammunition except under a license (in Form A) in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Section 8 (a).—Subjects of the Thana Circles may possess arms other than fire-arms and ammunition for private use, and go armed with the same as hitherto, but the Political Agent reserves complete power :—

(i) to regulate the wearing or use of arms by special classes or at special times or in particular localities; and

(ii) to prohibit any particular person from possessing or going armed with particular kinds of weapons in the Agency or in any part of it.

(*b*) Subjects of the Thana Circles, except those specified in Schedule A, are prohibited from fire-arms or ammunition, or going armed with the same, except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

(*c*) Foreign subjects, except those specified in Schedule A, are prohibited from possessing arms or ammunition of any kind whatsoever or going armed except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Provided that bride-grooms going to marry shall not be compelled to take out licenses for the arms usually carried by them on such occasions.

(*d*) Licenses under this Section shall be of two kinds, viz :—

(1) permanent, coloured green, which may be granted by the Political Agent (Form B), and

(2) temporary, coloured red, which may be granted by the 1st Class Magistrate, and shall not extend to a period exceeding one year (Form C.)

Licences to foreign subjects.

Section 9.—Only temporary licenses may be granted to foreigners and only with the previous sanction of the Political Agent.

Inspection of licenses.

Section 10.—Licensees to possess arms or ammunition or to go armed shall, on demand, show their licenses and the arms and ammunition covered by the license to any Magistrate or Police officer not below the rank of Foujdar.

Register of licenses.

Section 11.—The 1st Class Magistrate shall keep registers showing:—

(i) Licenses granted by him, and

(ii) Applications for licenses which he has refused.

Journey licenses.

Section 12.—Applications for licenses to go armed on a journey through British India must be submitted to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, through the Thanadars.

Power to make rules.

Section 13.—Consistently with the provisions of this law the Political Agent may make rules and afterwards may, from time to time, repeal, alter or amend the same, as occasion may require, regulating the grant of licenses, the form in which and the terms and conditions subject to which licenses may be granted; the fees to be charged therefor; the mode in which such fees are to be recovered; the Officers by whom particular licenses may be granted; and all other matters connected with the purposes of this law.

Grant of license discretionary.

Section 14.—It will be entirely in the discretion of the Political Agent to grant, refuse or revoke any license under this law.

Cancellation or suspension of licenses.

Section 15.—A license granted under this law may, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, be cancelled or suspended by the officer by whom the same was granted or by any authority to whom such officer may be subordinate.

Obligations on licensees.

Section 16.—All licensees under Section 6 or 7 of this law will be bound to conform strictly to the provisions of their licenses and this law, to obey all orders issued under this law, to store arms, ammunition or gunpowder as directed, to keep correct accounts of all receipts and issues with full particulars of

purchases: and to keep their premises open for inspection and search at any time by any officer generally or specially authorized by the Political Agent in that behalf.

Obligations on purchasers.

Section 17.—All purchasers are hereby declared to be legally bound to give full information to manufacturers or venders of arms, ammunition or gunpowder when called upon to do so.

Return of fire-arms.

Section 18.—A brief but complete annual return of all fire-arms in the Agency shall be prepared annually by the Superintendent of Police as soon after 30th June as may be, and submitted to the Political Agent. All persons are hereby declared to be legally bound to furnish correct information as to fire-arms in their possession, when called upon to do so by a Police officer not inferior in rank to an officer in charge of a Police Station or by a Magistrate.

Punishment for guilt or default in giving information.

Section 19.—Whoever is guilty of any act or omission in contravention of this law, or fails or refuses to give any information which he is bound to give by this law, or gives any information which he is bound by this law to give as correct, which he knows or has reason to believe to be false shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment, of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both, but in the case of licensees the previous sanction of the Agency and in other cases that of the 1st Class Magistrate will be necessary to any such prosecution. Nothing contained in this section shall bar a prosecution under any other law for an act or ommission which is an offence under that law, but no one shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to confiscate.

Section 20.—In addition to any penalty inflicted under Section 19, any arms or ammunition in respect of which an offence has been committed may be confiscated under the orders of the trying Magistrate.

Power to exempt.

Section 21.—The Political Agent may, by a notification, exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office or any class of persons, or exclude any description of arms or ammunition from the operation of any prohibition or direction contained in this law, and may cancel or modify such notification.

Definition of terms.

Section 22.—The expressions "arms and ammunition" bear in this law the meaning which they are defined to have in the British Arms Act, but nothing contained in this law is to be construed as prohibiting the repair of arms, or as relating to bows and arrows, or to the manufacturing of powder for fireworks.

SCHEDULE A.

List of persons or classes of persons exempted from the operation of the prohibitions contained in the rules of the Rewa Kantha Agency relating to arms and ammunition other than those referring to cannons, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

1. All persons, who, if in British India, would be exempted from the operation of the Indian Arms Act.

2. All jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional Talukdars of Rewa Kantha whose names are on separate tribute-payer's list.

3. All travellers carrying arms or ammunition, so far as their arms or ammunition may be covered by a permit in due form signed by a duly qualified British Officer, or any competent officer of a jurisdictional State.

4. Any persons of approved loyalty and good position who are specially exempted by notification issued by the Agency from time to time.

FORM A.

License to manufacture, convert, sell or keep Arms. Ammunition and Military Stores.

Name, &c., of license holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory and shop.	Description of Arms.		Description of Ammunition & Military stores.		Date on which license expires.
		To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	

(Signature of)
Officer granting the license.

Note :—

For conditions of this license see reverse.

This license is given subject to the provisions of the Rewa Kantha Agency Arms Regulations.

The license holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted, of all ammunition manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Political Agent may from time to time direct.

The license holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sale to any Magistrate or to any Police Officer not below the rank of Foujdar, when such officer may call upon him to do so.

The license holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a sign board intimating his name and the nature of his license.

The license holder shall, at the time of the purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Forms B and C the following particulers:—

(1) The name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold,

(2) The nature and amount of the articles sold,

(3) The date of sale,

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

He shall maintain at his shop a similar record of every sale of arms or ammunition whether the purchaser is a licensed holder or is exempt under the rules.

FORM B.

(Permanent.)

(Green.) License to possess and carry arms.

No.	Name.	Age.	Caste.	Inhabitant of.	Description of his person.	Date.	Particulars of Arms.								
							Gun.		Sword.	Dagger.	Knife.	Lance.	Pistol.	Gupti.	Remarks.
							Country made.	English.							

Date, Signature,

FORM C.

(Temporary.)

(Red.) License to possess and carry arms.

No.	Name of the person to whom license is given.	Age.	Caste.	Profession.	Inhabitant of.	Description of his person.	Purpose for which license is given.	From date to date.	Particulars of arms.	Remarks.

Date. Signature.

Boundary Disputes.

Rules for the settlement of boundary disputes between the Baroda State and the other adjoining Native States and British Districts (sanctioned by Government in 1877-78)

1. A representative from each State or District concerned shall attend the Boundary Officer at the disputed boundary. Such representative shall be provided with full written authority to act on behalf of the State or District in all matters relating to the boundary settlement, and his acts and proceedings in relation to the settlement shall be conclusive and binding upon the State or District which he represents.

The written authority, with which each representative is furnished, shall be taken by the Boundary Officer and filed in his records.

2. The Boundary Officer shall give written information to the States or Districts concerned of the boundary disputes which he proposes to take up, with the approximate dates on which he proposes to commence the inquiry or inquiries.

3. The Boundary Officer, in addition to the general notice given in accordance with Rule 2, shall, ten days before taking up a dispute, warn the representatives of the exact date on which the investigation will be commenced.

4. On the arrival of the Boundary Officer on the ground in dispute, he shall call upon the representatives to show their claims. Each representative shall mark out his claim by flags in the presence of the Boundary officer and other representatives. When they have done so, they shall be allowed to have some reasonable time to understand fully and completely each other's claims in view to determine accurately the points of dispute between them; and if they so wish, to amend the lines they had marked out to show their claims. After this the representatives shall be warned that no fresh claim will after this be permitted, nor any

change in the ground, nature, or extent of the claim. The claims shown shall be mapped, and the map, attested by the signature of the Bonndary Officer, shall be filed with the record; and a copy of the map shall be given to each representative of the States or Districts concerned. The map shall be drawn to scale, and shall show accurately the lines or boundary claimed by the contending parties, the cultivated and waste ground in the vicinity of the disputed boundary, and any other natural features which may tend to facilitate the understanding of the case.

5. The authorized representatives of the Native States and British Districts deputed to attend on the Boundary Officer shall not, on any pretext, leave him without his permission. Such permission, if given, shall be for a strictly stated period; and if the Boundary Officer thinks proper, he may, before granting such permission, require the representative to be relieved by another representative furnished with the authority described in Rule 1.

6. In cases in which the boundary in dispute lies between one village on the one side and more than one village on the other, or between more than one village on either side, a separate record shall be prepared for each village concerned.

Examples:—(*a*) A boundary is in dispute between village A in the State of X, and villages B., C., and D in the State of Y; a separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A. and B., and A. and C., and A. and D.

(*b*.) A boundary is in dispute between village D in the State of X, and villages B and C in the State of Y, and between village D in the State of X, and villages C and E in the State of Y. A separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A and B, A and C, D and C, and D and E.

7. Pending settlement of the dispute both parties shall be forbidden to perform in the disputed tract any act involving proprietorship, and the Boundary Officer shall make such temporary arrangements as may seem to him suitable for the preservation of property on the land, or for the cultivation of the land, or for the preservation of the produce, or the proceeds of the sale thereof.

II.—Of Settlement by Agreement.

8. The disputing parties shall, in the first instance, be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case, more than a week, within which to agree on the boundary between themselves.

9. If an agreement be thus effected, the Boundary Officer shall cause the fact to be recorded, and shall file with his record the original agreement signed by the representatives of the States or Districts concerned, and attested by him. He shall then map the boundary so agreed upon, and cause it to be demarcated with masonry pillars.

10. The Boundary Officer shall prepare and file with the record a full statement in narrative form of his proceedings in the case and of the settlement effected; and shall furnish to each representative a copy of this statement and of the map referred to in the preceding rule as soon as possible.

11. There shall be no appeal in the case of a settlement effected as above by mutual agreement.

III.—Of Settlement by Arbitration, &c.

12. If the parties fail to effect a mutual agreement as above, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact. The disputants shall then be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case exceeding a week, within which to agree to the settlement of the boundary,

(a) by a panchayat of men agreed to on both sides; or

(b) by a single arbitrator similarly agreed to; or

(c) by one or more men agreed to on both sides walking the boundary under an oath; or

(d) in any other way agreeable to the customs of the District to which both parties give their consent.

13. The agreement to settle the case by one or other of the modes described in the preceding rule shall be in writing. It shall be signed by the Bundary Officer, as also by the representatives of the States and Districts, and whenever practicable by the Zamindars concerned, and filed with the record of the case before any steps are taken to effect the settlement under the terms thereof.

14. The settlement shall be proceeded with in the manner agreed on as soon as possible after the agreement is filed under Rule 13, and the Boundary Officer shall fix a reasonable time within which the settlement shall be concluded. Such period may be extended by the Boundary Officer for good and sufficient reason shown.

15. If a settlement be effected by any of the methods provided by Rule 12, no evidence shall be adduced or recorded. The Boundary Officer shall record the mode by which the settlement was effected, and shall then proceed as provided for in Rules 9 and 10.

16. There shall be no appeal from a settlement effected under Rule 12, except on the ground of corruption or misconduct on the part of one or more of the persons whose proceedings were material to the settlement. Any application to set aside the settlement shall be made to the Boundary Officer within ten days after the settlement has been accorded.

IV.— Of Settlement by the Boundary Officer.

17. If the parties do not agree to the boundary as provided in Rule 8, or to the settlement of it by any of the modes described in Rule 12, or if, having agreed, the settlement be not effected within the time allowed under

Rule 14, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact and shall then proceed to settle the case himself. He shall call upon the representatives of each State or District concerned to state whether they agree to abide by his decision, or desire to reserve to themselves the right to appeal. He shall record their reply, and then call on them to give in, within a reasonable time, which is to be specified, a written statement of their claim, a list of the witnesses they propose to call, and an abstract of the evidence. At the same time the parties shall be called upon to give in, as far as possible, all the original documents they may wish to put in as evidence; and on the application of a party, copies of the documents tendered by the opposite party shall be given, and every opportunity afforded to inspect the originals. He shall then proceed to settle the case on its merits, unless intermediately the parties tender a written statement under Rule 8, or unless, in cases in which a written agreement to settle under Rule 12 has not already been made, the parties tender such a written agreement.

18. If, on the date fixed under Rules 2 and 3, or on any other day to which the case may be postponed under these Rules, the accredited representative of either party does not appear; or if, during the investigation, the representative of either party takes his departure without the the permission of the Boundary Officer, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact, and investigate and determine the case *ex parte*.

19. The Boundary Officer shall hear and record the evidence on both sides. The parties shall be allowed to produce rebutting evidence. They may also be allowed to produce new or additional evidence, if sufficient cause be shown for its non-production at first. The Boundary Officer may call for evidence in addition to that produced by the parties, and shall particularly inquire for, and have regard to, old records or previous settlements bearing on the disputed

boundary. He is, in short, to adopt every practicable means for arriving at a just decision.

20. The decision of the Boundary Officer shall be in writing and signed by him. It shall contain in narrative form a full statement of his proceedings in the case, and shall set forth the grounds advanced by each party in support of its claim, and the grounds on which his judgment is based, and it shall be delivered by the Boundary Officer in the presence of the parties.

21. At the time of giving his decision the Boundary Officer shall invite the authorized representatives of the States or Districts concerned to signify in writing their acceptance of it. If they accept it, the acceptance shall be attested by the Boundary Officer and filed with the record. The decision shall thereupon be final and there shall be no appeal from it. If either or both decline to accept it, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact.

22. On giving his decision the Boundary Officer shall cause the line as settled to be carefully mapped, and shall file with the record a map showing the claims of each party and the line settled by him.

23. The Boundary Officer shall furnish to each representative, as soon as possible, a copy of his decision, and of the map, and of the acceptance thereof, if such has been given and filed.

24. When the representative of both sides accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, he shall cause masonry pillars to be built demarcating the boundary settled. In cases in which both parties do not accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, temporary marks shall be made, and pillars built after the decision has been confirmed by higher authority; or, in the event of an appeal not having been preferred, after the time for appealing is past.

25. During the investigation of the case the Boundary Officer may grant such postponement from time to time as he may consider necessary.

26. If either party causes unnecessary delay, or in any way wilfully obstructs the proceedings of the case at any stage, any additional expense that may be caused thereby shall if the Boundary Officer so determine, be charged to, and recovered from, the party causing delay or obstruction.

V.—Of Appeal from the Settlement by the Boundary Officer in cases in which his decision has not been agreed as final (Rule 17).

27. An appeal may be made by either party to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, except where parties have agreed to abide by the decision of the Officer as provided by Rule 17.

28. If the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division confirms the decision of the Boundary Officer, the decision shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal. If the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division modifies or reverses the decision of the Boundary Officer, an appeal may be made to the Governor General of India in Council, whose decision shall be final.

29. A certified copy of the decision of the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division shall be given to each party or transmitted to them as soon as practicable.

30. Appeals shall be in the form of a memorandum, which shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decisions appealed against without any argument or narrative; and shall, if the decision appealed against be that of the Boundary Officer, be delivered to the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division

within sixty days from the date on which the Boundary Officer gave the representative a copy of his decision and of the map; and that of the Revenue Commissioner of the Northern Division within sixty days from the date on which the copy of the decision was given to the representative. In the case of appeals to the Governor General in Council, the memorandum of appeal may be accompanied by a statement of the arguments of the appealing party. It shall be competent to the Appellate authorities to extend the period allowed for appeal on sufficient cause being shown.

VI.—On the preservation of the Boundary.

31. After the permanent pillars have been erected on a boundary, if any be destroyed or injured, inquiry shall be made into the circumstances. The State, to the subjects of which the damage is traced, shall be liable, on the judgment of the Agent to the Governor General, to a payment not exceeding Rs. 1,000 by way of penalty for the offence of its subjects. If it is impossible to trace the actual culprits, the State against which the decision was given, shall be held responsible, and be liable to the said payment.

32. If such inquiry be done after the expiry of ten years from the date of the completion of the pillars, the case shall be dealt with as the Agent of the Governor General may at the time determine on a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

VII.—Miscellaneous.

33. These Rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to cases in which the dispute is not regarding the actual boundary between one village and another, but whether a particular village or villages, the boundaries of which may or may not be disputed, belong to one State or another.

34. In cases referred to in the preceding Rule, possession in the case of disputes between Mahi Kantha and

Baroda, and Palanpur and Baroda, in the year 1820, and in the case of disputes between Rewa Kantha and Baroda in the year 1825, and in the case of disputes between British Districts and Baroda in the year 1826, shall determine the right, unless subsequently the matter have been otherwise determined by competent authority, or unless uninterrupted adverse possession for a period of 25 years be proved.

35. The Boundary Officer shall submit an English report on each case settled by any of the preceding Rules, with copies of the vernacular papers given by him to the representatives, to the Revenue Commissioner for the Northern Division.

Boundaries at rivers.

To be fixed in the middle of permanent banks.

(*Translation from Gujarati.*)

No. 59 of 1886.

Where rivers are situated on the frontiers of districts of the British Government and Native States, the boundaries have hitherto been fixed at the centre of the main stream of rivers, which is highly inconvenient. In Gujarat, the rivers are flooded upto banks in the rainy season and these banks are constant. But for the greater part of the year, rivers flow zigzag through the sandy bed, and the main course is undoubtedly subject to fluctuations; so it is more convenient to fix boundaries in the middle of the permanent banks. This has been adopted by the Revenue Survey Department and on a dispute arising in 1878, the Gaekwar Government has also agreed to it. A Resolution from Government No. 7490 of 19th December 1885 has now been received asking that the States of Rewakantha may be advised as to the convenience of fixing boundary midway between the permanent banks. You are therefore informed that the principle above-mentioned is worthy of approval,

and thereby the constant change and dispute regarding boundaries would be avoided. Sometimes disputes arise owing to the change in the flow of a river, or when the stream divides itself into two courses. This would also be removed; and there is no disadvantage in adopting this course. Therefore looking to all these facts, I hope you will kindly agree to the boundary being fixed for the sake of convenience at the middle point of the two opposite banks of the river. Dated 4th February 1886.

No. 3656.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1887.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 314 dated 4th May 1887.:- Submitting for consideration, a letter to his address from the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, who brings to notice the serious difficulties that would be experienced in the Rewa Kantha in giving effect to the orders of Government.

(1) that the line mid-way between permanent river banks is to be the boundary of river-separated states, and

(2) that this mid-bank boundary is to be enforced not only in present or future disputes but in previously settled cases (Government Resolutions Nos. 7490 and 3243 dated respectively the 19th December 1885 and 7th June 1886), states (paragraph 10) that he is of opinion that if Government decide to enforce the mid-bank line, that two points should be noticed, viz, (1) the change should be declared to have no back effect, and (2) the proviso should be added that to whatever side of the midbank line the flow of water may press, each river bank village has an equal claim to the use of the water making remarks.

Resolution.—The only two States in the Rewa Kantha in respect of which there is any objection to the acceptance of the proposal that between river divided States the boundary should be hence forward deemed to be the mid—bank line instead of the mid-stream line are Rajpipla and Bhadarwa. In the case of the former, the British Government would lose very largely by the adoption of the proposal; in the case of the latter, the Thakor would lose a yearly revenue of Rs. 178, and he therefore objects to the change.

2. These two States being excepted, it may be taken to be the rule for the future in the Rewa Kantha, that by consent of all parties the boundary between states separated from each other or from British territory by a river, shall be deemed to be fixed mid-way between the permanent banks; but this rule is subject to the proviso that each village on a river bank has an equal claim to the use of the water of the river, whether the stream flows for the time being on one side or the other of the mid-bank boundary line.

3. The Political Agent should communicate the purport of this Resolution to all the States in the Agency except Rajpipla and Bhadarwa. The boundary line between the excepted States and British territory will remain as heretofore.

Nos. 384 to 388 of 1887.

To,

All Chiefs of the Rewa Kantha.

Some time ago a circular letter was written to you with regard to considering the middle point of rivers which separate one state's limits from another as the boundary between them, and replies to the same were received. All the circumstances were submitted to the Bombay Government, who have now passed Resolution No. 3656 dated 6th June 1887, wherein it is directed that the following rule should be observed as regards Rewa Kantha.

By consent of all parties the boundaries between States separated from each other or from British territory by or river shall be deemed to be fixed midway between the permanent banks, but this rule is subject to the proviso that each village on a river bank has an equal claim to the use of the water of the river, whether the stream flows for the time being on one side or the other of the mid-bank boundary line. Dated 21st July 1887.

NOTE.—This was not communicated to the states of Rajpipla and Bhadarwa, because they did not agree to the rule, and the boundary line between them and British territory has ben held to be as heretofore.



BORDER COURT RULES.

Rules for the guidance of Courts for the settlement of claims between border states of Rajputana and Gujarat (sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 5469 of 29th September 1877.)

The Courts shall consist of the two British officers who may be in Political charge of the States concerned; they shall be authorized to dispose of all cases which may be brought before them, with power to refer any case or cases to local Panchayats composed of persons on the spot.

2. Complaints brought by persons against the State, or the subjects of the State to which they belong, shall not be heard by the Court.

3. Complaints brought by persons against the State to which they do not themselves belong, shall not be heard by the Court, if at the time of the act complained of, the complainant shall have resided in such state for six months continuously.

4. Subject to the exception in Rule 3, the Court shall have power to hear all complaints of offences, including abduction of married women, or forcible abduction of unmarried women, brought by one state or its subjects against another state or its subjects.

5. The State, in whose limits a crime is committed, should be held primarily responsible for the arrest of the offender, and for the restitution of property or the payment of such compensation to the complainant as may be awarded by the Court.

6. Should an offender be followed in hot pursuit from the State in whose limits an offence has been committed into another State, or if he be subsequently discovered or any part of the stolen property be found in another state, the responibility for the arrest of the offender and the restitution of the stolen property is thereby removed from the State first held responsible.

7. In the event of offenders of different states being concerned in an offence, the responsibility shall rest with each State in proportion to the number of offenders proved to belong to it.

8. Whenever stolen property is identified by the owner, it must be delivered up to the Court or the State to which the owner belongs, and the holder may, if he be a bona fide purchaser, sue the seller before the Court.

9. A complainant shall not be entitled to receive compensation for an offence committed against him, unless he gives information within a reasonable time to the authority within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed. The Court shall decide whether information was given in reasonable time.

10. In cases of cattle stealing a list containing the colour, age and marks of each animal, must accompany the complaint;

Provided that, in the event of a large number of cattle being stolen, it shall be sufficient if the list accompanying the complaint contain a description of ten of them and the description of the remainder be sent in a supplementary list as soon as possible afterwards.

11. Directly a complaint is made to a State by any of its subjects, of an offence having been committed by foreigners within its limits, that State shall be bound to take the deposition of complainant and to make an investigation

on the spot as soon after the occurrence of the offence as possible. The case when completed, as far as the complainant is concerned, must be sent to the Political Agent, in whose charge the State is. Should no action of the above nature be taken by the Darbar within six months of the complaint being preferred, the Court shall ordinarily not entertain any claim against the State to which the offenders belong on account of the offence complained of.

12. If a person having committed an offence in one State abscond to another State and is there pointed out by the complainant to the Gamedi or village authorities thereof, the State, in which he is found, shall be bound to make him over at once to the complaining State or to produce him at the following Court, and in default, shall be liable to pay compensation.

13. If subjects of one state commit an affray in another, and any of the assailants are killed or wounded, they or their relatives shall not have any claim to compensation.

14. Travellers are bound to employ walawas or guards to be supplied by the local authorities, and persons who do not take this precaution will not have any claim for compensation.

15. Complainants must attend before the Court in person. If, however, any complainant should be unable to do so from any cause satisfactory to the Court, a member of his household may be allowed to attend in his place, at the discretion of the Court, or the case may be postponed.

16. A list of claims shall be drawn up annually and transmitted by the respective Political Agents and Superintendents at least 30 days before the day appointed for the sitting of the Court. Cases which may have occurred within 30 days of the assembly of the Court may be heard,

provided that in the first instance, the Chief against whose state or subjects complaint is brought has had an opportunity of inquiring into the case:—otherwise their settlement will be postponed till the next Court.

17. The cases shall ordinarily be proceeded with according to the order and date in which they are entered in the lists of claims.

18. Two months, notice shall be considered sufficient for the states to produce all parties required.

19. No claim shall be entertained by the Court, unless it be preferred by the complainant or the State to which he belongs, within one year from the date on which the offence was committed.

20. When defendants and witnesses named are not present when required, an award may be given against the defendants on the oath of the complainant.

21. In the case of a complainant not being present, should the defendant plead not guilty, the case may be thrown out.

22. When a State wilfully neglects to produce any witnesses or evidence, required by the other side, it shall be in the power of the Court to award full compensation, if the witnesses are required for the prosecution, and no compensation, if they are required for the defence.

23. The punishment by any State of its own subject against whom complaint is brought shall not relieve that State from responsibility for payment of compensation awarded by the Court, but compensation shall not be awarded, if such State has surrendered its accused subjects to the complaining State.

24. The evidence should be recorded in a language which the deposing witness understands, but the record and decision should be in English.

25. The following shall be the scale for compensation:—

Wounding	Rs. 1 to 300.
Abduction of married women	
Forcible abduction of unmarried women.	
Unlawfully carrying off, arresting or detaining a person	
Riding Camels	Rs. 80
Baggage do.	„ 50
She-buffalo	„ 35
Male-buffalo	„ 15
Cow	„ 15
Bullock	„ 22
Bull	„ 10
Calf	„ 5
Sheep	„ 2
Goat	„ 2
Common pony	„ 12

In cases of murder the offenders should be surrendered to the Court for trial; but in cases when they are not produced, the responsibility will rest with the State or States concerned, which, after reasonable time allowed, will be liable to such fine as the Court may direct, any portion of which may be paid to the relations of the deceased and to the informer.

27. Informer's fees shall be limited in amount to one-quarter of the amount stolen or compensation claimed, and will not be paid at all without the proof of the claim being a just one.

*27A. In cases in which the Court is convinced that a complaint is wilfully false, it shall, in its discretion, award compensation to the State in which the defendant resides, proportioned to the expenses which have been incurred in connection with the defence.

28. All compensation awarded must be paid within two months from the date of award; if paid by hundi payable after 30 days, that hundi must be despatched 30 days before the 60 days expire. In cases in which the award may be of lives-tock, this rule will also apply; compensation must be paid at the rates given above for all such as may not be handed over within the appointed time.

*28A. If the State which is held liable fails to pay the full amount of the award within two months as provided above, that amount will be advanced by the Agency Treasurer under the orders of the Political officer concerned, and the whole sum will be chargeable to the state concerned with interest at 12 per cent per annum, until repaid. If not refunded within one year, the circumstances will be reported to the Governor General's Agent in the case of the States under Rajputana, and to the Government of Bombay in the case of the States in Gujarat.

29. These rules are to be considered as a general guide for the Courts, but they need not be too inflexibly applied. When any deviation may prove necessary, the reason and object should be recorded in the proceedings.

30. There shall be no appeal against a decision in which the two Political Officers concur, but cases when they differ, should be referred to the Agent Governor General.

Decisions of local Panchayats in cases referred to them by the Political Officers are final.

A. Y. SHORTT, Colonel.
Political Superintendent, Palanpur.

W. CARNELL Colonel.
Political Superintendent, Shirohi.

*(Sanctioned by the Government of India by their No. 3637 I.B. dated 18th November 1913 received under Bombay Government No. 7225 dated 5th December 1913, Political Department).

NOTE—In Government Resolution No. 7594 of 24th December 1886 Government have remarked that in the Panch Mahals and Khandesh, where Bhils abound, Border Courts have been abolished, and all cases are disposed of by the ordinary tribunals, that in dealing with heinous offences such as murder, Political Officers should keep the same object in view, though it may not be possible immediately to attain it. But at any rate the Border Court Rules should not be disregarded. These orders have been repeated in 1903.

Chanod Cases.

No. 140

Yadi from the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, to the Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, as under :—

Suits regarding immoveable property &c, in Chanod are decided by the Rana of Mandwa according to the Resolution of Government, and the Political, Agent, Rewa Kantha, is to see that no injustibe is done therein.

It has been the custom hitherto to submit appeals against the Rana's decision to the Sankheda Thana, and a special appeal against the Thanadar's order lies to the Agency. This procedure should not now be followed. Henceforth, any party dissatisfied with the decision of the Rana should, instead of appealing to the Thana, submit his appeal together with a copy of the said decision to the Agency. This should be made known to the Agency. When the Agency calls, on receipt of the said application, for the record of the case, the Thanadar should arrange to obtain and examine it, and if there is any deficiency, to get it completed, and then to submit the same to the Agency through you.

You will prepare English translations of the Rana's decisions and the Thanadar's opinion and submit them with your remarks to this office. Dated 12th Deceember 1881.

NOTIFICATION No. 258 of 1884.

The Aasistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, notifies to the public that in pursuance of the Political Agent's Order No. 799/1 dated 10th July 1884 regarding commission fee on appeals submitted to the Political Agent's Court against decisions of the Rana of Mandwa regarding Chanod, it is ordered that the following scale of commission fee will henceforth be charged on such appeals :—

Nature of claim.	Amount of fee sanctioned.
1. Claims regarding Haks in which the amount cannot be valued	5-0-0
2. In claims for getting possession of immoveable property, for redemption of houses &c, mortgaged; for property by right of succession; for partition of joint property, fees will be charged at the following rates according to the value of the property:—	
Claim of any value under Rs. 100 ...	2-0-0
Do. more than 100 but under Rs. 500	5-0-0
Do. do. 500 do. 1000	10-0-0
Do. upwards of Rs. 1000	20-0-0
3. Claims for possession of house or such immoveable property given on rent ...	5-0-0
4. On applications bringing to the notice of the Court tresspasses on private or public lands.	2-0-0

Dated 15th July 1884, Godhra.

(Sd.) NANDSHANKAR TULJASHANKAR,
Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Chiefs absence *from his territory to be notified to the Agency.*

No. 6317.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1885.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Political Agents should be requested to intimate to the Chiefs in their respective Agencies that His Excellency the Governor in Council desires that a Chief should not leave his State for more than fifteen days without informing the Political Agent of his address, so that the Political Agent may be able to communicate with him, if he considers that the arrangements made for the management of the State during his absence are satisfactory; or that for any other reason the Chief's return is necessary.

Chiefs—*Correspondence with.*

No. 5363 to 5372 of 1869.

To,

The Princes and Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

After compliments—All States of Rewa Kantha, who have occasion to correspond with the Agency, are requested to see that in all letters written to the Agency the last line should contain the name of the clerk writing the letter and the countersignature of the Karbhari. Letters not complying with the above and simply having the seal or other token of the State will not be received in the Agency, and will be sent back. Therefore arrangements should be made to act according to these instructions in future.

Dated 30th November 1869.

Chiefs—*to correspond with Government through their Officers.*

No. 2897 of 1874.

Political Department,

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1874.

Resolution of Government.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the attention of the Political Agents and other officers holding appointments of a similar character be called to the circular letter addressed to them on the 8th June 1859, respecting communications addressed to Government by Native Chiefs, and which is republished in the margin.

"I am directed to intimate to you that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is clearly of opinion that no Native Chief should be allowed to address Government through a Vakil.

"2. The Government should be addressed through its own officers and if at any time Native Chiefs are dissatisfied with those officers, the Chiefs should write in their own names and send thier representations to Government direct."

2. Any Native Chief who may adopt the course pointed out in the 2nd paragraph of that letter should, at the time of addressing Government, furnish the officer appealed against with a duplicate of his letter signed by himself.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Chiefs—*Heir apparents, when representing them, to be accorded lower status and honours.*

No. 1162–1166 OF 1869.

To,

THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF REWA KANTHA.

I have the honour to state that I have received Bombay Government Resolution No. 769 dated 8th March 1869 in which the following instructions have been given.

In the opinion of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, an heir apparent should, when acting as the representative of his father, be allowed to sit in the row behind ruling Chiefs of his class and be given a guard of honour, smaller in strength. But such honours are strictly limited to the occasions when the Ruling Chief is himself unable to attend and obtains permission to depute the heir-apparent in his place. This mark of respect should not be conceded as of right, when the Ruling Chief excuses his own attendance on insufficient grounds or when the heir-apparent is not formally deputed to pay the visit in the place of the Chief.

Dated 17th March 1869.

NOTE.—Under Government Resolution No. 141 of 15th January 1869 the heir-apparent of a first class chief, attending to represent his father in Darbar, receives a salute two guns less than his father and his escort is smaller.

Chiefs,—*sons of—should be properly educated.*

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Circulars Nos. 3215-24 of 1873.

From,

THE POLITICAL AGENT, REWA KANTHA.

To,

ALL CHIEFS AND TALUKDARS OF REWA KANTHA.

I have the honour to inform you that the following Notification No. 39, dated 19th August 1873, has been published on page 200 of the Kathiawar Agency Gazette dated 21st August 1873:—

"Talukdars who cannot read or write are not fit to "perform the functions of a Judge or Magistrate. The Acting "Political Agent therefore notifies, with the approval and "sanction of Government, that in future, as a rule, jurisdiction "will not be granted to any Talukdar who is not fairly "educated in his own tongue. Talukdars of one or two "villages who have not the means of sending their sons to "the Rajkumar College, are advised to send them to the "nearest school."

The above order hass been passed with regard to the Talukdars of the Kathiawar Agency. Government may perhaps apply that Resolution to Rewa Kantha also. All are therefore advised beforehand to try their best to make such arrangements that their sons may be well educated and become smart, so that there may not remain the least chance of any danger to their rights in future. And it is obvious that by educating their Kumars and making them efficient in this way, no harm will be done. Dated 29th August 1873, Camp Baroda.

Chiefs—*minors-to be sent to the Rajkumar College and after completion of education, to be entrusted with administeration of their states.*

(*Republished from the Kathiawar Directory.*)

No. 3415.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1874.

Letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 899, dated 19th May 1874, submitting, with his remarks, the annual report from Mr. MacNaughten, on the Rajkumar College for 1873-74.

RESOLUTION.

* * * *

3. The Rajkumar College should be considered the regular place of education for the Chiefs of the whole of Gujarat, and for such of their Bhayats as can afford it. And His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, unless there is in any case special reason to the contrary, minor chiefs who are wards of Government should be sent to the College at the age of 9 years. There can be no doubt that the training that the boys will thus receive will be a real benefit not only to themselves, but to the States they will afterwards be called upon to administer. And the Political Officers should use their best influence to the same end with those Chiefs who have sons, so that the boys not under the immediate control of Government may also be sent about the same age.

4. It is unfortunately the custom at present for young chiefs to marry at an early age, but a boy's marriage need not interfere with his course of study, and His Excellency in Council would lay it down as a general rule that the College education should be continued to the age

of 18. After leaving College it would be well that the young Chiefs should see something of the other parts of India; and a year spent in travelling would be in every way desirable towards completing their education. 21 has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the estate may be handed over to the management of a young Chief.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from the Political Agent in Kathiawar, No. 105, dated 12th March 1875 submitting, for consideration, a letter from the Ministers of the four First Class States, regarding succession of minor Chiefs of the Kathiawar Province to the Gadi on attaining majority. Expressing opinion that when a young Chief has attained such an age and acquirements as fit him to begin the administration of his State, the full powers of the State should be made over to be administered by him, either jointly with a British Officer or with such assistance and supervision as may seem needful, all restrictions and supervision being withdrawn, when twenty-one years are completed.

RESOLUTION.—In their Resolution No. 3415 of 18th June 1874 on the Annual Report of the Principal of the Rajkumar College, the Government announced that minor Chiefs under their guardianship should, as a rule, be sent to the College at the age of 9, and remain there till 18, after which it would be very desirable to complete their education by a year of travel, it was added "twenty-one has been fixed by Government as the ordinary age of political majority, when the Estate may be handed over to the management of the young Chief."

2. The interesting conference which was held on this subject on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor

visitng Rajkot in January last, and the letter of the 10th March which has been addressed to the Political Agent by the representatives of the four principal States in Kathiawar, have satisfied Government that a fuller statement of their views is desirable.

3. It has been urged that "it is rather too long to wait till a Chief attains 21 years before assuming the management of his State." But in fixing this age for the attainment of political majority the Government had in view the assumption by the Chief of his full authority. It was not intended to debar a well educated Chief from receiving his authority at the age of nineteen in association with, or under the guidance of, an experienced officer of Government, but on the contrary Government think it most desirable that he should in this way be inducted into the difficult duties of the position which he is afterwards to fill on his sole responsibility.

4. It appears, also, from the wording of the passage above-quoted, to be feared that the Government contemplate the possibility of retaining the administration of a State in their own hands even after the Chief should have attained the age of twenty-one years. Nothing, however, could have been farther from the intention of Government, because, in connection with the Rajkumar College, they were considering the case of young Chiefs who, they are confident, will have received the education and moral training which is becoming now so indispensable to their high position. The great interest taken by Government in the Rajkumar College arises from a sincere desire to perpetuate unimpaired the local Government of the Chiefs, and the apprehensions that have been expressed could apply only to those States, the future Chiefs of which are being brought up at their own houses in ignorance and under influence likely to prove most prejudicial to their future career.

G. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

Chiefs—Visits of Chiefs or their Agents to members of Government.

No. 3063.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1886.

* * * *

2. His Excellency the Governor and the other members of Government will always be happy to receive and return friendly visits from the Chiefs, and to discuss with them or their Agents any matters affecting the position and prosperity of the Chiefs themselves, their families and their States. But to this general rule there are two exceptions, in the propriety of which His Excellency in Council feels sure that the Chiefs will readily acquiesce.

The first exception relates to judicial or quasi-judicial matters, i. e. to matters in dispute between a Chief and another person, in which Government is called upon to pronounce a decision. In such cases Government occupies a judicial position, and must, as regards the parties interested, exercise the cautious reserve observed by a Judge in his relations towards the litigants in his Court. Provision has been made by the Rules which took effect on the 1st of January 1884, for all arguments in appeal being heard and noted by the Political Agent for the information of the Governor in Council. It is therefore not necessary for the Chiefs or their Agents to make representations in such matters to the members of the Government, nor would it be becoming to do so in the absence of the other party.

The second exception relates to claims or representations on which the Chiefs desire to obtain the formal order or decision of Government. As observed by the Government of India, the decisions of Government are given upon the record only. The record is not complete until the opinion

of the Political Agent has been recorded, and until that opinion has been communicated to Government, the members of Government are not generally in a position to discuss the matter at issue with the Chief or his Agent, even if they were willing (which they are not), to ignore the Political Agent, who is the responsible adviser of Government in all matters affecting the Kathiawar Chiefs. It is necessay therefore that all such claims and repreeentations should be made in writing, and through the Political Agent, and until this has been doue, the members of Government must ordinarily decline to discuss such matters personally with the Chiefs or their Agents.

3. The above was the intention of the Resolution complained of; and the Governor in Council regrets that it should have given rise to the misconception that the members of Government desired in any way to curtail the friendly intercourse which they have hitherto enjoyed with Chiefs of Kathiawar.

4. The Political Agent, Kathiawar, should communicate this Resolution to the Chiefs by letter and also publish it in the Kathiawar Agency Gazette.

5. The other Political Agents should communicate the purport of para 2 of this Resolution to the Chiefs under their charge in explanation of Government Resolution No. 1838 dated 24th March 1885.

W. WEDDERBURN,

Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTE:—

Purport of para 2 of the above Resolution was conveyed to the Chiefs of Rewa Kantha by the Political Agent in No. 362-369 dated 16th June 1886.

Chiefs—Sanction to institute suits against—

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1896.

No. 3194—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is published for general information:—

Simla, the 18th May 1896.

No. 1503-I—Under Section *433, sub-section (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure and in supercession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2181-I dated the 2nd July 1880, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Government of Bombay and any of the Secretaries to that Government to exercise with respect to the Chiefs below †specified by their titular names the functions assigned by the sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of the said Section to the Governor-General in Council and the Secretary to the Government of India respectively.

* See now Section 86, subsection (4) of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

† All Jurisdictional Chiefs in the political control of the Bombay Government.

Civil & Criminal Procedure Codes, *prescribed for guidance of Agency Courts.*

NOTIFICATION.

Political Department,

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1919.

No. 2098. In exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) Order in Council 1903, by the Governor General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2859 1 A, dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the Courts of Rewa Kantha Agency shall be guided generally in their procedure by the following provisions, *mutatis mutandis*, and so far as they are applicable.

(*a*) The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in British India, and

(*b*) The provisions of all rules from time to time made by the High Court of Bombay under part X of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or any corresponding enactment for the time being in force.

Civil Courts Rules.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1915.

No. 3817-A.—In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2859 I.A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous rules on the subject, to prescribe, with effect from 1st August 1915, the following revised rules for defining the civil jurisdiction (original and appellate) to be exercised by the Courts of the Rewa Kantha Political Agency for regulating the right

of appeal, and the payment of Court-fees by parties and for ensuring punctuality in the discharge of judicial business. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed applicable to political suits, save as may be expressly so ordered by the Governor in Council:—

1. The Civil Courts of the Rewa Kantha Agency shall be classed as—

(*a*) Subordinate Courts.

(*b*) Courts of the Assistants to the Political Agent.

(*c*) Political Agent's Court.

2. The Subordinate Courts are specified in Appendix A. Their jurisdiction shall be limited to civil suits of all descriptions of the values specified therein.

3. The Courts of the Assistants to the Political Agent are specified in Appendix B. Their original jurisdiction shall at present be limited to civil suits of all descriptions of the values specified therein, or such values as the Political Agent shall hereafter, with the sanction of Government, from time to time direct. They shall also possess an appellate jurisdiction in suits tried by the Subordinate Courts upto the limits specified in the said appendix. The charges of the Courts may be altered under the orders of the Political Agent.

4. If the Assistants to the Political Agent consider that a suit which has been filed as a political suit should be heard as a civil suit, or the Assistant Political Agent, Deputy Assistant Political Agent or a Thanadar considers that a suit which has been filed as a civil suit should be heard as a political suit, they should refer the case to the Political Agent for orders. Any party to a suit may apply to the Political Agent for an order that a political suit may be heard as a civil suit or *vice versa*.

5. Any proceedings pending in any civil Court of the Agency in respect of any debt or liability of a Chief or

Talukdar, whose Estate is attached by the Political Agent on account of its being encumbered, shall, on the publication of the order of attachment, be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for, or in respect of, such debts and liabilities shall be suspended, and so long as such attachment continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any such Court in respect of such debts and liabilities.

6. No suit for money against the proprietor of any Estate assessed for Government or Gaekwar tribute or holding the position of a Chief or Talukdar shall be entertained without the formal permission of the Political Agent, and no decree of an Agency Civil Court in a money suit against the proprietor, of such an estate shall have any force after the death of such landed proprietor, unless the debt was incurred with the sanction of the Political Agent.

7. An appeal whether on a matter of law or fact shall lie from the decree of any of the Subordinate Courts mentioned in Appendix A to such of the Courts of the Assistants to the Political Agent as the Political Agent may from time to time direct.

8. If the suit be of a nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes, and of a value not exceeding Rs. 500, the decision in appeal of the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent shall be final.

9. In all suits relating to moveable property but not falling under Rule 8 and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000, if the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent confirms the decree of the Subordinate Court, its decision shall be final.

10. In all suits in which the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent reverses or modifies the decree of the Subordinate Court and in all suits relating to moveable

property of a value exceeding Rs. 1,000 and in all suits relating to immoveable property or to any interest therein, a second appeal on a matter of law shall lie to the Court of the Political Agent.

11. An appeal whether on a matter of law or fact shall lie from the original decree of a Court of an Assistant to the Political Agent to the Court of the Political Agent.

12. If the suit be of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes and of a value not exceeding Rs. 1,000, the decision in appeal of the Court of the Political Agent shall be final.

13. In all suits relating to moveable property but not falling under Rule 12 and of a value not exceeding Rs. 3,000, if the Court of the Political Agent confirms the decree of the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent, its decision shall be final.

14. In all such suits in which the Court of the Political Agent reverses or modifies the decree of the Court of the Assistant to the Political Agent, and in all suits relating to moveable property of a value exceeding Rs. 3,000, and in all suits relating to immoveable property or any interest therein, a second appeal on a matter of law shall lie to the Governor in Council.

15. All appeals preferred under Rule 14 to the Governor in Council shall be presented to the Political Agent in triplicate, and shall be accompanied by authenticated copies of the judgments and decrees of the lower Courts, and by certified translations of any documents on which the suit has been brought, or which may be relied on by the appellant, within 90 days from the date of the decree in respect of of which the appeal is preferred, exclusive of the time taken up in obtaining copies, in accordance with the rules laid down in Government Resolution No. 7233, dated the 1st

October 1900. In forwarding such appeals the Political Agent shall certify whether they are barred by limitation or not.

16. The Political Agent shall not call upon the respondent to submit a rejoinder to the appeal, until it has been asked for by Government. If Government call for a rejoinder, the Political Agent shall cause one copy of the special appeal to be served on the respondent with a notice requiring him to submit in duplicate to the Political Agent any reply he may wish to make within 30 days from the service of such notice, provided that such time may be extended to 90 days at the discretion of the Political Agent.

17. The Political Agent is empowered to call for proceedings in non-appealable cases of the Courts of his Assistants and the Subordinate Courts for revision and inspection, and to prescribe forms of returns of civil work for each class of Court, and when such returns are to be rendered.

18. Returns of the Assistants shall be examined by the Political Agent, and those of Subordinate Courts by the Assistants to the Political Agent, who shall submit them with their remarks to the Political Agent for disposal.

19. In suits in the Courts of first instance and in the Appellate Courts of the Agency, fees will be levied as per annexed schedule (Appendix C)-

20. No appeal to the Governor in Council will be received without payment of the fee prescribed below, unless the appellant shall have been authorised by the Political Agent to appeal in *forma pauperis*.

Where the value of the civil suit does not exceed Rs. 25 the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 2.

Where it exceeds Rs. 2 but not Rs. 50, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 4.

Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but not Rs. 100, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 8.

Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but not Rs. 150, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 12.

Where it exceeds Rs. 150 but not Rs. 200, the fee on the appeal shall be Rs. 16 and so on, being at the rate of a fee of Rs. 4 for every Rs. 50 or fraction of Rs. 50 of value claimed up to the amount of Rs. 10,000.

In suits of a value exceeding Rs. 10,000, the fee on the appeal shall be calculated at the rate of eight per cent on the value, up to the sum of Rs. 10,000, and of eight per cent, on each additional Rs. 100 or fraction of Rs. 100 above the sum.

APPENDIX A.

List of Subordinate Courts of the Rewa Kantha Agency referred to in Rule 2.

No.	Name of Court.	Limit of jurisdiction.
1	Thandar of Wadia	3,000
2	,, Pandu	1,000
3	,, Jambughoda*	1,000

NOTE :-The Jambughoda State has now been handed over to the Chief who has been invested with the powers of a 5th Class State.

APPENDIX B.

List of Courts of the Assistants to the Polilical Agent, referred to in Rule 3.

No.	Name of Court.	Limit of original jurisdiction.	Limit of Appellate jurisdiction.
1	Assistant Political Agent in charge Jambughoda* ...	No limit.	No limit.
2	Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewas.		

*Note.—The jurisdiction of the Assistant Political Agent is limited to the area comprised in the Jambughoda State. That of the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent is limited to the Thana Circles of Sankheda and Pandu Mewas.

APPENDIX C.

The fees on plaints, petitions of appeal, and applications presented to the Civil Courts of the Rewa Kantha Agency will be computed and levied in accordance with the following rules and regulations:—

(1) The amount of fee payable in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows :—

(*i*) in suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, or arrears of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) according to the amount claimed.

(*ii*) in suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically, according to the

value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

(*iii*) In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject matter has a market value, according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint;

(*iv*) In suits—

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject matter has no market value, as for instance, in the case of documents relating to title;

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

(*c*) to obtain an injunction;

(*d*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land; and

(*e*) for accounts,

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

(*v*) In suits for the possession of land, houses and garden according to the value of the subject matter, and such value shall be deemed to be,

(*a*) where the subject-matter is land, ten times the gross produce arising from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint. The rate of one rupee per bigha or one-half part of an acre may be considered to be the average annual gross produce, unless the Court considers that the rate is obviously insufficient.

(*b*) where the subject-matter is a house or garden, according to market value of the house or garden.

(*vi*). In suits for *vero* or *manu mapu* or for the interest of an assignee of land revenue or haks arising out of the land, ten times the gross produce.

(*vii*). In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue, according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached, provided that where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest.

(*viii*). In suits against a mortgagee for the recovery of the land mortgaged and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage, according to the principal money expressed to be secured by the instrument of mortgage.

(2). If the Court sees reason to think that the annual gross produce or the market value of any land, house or garden, has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to repot thereon to the Court.

(3). If, in the result of any such investigation, the Court finds that the gross produce or market value has been wrongfully estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive, may in its discretion, refund the excess paid as such fee.

But if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable, had the estimation been right.

In such case the suit shall be stayed, until the additional fee is paid. If it is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

(4). In suits for mesne profits, or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed, until the difference between the fee actually p id, and the proper fee (payable if the suit had comprised the whole of the profit or amount so decreed) shall have been paid to the Court.

(5). Where the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed, until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable (had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained) is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

(6). Every question relating to valuation, for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under these rules on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed, and such decision shall be final as between the parties to the suit.

But whenever any such suit comes before a Court of Appeal, reference or revision, if such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided to the loss of the Mewas Administration Fund, it may require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable, had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of Rule (3) shall apply.

(7). If an appeal or plaint which has been rejected by the lower Court is ordered to be received, or if a suit

is remanded in appeal for a second decision by the lower Court, which had thrown it out on a preliminary point, the Appellate Court shall grant to the appellant a certificate authorising him to receive back the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal.

Provided that if in the case of a remand on appeal the order of remand shall not cover the whole of the subject matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorise the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded.

(8). Where an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and where on the re-hearing the Court reverses or modifies its former decisions on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorising him to receive back the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in this section should entitle the applicant to such certificate, where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

(9). When any appeal is presented to a Civil Court, not against the whole of a decision but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject matter of the suit, and on the hearing of such appeal the respondent takes an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable, had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to.

(10). Claims for inheritance, maintenance from or partition of Estates which have not hitherto supported the jurisdictory rights of a Ruling Chief may, unless the Political Agent thinks fit to withdraw them, be heard as civil suits,

(11). No document of any of the kinds specified in the annexed schedule as chargeable with a fee shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any of the Courts of the Rewa Kantha Agency, or shall be received or furnished by any Political Officer, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated in the said schedule as the proper fee for such document.

(12). All fees referred to in the annexed schedule shall be collected by Court-fee stamps current in the RewaKantha Agency.

(13). No document requiring a stamp under the annexed schedule shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any of the Rewa Kantha Agency Courts, until the stamp has been cancelled. Such officer as the Court or the head of the office may from time to time appoint shall, on receiving any such document, forthwith effect such cancellation by punching out the figure head so as to leave the amount designated on the stamp untouched, and the part removed by punching shall be burnt or otherwise destroyed.

Schedule of Court-fees.

Number.	*Ad valorem* fees.	Proper fee.
1. Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for) presented to any Civil Court.	When the amount or value of subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees.	Do.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees.	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees up to five thousand rupees.	Five rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees or part thereof in excess of five thousand	Ten rupees.

Number.	*Ad valorem* fees.	Proper fee.
	rupees up to ten thousand rupees.	
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees or part thereof in excess of ten thousand rupees up to twenty thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees for every one thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of twenty thousand rupees up to thirty thousand rupees.	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees or part thereof in excess of thirty thousand rupees upto fifty thousand Rs.	Do.
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand Rs., for every five thousand Rs. or part thereof in excess of fifty thousand rupees.	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the	

Number.	*Ad valorem* fees.	Proper fee.
	maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit by a person dispossessed of immoveable property otherwise than by due course of law, where the suit is brought within six months from dispossession and is for recovery of possession only without reference of title.		A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of decree		The fees leviable on the plaint or memorandum of of appeal.
4. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of decree.		One-half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

Number.	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fee.
5. Copy of translation of a judgment, order or decree or other paper in a suit (or from the records of the Agency officers).		One rupee as attestation fee, together with two annas per one hundred words or fraction of one hundred words of English and one anna per one hundred words or fraction of one hundred words of Gujarati, as comparing fee, and rupeee two as searching fee for each year of which the Daftar is searched, if the number, date and other necessary particulars be not accurately specified in the application.
6. Succession certificate ...		Two per cent on amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate and three per cent on the amonnt or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended. *Note.*-(1) The amount of a debt is the amount including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for, so far as such amount can be ascertained; (2) whether or not any power with respect

Number.	Ad valorem fees.	Proper fee.
		to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred, and where such a power has been conferred, and where such a power has been conferred whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of the security or for both purposes the value of the security is its market value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for so far as such value can be ascertained.
7. Certificate of heirship ...		(1) As regards debts and securities the same fee as would be payable in respect of succession certificate or in respect of an extension of such a certificate as the case may be; and (2) as regards other property in respect of which the certificate is granted, two per cent on so much of the amount or value of such property as exceeds one thousand rupees.

Table of rates of ad valorem *fees leviable on the institution of suits.*

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
...	5	0 6 0	280	290	21 12 0
5	10	0 12 0	290	300	22 8 0
10	15	1 2 0	300	310	23 4 0
15	20	1 8 0	310	320	24 0 0
20	25	1 14 0	320	330	24 12 0
25	30	2 4 0	330	340	25 8 0
30	35	2 10 0	340	350	26 4 0
35	40	3 0 0	350	360	27 0 0
40	45	3 6 0	360	370	27 12 0
45	50	3 12 0	370	380	28 8 0
50	55	4 2 0	380	390	29 4 0
55	60	4 8 0	390	400	30 0 0
60	65	4 14 0	400	410	30 12 0
65	70	5 4 0	410	420	31 8 0
70	75	5 10 0	420	430	32 4 0
75	80	6 0 0	430	440	33 0 0
80	85	6 6 0	440	450	33 12 0
85	90	6 12 0	450	460	34 8 0
90	95	7 2 0	460	470	35 4 0
95	100	7 8 0	470	480	36 0 0
100	110	8 4 0	480	490	36 12 0
110	120	9 0 0	490	500	37 8 0
120	130	9 12 0	500	510	38 4 0
130	140	10 8 0	510	520	39 0 0
140	150	11 4 0	520	530	39 12 0
150	160	12 0 0	530	540	40 8 0
160	170	12 12 0	540	550	41 4 0
170	180	13 8 0	550	560	42 0 0
180	190	14 4 0	560	570	42 12 0
190	200	15 0 0	570	580	43 8 0
200	210	15 12 0	580	5 0	44 4 0
210	220	16 8 0	590	600	45 0 0
220	230	17 4 0	600	610	45 12 0
230	240	18 0 0	610	620	46 8 0
240	250	18 12 0	620	630	47 4 0
250	260	19 8 0	630	640	48 0 0
260	270	20 4 0	640	650	48 12 0
270	280	21 0 0	650	660	49 8 0

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
660	670	50 4 0	1,600	1,700	110 0 0
670	680	51 0 0	1,700	1,800	115 0 0
680	690	51 12 0	1,800	1,900	120 0 0
690	700	52 8 0	1,900	2,000	125 0 0
700	710	53 4 0	2,000	2,100	130 0 0
710	720	54 0 0	2,100	2,200	135 0 0
720	738	54 12 0	2,200	2,300	140 0 0
730	740	55 8 0	2,300	2,400	145 0 0
740	750	56 4 0	2,400	2,500	150 0 0
750	760	57 0 0	2,500	2,600	155 0 0
760	770	57 12 0	2,600	2,700	160 0 0
770	780	58 8 0	2,700	2,800	165 0 0
780	790	59 4 0	2,800	2,900	170 0 0
790	800	60 0 0	2,900	3,000	175 0 0
800	810	60 12 0	3,000	3,100	180 0 0
810	820	61 8 0	3,100	3,200	185 0 0
820	830	62 4 0	3,200	3,300	190 0 0
830	840	63 0 0	3,300	3,400	195 0 0
840	850	63 12 0	3,400	3,500	200 0 0
850	860	64 8 0	3,500	3,600	205 0 0
860	870	65 4 0	3,600	3,700	210 0 0
870	880	66 0 0	3,700	3,800	215 0 0
880	890	66 12 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
890	900	67 8 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
900	910	68 4 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
910	920	69 0 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
920	930	69 12 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
930	940	70 8 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
940	950	71 4 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
950	960	72 0 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
960	970	72 12 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
970	980	73 8 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
980	990	74 4 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
990	1,000	75 0 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
1,000	1,100	80 0 0	5,000	5,250	285 0 0
1,100	1,200	85 0 0	5,250	5,500	295 0 0
1,200	1,300	90 0 0	5,500	5,750	305 0 0
1,300	1,400	95 0 0	5,750	6,000	315 0 0
1,400	1,500	100 0 0	6,000	6,250	325 0 0
1,500	1,600	105 0 0	6,250	6,500	335 0 0

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds.	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
6,500	6,750	345 0 0	19,000	19,500	760 0 0
6, 50	7,000	355 0 0	19,500	20,000	775 0 0
7,000	7,2 0	365 0 0	20 000	21,000	795 0 0
7,250	7.500	375 0 0	21,000	22,000	815 0 0
7,500	7,7 0	385 0 0	22,000	2 .000	835 0 0
7,750	8,000	395 0 0	23,000	24,000	855 0 0
8,000	8,250	405 0 0	24,000	25,000	875 0 0
8 250	8,500	415 0 0	25.000	26 000	895 0 0
8,500	8,750	425 0 0	26,000	27,000	915 0 0
8,750	9,000	435 0 0	27,000	28,000	935 0 0
9,000	9,250	445 0 0	28,000	29,000	955 0 0
9,250	9,500	455 0 0	29,000	30,000	975 0 0
9,500	9,750	465 0 0	30,000	32,000	995 0 0
9,750	10,000	475 0 0	32,000	34,000	1,015 0 0
10 000	10,500	490 0 0	34,000	36,000	1,035 0 0
10,500	11,000	505 0 0	36,000	38,000	1,055 0 0
11,000	11,500	520 0 0	38,000	40,000	1,075 0 0
11,500	12,000	535 0 0	40,000	42,000	1,095 0 0
12,000	12,500	550 0 0	42,000	44,000	1,115 0 0
12,500	13 000	565 0 0	44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0
13,000	13,500	580 0 0	46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0
13,500	14,000	595 0 0	48,000	50 000	1,1.5 0 0
14,000	14,500	610 0 0	50 000	55,000	1,200 0 0
14,500	15,000	625 0 0	55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0
15,000	15,500	640 0 0	60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0
15,500	16,000	655 0 0	6 ,000	70,000	1,275 0 0
16.000	16,500	670 0 0	70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0
16,500	17,000	685 0 0	75 000	80,000	1,325 0 0
17,000	1.,500	700 0 0	80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0
17,500	18,000	715 0 0	85,000	90,000	1,355 0 0
18,000	18,500	730 0 0	90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0
18,500	19,000	745 0 0	95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0

and so on upto 4,10,000—fee Rs. 3000.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fee.
1. Application or petition.	(*a*) When presented to any Civil, Political or Criminal Court, or any Executive Officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order or of any other document from the record of the Agency.	One anna.
	(*b*) When presented to a Subordinate Civil Court or to a Small Causes Court in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject matter is less than fifty Rs.	Do.
	(*c*) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police Officers may under the Code of Criminal Procedure, arrest without warrant and presented to any Criminal Court.	Eight annas.
	(*d*) When presented to a Civil or Criminal Court or an Executive Officer below the rank of an Assistant Political	Four annas.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fee.
	Agent and not otherwise provided for.	
	(*e*) When presented to a Civil, Political or Criminal Court, or an Executive officer of the rank of an Assistant Polical Agent and not otherwise provided for.	Eight annas.
	(*f*) When presented to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent and not otherwise provided for.	One rupee.
	(*g*) When presented to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent for the exercise of its powers as High Court and not otherwise provided for.	Two rupees.
2 Application for leave to sue or appeal as a pauper.		One rupee.
3. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in		Eight annas.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fee.
pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under the Civil or Criminal Procedure Code or by a Political Court.		
4. Mukhtiarnama or Vakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case—	
	(*a*) to any Civil Political or Criminal Court or any Executive Officer except as are mentioned in clause (*b*) of this number	One rupee.
	(*b*) to the Political Agent or the Court of the Political Agent for the exercise of its powers as a High Court.	Two rupees.
5. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a plaint or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree and is presented,	(*a*) To the Court of the Political Agent.	Three rupees.
	(*b*) To any other Court.	Two rupees.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fee.
6. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife or for conjugal rights.		Five rupees.
7. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits.		
(*i*) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any Civil Court.		Ten rupees.
(*ii*) to obtain a declaratory decree wherein consequential relief is prayed.		
(*iii*) to set aside an award.		
(*iv*) to set aside an adoption.		
(*v*) every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject matter in dispute and which is not otherwise provided for.		Ten rupees.

Number.	Fixed fees.	Proper fee.
8. Application of the nature of that specified in clause 17 of Second Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.		Five rupees.
9. Application of the nature of that specified in clause 20 of Second Schedule of Civil Procedure Code, 1908.		Do.
10 Agreement of the nature of that referred to in Order 36, Rule 1, of the First Schedule of the same Code		Ten rupees.
11. Appeal from order under section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code to an Agency Court other than the Court of the Political Agent.		Eight annas.
12. Appeal from order under section 47 of the Civil Procedure Code to the Court of the Political Agent or to Government		Two rupees.

Civil Courts—Service of summonses.

Foreign Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 9th April 1913.

No. 787-I. B.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed, which have been established or continued by the Governor General in Council, have power to serve summonses issued by Courts in British India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

SCHEDULE.

Agency.	Courts.
Rewa Kantha ...	The Courts of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent and the Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent in the Rewa Kantha. The District Courts and the subordinate Civil Courts of the sections of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, Godhra-Lunawada, Godhra-Ratlam-Nagda and Rajpipla Railways in the Rewa Kantha.

Civil Courts—Service of summonses of and by Native State Courts.

Bombay Castle 16th February 1915.

No. 990:—The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished.

No. 835 -D.

Dated Simla, the 12th February 1915.

"In supersession of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2444 I. B. dated the 26th November 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, (V of 1908), shall apply to the Courts specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to declare that service by the said Courts of any summons issued by a Court in British India under the said Code shall be deemed to be valid service.

SCHEDULE.

REWA KANTHA.

Hazur Court	Rajpipla State.
Court of the Sar Nyayadhish ...	
Court of the Munsiff of Nandod	
Do Do Jagadhia	
Hazur Court	Chhota-Udepur State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Baria State.
Court of the Karbhari	
Court of the Naib Karbhari	
Court of the Nyayadhish	

Hazur Court	Lunawada State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	
Hazur Court	Balasinor State.
Court of the Sir Nyayadish	
Court of the Nyayadish	
Hazur Court	Sunth State.
Court of the Nyayadhish	

Civil Courts—*Service of summons of—and by Baroda courts.*

Bombay Castle, 2nd March 1910.

No. 1402.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished:—

No. 397 I. B—25th February 1910.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a summons issued by any civil or revenue Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council, shall, if sent to any court so established or continued in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, be served by that Court, as if the summons had been issued by itself, and after being so served, be returned with an endorsement of such service under the hand of the Judge of that Court.

No. 398 I. B., *25th February 1910.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a summons issued by any Civil or Revenue Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, may be sent for service to any Civil Court of the Baroda State, and that of such Court returns the summons with an

endorsement signed by the Judge or other officer of the Court that the summons has been served, such endorsement shall be deemed to be evidence of the service.

(*Translation from Gujarati*).

Civil Cases—*Commissions and summonses.*

Nos. 479-485 of 1891.

To,

THE CHIEFS OF REWA KANTHA.

In pursuance of Bombay Government Resolution No. 5071, dated 27-6-1891, it is notified that the following rules, which are in force in British Civil Courts, are directed to be applied to Political Courts also.

"38 B. The Court to which a commission is sent for the examination of witnesses at the request of one party if leave has been given him to join in the commission to examine his witnesses, may allow each party to cross examine any witnesses examined by the other party.

"120 C. A Civil Court to which a summons has been sent for service, should make a return within the time fixed by the summons for the hearing of the cause, stating whether the summons has been served or not, and, if not, the reason for the non-service.

"120. D. If a Court to which a summons has been sent for service, be satisfied that the defendant is intentionally avoiding service, such Court shall itself direct substituted service to be effected in such manner as it thinks fit under the provisions of the Code of Civil procedure without further reference to the court issuing the summons."

Civil Courts—*Execution of Decrees of British India Courts by Native State Courts and vice versa.*

Political Department,

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1911.

No. 7279. The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

(*Extract from the London Gazette of Friday, 7th July 1911.*)

No 2353 I. B dated Simla, 22nd September 1911.

It is notified for general information that the following Native States have agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts in British India may be executed by the Courts in their territories named below, namely :—

* * * *

Baroda—All Civil Courts until further orders as per Notification No. 908 of 27th May 1915.

REWA KANTHA.

Huzur Court of Rajpipla.

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish of Rajpipla.

* Court of the Munsiff of Nandod.

* Court of the Munsiff of Jhagadhia.

(*Added per G. N. 1078 of 10th June 1915*).

Hazur Court of the Baria State.

Court of the Karbhari, Baria State.

Court of the Naib Karbhari, Baria State.

Court of the Nyayadhish, Baria State.

Hazur Court of Balasinor.

Court of the District Judge & Adviser, Balasinor.

Court of the Nyayadhish, Balasinor.

Hazur Court of the Sunth State.

Court of the Karbhari, Sunth State.

Court of the Nyayadhish, Sunth State.

Hazur Court, Chhota Udepur State.

District Judges Court, Chhota Udepur.

Court of the Nyayadhish, Chhota Udepur.

* Added as per G. of I. Notification No. 2837 I. B. dated 26-8-20.

Civil Courts—*Execution of decrees of Agency Courts by Courts of Baroda.*

G. of I. No. 2623 I. B dated 24th December 1912.
B. G. 44 of 6-1-13.

It is notified for general information that the following Native States have agreed that the decrees passed by Civil Courts established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State may be executed by the Courts in the territories named below :—

Mysore.—	All Civil Courts until further orders.	
Baroda.—	Do.	as per G. of I. Notification 801 I. B. dated 12th May 1916.

Civil Courts—*Execution of decrees of Native State Courts by Agency Courts.*

No. 399 I. B. dated 25th February 1910.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that a decree of any Civil Court situate in the Baroda State, and not established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council may, if sent for execution to a Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State, be executed by that Court to the same extent & in the same manner as that Court might execute, within the limits of its jurisdiction, a decree made by itself.

Civil Courts—*Execution of decrees of Native State Courts by Courts of British India.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1903.

No. 5046.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is published for general information with reference to Bombay Government Notification, Political Department, No. 6985 dated 27th September 1902.

No. 2877 I. A. *Dated Simla, the 13th July 1906.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 229 B, of the Code of Civil Procedure (XIV of 1882) and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4052 I. A. dated 18th September 1902 the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the decrees of the undermentioned Civil Courts situate in the territories of Native Princes or States in alliance with His Majesty, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council may be executed in British India, as if they had been made by the Courts of British India.

* * *

Hazur Court of Rajpipla.

Court of the Sar Nyayadhish, Rajpipla.

Court of the Munsiff of Nandod ... } as per Notifn. No.
" " of Jagadhia ... } 2836 of 26-8-20.

* * *

(Added as per Notification No. 430 I. B. dated 13th April 1915).

1 Huzur Court of the Baria State.
2 Court of Karbhari of the Baria State.
3 Court of the Naib Karbhari of the Baria State.
4 Court of the Nyayadhish of the Baria State.

BALASINOR.

1 Hazur Court, Balasinor.
2 Court of the District Judge and Adviser, Balasinor.
3 Court of the Nyayadhish, Balasinor.

SUNTH.

1 Huzur Court of the Sunth State.
2 Court of the Karbhari of the Sunth State.
3 Court of the Nyayadhish of the Sunth State.
(As per Government of India Notification No. 1047 I. B. of 10th June 1915).
The Hazur Court of Chhota Udepur State.
The District Judge's Court, Chhota Udepur.
The Court of the Nyayadhish, Chhota Udepur.

Civil Courts—*Remission of fees on copies of decrees of Baroda Courts.*

Political Department,
Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1916.

No. 7125.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Finance Department, is republished :—

SEPARATE REVENUE-STAMPS.

No. 1341 F, dated Simla, the 26th September 1916.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of decrees of Civil or Revenue Courts situate in the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda forwarded to any Court in British India for execution in pursuance of the provisions of section 44 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, (V of 1908).

Civil Courts.—*Proclamation of sale in execution of decree.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 7280:—dated the 25th October 1906.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when an Agency Court acting on the civil side is under the necessity of preparing a proclamation of a sale, the proclamation should be prepared in the Form A annexed to this circular.

If, in the case of a Hindu judgment-debtor, it is desired to sell the interest of any other member of the family (*e. g.* that of a minor son or brother), the name of such member and the fact that his interest is being sold must be stated in the proclamation, as otherwise his interest will not pass to the purchaser. To the proclamation should be appended a list, in Form B, of all claims for which, in the opinion of the Court, there is a reasonable and probable cause—such as claims of co-parcener, or reversioners in the case of Hindu females, or motgagees or tenants, etc. The list may be varied as occasion requires.

Form A. Proclamation of sale.

Court of (Full designation.)

Original suit No. of

Appeal in the court of

Appeal in the court of

Plaintiff Defendant.

(*a*) In execution of a decree of Court in the above case, dated the day of in virtue whereof a sum of was adjudged to be payable by* the said unto the said and of a warrant, dated the day of , for giving effect to the said decree by sale of property, notice is hereby given that on the day of at o'clock A M., A. B. of this court (or other person appointed) will, at sell by auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said in the several articles of moveable and immoveable property hereunder specified.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lot number	Number and description of articles.	Where attached	Where now placed.	When to be viewed.	Whether any claim has been set up to the lot (included in the annexed list (Form B) with a reference thereto).

* This to be expressed in accordance with the decree in course of execution.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Lot number.	Description of lot, including local situation, supposed or estimated rent or annual value, and if leased, for how long, on what terms, and to whom.	Survey number, municipal number or other fiscal designation.	Government revenue including local cess, any other known fiscal charge resting on the lot.	Present occupant, if known.	Mortgage or lien subject to which attachment has been continued, and sale to be made under sections 282 and 295 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Right charges and claims to which the lot is supposed to be liable after enquiry under section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure with reference to annexed list	List of claims to raise attachment rejected wholly or in part under section 278 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

FORM B.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Name of claimant.	Number of lots and description of property attached, in which an interest is claimed.	Nature and amount or money value of claim.	Documents, if any, by which such claim is supported (note in this column are to be entered the names of persons by whom and in whose favour each document was executed, and the amount of any sum as a charge, or as mortgage money, or consideration set forth in the document)	Date of execution and of registration of each document (note as to the documents which have not been registered, a remark to that effect is to be entered in this column.)	Whether the claim advanced, or any, and what part thereof, is admitted or denied by the judgment-debtor and by the judgment creditor.	Documents adduced by judgment-debtor with reference to said claim.	Debt of execution and registration of the same.	Documents adduced by judgment creditor with reference to such claim.	Dates of execution and registration of the same.

Copies—*Rules for applications for.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1448 of 1903.

Godhra, 3rd August 1903.

The following rules regarding applications for copies of papers from Agency Courts, which have been approved and sanctioned by Government, are published for general information.

I. Applications for copies may be made either in person (*i. e.* by the applicant or by his authorised Agent) or by post.

II. If the application is made in person or by agent, the estimated cost of the copy shall be deposited; but if the papers, of which copies are applied for, are not in the court to which the application is made and it is not consequently practicable to frame an estimate of the cost, the applicant or his agent shall pay an advance fee of Rs. 2. Every other application for a copy shall be accompanied by an advance fee of Rs. 2 and shall distinctly state the following particulars:—

(a) Whether the applicant desires himself to arrange to take delivery, and if so, whether in person or by what Agent, or,

(b) Whether the applicant desires that the copy should be sent by post, and if so, to whom and how it should be addressed, or,

(c) Whether he desires the copy delivered through the Thanadar, and if so, through which Thanadar.

III If copies are delivered personally the balance due will be recovered on delivery or the excess received will be refunded, as the case may be. If delivery is made through the post, the packet containing the copies will be registered, and if any balance is due in respect of the cost of such copies, it will be sent V. P. P. Should however,

there be any excess sum repayable, it will be remitted by money order.

IV. The time excluded in computing limitation will be from the date of receipt of the application until the date on which the copy was ready for delivery

V. Any application for copies which does not conform with these conditions, will be returned for amendment.

G. GARMICHAEL,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Criminal Cases—*Indian Penal Code applied to the Agency.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 380I—dated the 13th June 1904.

In exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council, in the Foreign Department, No. 2559 I. A. dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the same subject, so far as they may be inconsistent with any thing herein contained, to apply to the whole of the territories included in the Political Agency of Rewa Kantha as entered in the schedule annexed to the Notification of the Government of India (other than those in which the Governor General in Council does not for the time being exercise legislative jurisdiction), the enactment specified in the schedule hereto annexed, in so far as the same may be applicable ;

Provided, *first*, that references in the said enactment as so applied to British India shall be read as referring to the said territories.

Provided, *secondly*, that the further modification set forth in the schedule shall be made in the said enactment as so applied ;

Provided, *thirdly*, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactment, any court in the said territories may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

THE SCHEDULE.

Enactment applied.	Further modification.
The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).	To the *explanation* to section 361, the following words shall be added namely :— "and where no person is so entrusted "with the care or custody of such "minor or other person, the latter "shall be deemed to be taken out of "keeping of his lawful guardian, without "the consent of such guardian, *(if he "is removed beyond the territorial "limits of any State or Taluka without "the consent of the political or chief "Executive authority exercising juris- "diction in such State or Taluka)."

NOTE.—The Criminal Procedure Code has been applied by another Government Notification see page 433 supra.

Criminal cases—*Powers delegated to Revenue Commissioners.*

No. 3567, dated 7th June 1905,—Whereas various orders have from time to time been issued by Government in regard to the criminal jurisdiction of Commissioners of Revenue in the Political Agencies under their supervision: And whereas doubts have arisen as to the construction of the said orders, and it is therefore expedient to make better provision for the purpose of determining that jurisdiction; The Governor in Council, in exercise of the power delegated

* Substituted by Notification No. 7585 dated the 24th November 1905.

under the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council in the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2859 I. A., dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on this same subject, so far as they may be inconsistent with anything herein contained, to issue the following orders for the said purpose.

The Commissioner shall exercise the jurisdiction of a High Court, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), in respect of offences over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by the Political Agent, subject to the following limitations :—

(a) In the case of every appeal by a person convicted of an offence punishable with death or by a co-accused of such convict, the said jurisdiction shall be exercised by the Governor in Council ;

(b) In every case decided by the Commissioner the Governor in Council reserves jurisdiction to call for the record and pass orders as he thinks fit.

Criminal Law Amendment Act—*applied to Agency areas.*

No. 32—In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council in Notification of the Government of India in Foreign Department No. 2959-I. A. dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply,

The Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915,

The rules framed from time to time by the Governor General in Council in pursuance of section 2 of that Act, and

The provisions of the Defence of India Ordinance, 1915, (III of 1915),

to all places within which the Governor in Conncil is authorized to make rules and orders by the said notification, including the Thana Circles and Civil Stations, and the Cantonment of Deesa:

Provided, firstly, that in the Act, Rules and Ordinance as so applied reference to British India shall be read as including the said areas and that in the rules as so applied references to the Governor General in Council shall be read as references to the Governor in Council (G. N. 4455 of 4th June 1918).

Provided, secondly, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said Act, Rules and Ordinance any Court exercising jnrisdiction in the said areas may construe the provisions of the said Act, Rules and Ordinance with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before it.

Criminal Complaints.—*No British subject to be arrested by Native State Officers in Khalsa limits.*

No. 1208 of 1864.

To,

THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF REWA KANTHA.

It appears that you exercise direct jurisdiction on the subjects of Panch Mahals and Jambughoda Taluka and other Sarkari Khalsa Zillas, by arresting them from British limits and confining and fining them. This practice is quite improper. It is therefore directed that you should not henceforth directly arrest and take away any subject of the said Khalsa Zillas, even though you may have any claim against them, nor should you exercise any kind of authority over them by imprisoning or fining them: you should bear this in mind, and if you have any claim against any of them, you should adopt the custom of writing to me. If in spite of the above warning, it is ever found that you should exercise any authority over them by arresting them or in any other way, you will be held responsible for it. Dated 2nd May 1864.

Criminal cases—*Confessions of accused persons.*

No. 2799.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 24th April 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

The followidg general Rule, made by Her Majesty's High Court of judicature at Bombay under section 15 of the statute 24 and 25, Victoria, chapter 104, has received the sanction of the Governor in Council and is published for general information.

(To be inserted as Circular No. 30-C at page 20 of the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book).

30-C. In cases sent to Magistrates, in order that the confessions of accused persons may be recorded under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Magistrates should invariably satisfy themselves that the confessions are voluntary, by questioning the accused and by all means in their power, including the examination of the bodies of the accused, whenever feasible, and the accused persons consent to such examination. The record of confessions should distinctly show whether bodily examination had been made or not; if not made, whether the omission was due to reluctance on the part of the accused. In the event of such examination revealing *prima facie* grounds for suspecting violence, the Magistrates should have such accused persons examined by a Medical Officer.

R. J. C. LORD,
Under Secretary to Government.

NOTE.—

This circular has been adopted also by all States in Rewa Kantha.

Criminal Procedure Code.—*Power conferred on Political Agent.*

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1910.

No. 6229.—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased under section 73 (3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to delegate to the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, the powers conferred on the Local Government by Section 13 (1) of the Code.

By order of H. E the right Honourable
the Governor in Council,
C. A. KINKAID,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1910.

No. 7060—H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 8 of the Criminal Procedure Code to constitute the Sanjeli and Jambughoda States in the Rewa Kantha Agency a sub-division of that Agency for the purposes of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By order of H. E. the right Honourable
the Governor in Council
C. A. KINKAID,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Criminal cases.—*Execution of death sentences.*—

NOTIFICATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

No. 1431-1. dated the 27th April, 1893.

Whereas a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British court exercising, in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction which the Governor General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner ;

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradiction Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct as follows :—

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this Notification, and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should, for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble, be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the Superintendent or Keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such superintendent or keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court may send its warrant under the provisions of this Notification shall be such as the Governor General in Council or a Local Government authorized by him in this behalf may, by general or special order, direct.

3. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of death to be issued by a Court under the provisions of this notification shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

Order appointing Jails *in Bombay Presidency to which certain British Courts beyond British India may send their warrants for the execution of capital sentences.*

No. 4220, *dated the 3rd July 1895.*

Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of Act 5 of 1893 (being an Act to legalise in certain cases the execution within British India, of capital sentences which have been passed by British Courts exercising, in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India, jurisdiction, which the Governor General in Council has in such territory), and in order to give effect to the provisions of the notification by the Government of India, in the Political Department, No, 1431-1 dated 7th April 1893, the Governor General in Council has been pleased, by letter No. 3080-1 dated 2nd September 1893, to authorise the Governor of Bombay, in Council, to direct to what jails within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, such courts may send their warrants for the execution of the capital sentences and the provisions of the said Act and Notification, and to order the Superintendents of all such jails to execute all sentences of death in respect whereof warrants may be issued to them respectively by any such Courts as aforesaid.

Now the Governor in Council is pleased, in pursuance of the said authorization,

(a) to direct that the jail specified in respect of each court mentioned in the table herein below contained shall be the jail within the territories subject to the jurisdiction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, to which such courts may send such warrants as aforesaid, and

(b) to order that the Superintendent of every such jail shall, on receipt of such warrants from a Court hereby authorized to send such warrant to such jail, cause the

execution to be carried out therein in the same manner and subject to the same conditions in all respects as if it were a warrant duly issued under the provisions of Section 381 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

Criminals—*maintenance charges of.*

CIRCULAR.

No. 50 of 1904.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY OFFICE,

Camp Tanda, 8th January 1904.

In modification of the present practice relating to the recovery of maintenance charges of accused persons &c, Government have, in their Resolution No. 7810 dated 20th November 1903, Political Department, been pleased to accept the proposal that in cases of extradition between the Baroda State and British Districts of the Bombay Presidency, the conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and of cattle should be borne by the authorities making the surrender. They have further directed that the same procedure will be followed in Thana Circles and managed States and trust that it will be adopted by Native States in this Presidency. The Political Agent therefore requests that the Chiefs and Administrators of Native States in this Agency will be so good as to adopt the procedure sanctioned by Government.

G. CARMICHAEL,
Political Agent, Rewakantha.

Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act—*applied to the Mewases.*

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1548, dated the 1st March 1909.

In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council in the notification of the Govern-

ment of India in the Foreign Department No. 2859 I. A. dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply Sections 1, 7, 11 to 21, 23, 56, 60, 62 and 71 A and Chapters V, VI & VII of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act (1879) to the Pandu and Sankheda Mewas Thana Circles of the Rewa Kantha Agency.

Dirrct Correspondence— *between Mamlatdars and Native State Officers.*

No. 136 of 1912.

Rewa Kantha Agency Office,

12th January 1912.

CIRCULAR.

Government, in their Resolution No. 8065 dated 19th October 1911, Political Department below Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8858, dated 21st September 1911, having sanctioned the mode of direct correspondence on certain matters between Mamlatdars in British Districts and Officers of similar status, and a question having been raised as to how the Mamlatdars should address the Thanadars of the states of the Rewa Kantha Agency in the matter, the Political Agent is pleased to prescribe the following mode of address.

The practice in vogue between the Agency Thandars & Mamlatdars in British Districts should be followed, that is to say, all Thanadars in State Service should write a yadi to the mamlatdars and address them as "Meherban Mamlatdar Saheb." The Mamlatdars should write a yadi to the Thanadars and address those Thandadars who draw Rs. 100 per month and over as "Meherban Thanadar Saheb" and those Thanadars who draw below Rs. 100 per month as "Azam Thanadar Saheb."

J. GHOSAL,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Direct Official Correspondence—*Rules regarding direct correspondence between Police officers of the Native States of Rewa Kantha Agency and the states of Cambay, Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin on the one hand and the states of Kathiawar Agency and the Kathiawar Agency Police on the other.*

AGENCY NOTIFICATION.

Dated 18th October 1912.

No. 60—With reference to the rules to regulate direct correspondence between Police officers published under Agency Notification No. 4 dated the 31st January 1910, it is hereby notified for the information and guidance of all concerned that Government have been pleased to sanction the adoption of those Rules as between the native states of the Rewa Kantha Agency and the states of Cambay, Dharampur, Bansda and Sachin on the one hand and the states of the Kathiawar Agency and the Kathiawar Agency Police on the other.

AGENCY NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 31st January 1910.

No. 4.—The following rules to regulate direct correspondence between the Police Officers of the Native States of Kathiawar (a) inter se, and (b) with the Police officers of the Baroda Darbar and the Agency Police, which were agreed to by the representatives of States at the Annual meeting of the Karbharies held on the 17th March, 1909, have been approved by Government as an experimental measure and are hereby published for general information.

Rules defining the scope of direct correspondence between Police Officers of the states of Kathiawar *inter se* and between the Police Officers of the Kathiawar states and those of Baroda Darbar and the Agency Police.

1. On a written requisition from an investigating Police Officer of any rank, any Police officer in charge of a Station shall record the statements of witnesses and shall immediately furnish copies to the officer deputed.

2. When witnesses residing in any of the said territories are required for the purpose of identifying accused persons under arrest and awaiting trial, the Police Officer in charge of a Station in charge of such a case may write direct sending bhatta money to the corresponding Police Officer in whose jurisdiction the witnesses are residing, requesting him to send such witnesses, but no compulsory process will be used.

3. A Police Officer in charge of a Station may, at his discretion, send intimation regarding the occurrence of a cognizable offence or the loss of any property in his own jurisdiction to the corresponding Police Officers of other jurisdictions direct. The latter will take such action as they think to be necessary.

4. Any Police officer in pursuit of criminals should, on written requisition, be given all assistance by the local police officers in the pursuit and arrest of the criminals. In the event of any criminal being found, the ordinary procedure prescribed by the Extradition Rules in force for the time being will be followed.

5. No Magistrate or Police officer in a foreign jurisdiction shall be called as a witness to give evidence in a foreign court in connection with confessions, Panchnamas or statements recorded or property recovered by them under these Rules.

6. Chief Police Officers of different jurisdictions may also make direct communications with each other on the following matters:—

(a) Communicating the antecedents of bad or suspicious characters, so far as these may be known to or can be ascertained by the communicating Police Officer.

(b) Obtaining evidence of previous convictions in so far as these can be ascertained from the Police records.

(c) Giving information regarding released convicts. (For obtaining this kind of information, direct references between the Chief Police officers of the jurisdiction in which the same convict was to reside after his release are allowed.)

(d) Enquiries regarding the antecedents and character of police recruits; such particulars may be communicated so far as they are known or can be ascertained by the communicating Police Officer.

7. The arrangement may be terminated by either party on giving six months' notice of its intention to do so.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES RULES.

Sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 4264, dated the 8th July 1897.

Rules for the Management of Encumbered Estates in the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies and the Palanpur Superintendency.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the relief of certain indebted Talukdars and Girasias in the Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies and the Palanpur Superintendency, and to maintain the existing status of such Talukdars and Girasias, and at the same time to secure the punctual payment by them of tribute and other Government dues; the following Rules have been made with the consent, approval and sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, and are hereby promulgated, and shall come into force on and from the 1st September 1897:—

These rules may be applied to Talukdars at present exercising hereditary jurisdiction or whose names are entered in the tribute list or who hold and possess Estates on political tenure, subject to administrative charges, and to Girasias who can prove their direct descent from the ancestor of any such Talukdars and who are still in the possession of their own Giras Estates. Any Talukdar or Girasia to whose Estate these rules may be applied is hereinafter designated the " Estate-holder "

Definition, " Estate-holder."

Rule I.

Whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of a Political Officer, not lower in rank than an Assistant Political Agent or Superintendent, from enquiries made either of his own motion or upon an application from a Talukdar or Girasia, to whom these Rules are applicable, that any such Talukdar or Girasia is, either personally or in respect of his landed Estate, subject to debts or liabilities of such an amount that there is no reasonable anticipation that they can or will be liquidated in any other way, he shall recommend that these Rules be applied to the said Estate as an Encumbered Estate.

Recommendation for application of Rules to Encumbered Estate.

Provided that no application from a tribute-paying Talukdar in the Mahi Kantha Agency shall make it incumbent on such Political Officer to take any proceeding under this Rule.

Proviso as to the Mahi Kantha Agency.

Rule II.

Such recommendation shall be made in the form of a report, containing full particulars regarding the Estate and its liabilities and the inability of the Estate-holder to meet the liabilities, to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, as the case may be.

Form, etc, of recommendation.

Rule III.

Notification of Encumbered Estate brought under management.

The Political Agent or Political Superintendent, on receiving the report prescribed by the last preceding Rule, and after satisfying himself that there is a reasonable case for applying these Rules, may publicly notify that the said estate is, from the date of such notification, an Encumbered Estate and is placed under management, and will be dealt with in the manner provided by these Rules.

Proviso as to duration of management.

Provided that no management under these Rules shall extend beyond the period of twenty years from the date of the aforesaid notification. At the end of that time, all debts and liabilities, except Government dues, existing at the time of the afore said notification, and comprised in the scheme of liquidation hereinafter defined, shall be deemed to be fully discharged and satisfied for all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Rule IV.

Appointment of Manager.
Vesting of Estate in Manager.

For every Estate so placed under management, a Manager shall be appointed, who shall, unless the Political Agent or Political Superintendent in any case otherwise directs, be one of his Assistants. There shall vest in the Manager, for the purposes of administering the said Encumbered Estate, all and every right to moveable and immoveable property of or to which the Estate-holder was, on the date of the notification, possessed or entitled, or which may thereafter, during the continuance of the management, be acquired by or devolve on him.

Definition. "Moveable property."

Provided that the words "moveable property" in this Rule shall not be held to include household goods or wearing apparel required for the personal use of the said Estate-holder or any member of his family. The Estate-

holder shall be bound to furnish a list of all moveable property in his possession, and the Manager may require that all surplus ornaments and other property in the possession of the Estate-holder shall be produced before him for disposal.

Rule V.

Effect of notification, &c.

From the date of the aforesaid notification any proceedings pending in any Civil Court in respect to any debt or liability of the Estate-holder shall be stayed, and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments of or by any Civil Court, then in force in respect of the Estate, shall become inoperative: and so long as the Estate remains under management as an Encumbered Estate, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued from or ordered by any such Court in respect of the Estate holder's debts and liabilities.

Rule VI.

Incompetency of Estate-holder to contract, &c.

From the date of the aforesaid notification the Estate-holder shall become and shall be, so long as the management continues, incompetent—

(*a*) to enter into any contract involving himself or the Estate in pecuniary liability;

(*b*) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the Estate or any part thereof;

(*c*) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom.

Rule VII.

Publication of notice to claimants against Estate.

Within fifteen days from the date of his appointment, the Manager shall publish in such manner as may be most effective a notice in Gujarati calling upon all persons having claims against the Estate-holder or the Estate to present their claims in writing

to the Manager within three months from the date of the publication of the notice. He shall also cause copies of the notice to be posted up in the Thanadar's kacheris in the district in which the Estate is situated.

Rule VIII.

Filing of claim.

Every claim so presented shall be in writing; shall be explicit; shall give all the particulars within the claimant's knowledge; and shall, wherever practicable, be supported by every document upon which the claimant relies. The Manager may refuse to accept documentary evidence not adduced with the statement of claim at the time when it was presented.

Rule IX.

Entries in books.

If the document relied on be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and after examining and comparing the copy with the original and recording a certificate on the copy to that effect, shall return the book to the claimant, and the certified copy shall be kept with the statement of the claim.

Rule X.

Effect of not filing claim within prescribed time.

Every claim other than a claim by Government, not filed within the time and in the manner prescribed in Rule VIII, shall be deemed to have been duly discharged and shall be for ever barred:

Extension of time.

Provided that it shall be within the competence of the Manager to allow to any claimant a further period of three months within which he may satisfy the Manager that he had good and sufficient reasons for not filing his claim within the prescribed period.

Every order for allowing an extension of time under this Rule shall be recorded by the Manager in writing and in the form of a proceeding showing his reasons for allowing the extension.

When the Manager refuses to allow an extension of time under this rule, he shall record his reasons for such refusal in writing.

Rule XI.

Enquiry into claims.

When a claim has been duly presented, the Manager shall endorse the statement of claim in his own handwriting and number it in its order of priority. As soon as the period within which claims may be presented has expired, the Manager shall, without delay, enquire, in their due order so far as may be, or otherwise, as may best suit the public convenience, into all the claims that have been presented against the Estate.

Rule XII.

Nature of enquiry.

Subject to the provisions of Rule XX such enquiries shall, in all cases, be conducted in accordance with the following principles:—

A.—The first point to be ascertained, wherever possible, shall be the amount of the principal sum originally lent by each creditor. The history of each claim should be studied carefully and traced as accurately as possible with a view to obtaining such information.

B.—When the Manager has satisfied himself as to the amount or approximate amount of the principal, he shall allow upon it 6 per cent simple interest per annum from the date of the loan to the date of the notification issued under Rule III, and the aggregate sum so arrived at, and nothing more, shall be the sum awarded under these rules: provided that in no case shall the amount of the interest awarded be in excess of the principal.

C—It, owing to the deficiency of the income of the Estate, it cannot provide for all debts or cannot pay the interest due at the prescribed rate within the aforesaid period of 20 years, such reduction shall be made (1) in the rate of interest, and (2) in the admitted principal debt, as may be necessary for the proportional liquidation of all debts in their several orders within the said specified period.

D.—If it appear that the debt was incurred by the predecessor in title of the Estate-holder without his concurrence and was not subsequently recognized by the Estate-holder, the claim shall be dismissed.

Provided that in cases in which the Estate-holder is a minor, it shall rest with the Political Agent or Superintendent to recognize any debts which may seem to him reasonable.

Rule XIII.

Dismissal of claim.

If it appear that the interest already received by any claimant amounts to double the principal, or the principal plus 6 per cent. compound interest, the claim shall be dismissed.

Rule XIV.

Procedure.

Subject to the above general principles, the investigation and settlement of all points of detail shall rest with the Manager. The procedure to be followed shall, as nearly as may be convenient, be the procedure followed by Civil Courts in adjudicating upon civil claims. But the Manager will always have considerably more latitude than a Civil Court in dealing with evidence; as, for instance, in going behind bonds for the purpose of ascertaining what sums were really advanced to the Estate-holder.

Rule XV.

Investigation of merits of claim.

Subject to the provisions of Rule XX, the Manager will carefully investigate the real merits of every claim and satisfy himself that where a debt appears to be for value received, value really was received: and that where a debt appears to be for service rendered, the service was rendered and was equivalent to the money value sought to be recovered.

Rule XVI.

Refusal to award interes if aecounts unsatisfactory.

It shall be within the competence of the Manager to refuse to award interest in any case when he finds that the accounts are not satisfactory. When the advance of the principal cannot be satisfactorily traced, a deduction of 50 per cent. is to be made from the amount of the debt as it appears at the time when first there is satisfactory proof of it.

Rule XVII.

No interest payable in absence of express provision.

In absence of a provision for interest, no interest shall be allowed.

Rule XVIII.

Disallowance of interest in certain cases.

All payments made by the Estate-holder to the claimant, or profits, which have been enjoyed by such creditor towards the liquidation of any debt or liability, shall be deducted from the principal sum of the debt or liability, and interest on an amount equal to such deducted sum shall be disallowed from the time of such payment or enjoyment, and the Manager shall be empowered to decide on the amount of profits realized under such enjoyment after examining such proofs as are presented to him.

Rule XIX.

Appointment of the Committee of the Enquiry.

The Manager may, with the previous sanction of the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, appoint, which such rates of remuneration as may be reasonable, a Committee of three native gentlemen of experience, two at least of whom shall not be in the service of the Agency, to assist the Manager in deciding what claims are admissible and to what amount under these Rules. Any expenditure incurred under this Rule shall be deemed to be a part of the expenses of management.

Rule XX.

Recognition of decree of Civil Court.

In any case where debts have been awarded against the Estate-holder by the decree of a competent Civil Court before the Estate was declared to be an encumbered Estate, the Manager shall accept the decree as conclusive proof of the amount therein awarded:

Provided that—

I.—The Manager shall be empowered, if he has reasonable ground for believing that the amount decreed is more than twice the amount of the original debt, to go behind the decree and enquire into the history of the transaction, with liberty to reduce the amount of the claim to such sum as will represent the original debt, *plus* interest thereon to an equal amount, *minus* any sums paid on account, in satisfaction either of principal or interest.

II—The Manager shall be empowered, in preparing the liquidation scheme under rule XVIII, to reduce the decretal amount in conformity with a general rateable reduction of all debts due by the Estate-holder.

III—The Manager shall likewise be empowered to reduce the rate of interest awarded by the Court which

made the decree to the same general rate of interest as is allowed by Rule XII.

Rule XXI.

Liquidation of debts.

Debts shall be liquidated in order of priority subject to the following provisos :—

(*a*) Debts secured on the Estate shall take precedence of all debts not so secured.

(*b*) Decreed debts shall take precedence of bonded and account debts.

(*c*) Bonded debts shall take precedence of account debts.

(2) Provided also that all debts shall be liable, in case of necessity, to rateable reduction under Rule XII, Clause C.

Rule XXII.

Application of Limitation Law and Registration Rules.

In dealing with all claims against an encumbered Estate, the Manager shall be guided by the Limitation Law, if any, and the Registration Rules, if any, for the time being in force in the Agency or Superintendency Courts, so far as they may be applicable.

Rule XXIII.

"Liquidation Scheme."

As soon as the total amount of debts and liabilities has been finally ascertained, the Manager shall, without delay, prepare and submit to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent a schedule of such debts and liabilities in the order in which it is proposed to pay them off, and a scheme to be called "the Liquidation Scheme," showing the manner in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the said debts and liabilities out of the available revenues of the Estate, after making provision for all expenses incidental to the management

including the payment of Government tribute and other dues, charges for establishment, repairs and improvements, allowance for the maintenance and education of members of the Estate-holder's family, and for necessary ceremonial observances.

Rule XXIV.

Sanction and publication of Scheme.

The Political Agent or Political Superintendent may thereupon, immediately, or after such further enquiry as he may direct, sanction the Liquidation Scheme in the form of which he finally approves. And the Political Agent or Superintendent shall thereupon, without delay, publish the Liquidation Scheme in the most effective manner with a notification that he has sanctioned it.

Rule XXV.

Effect of notification.

The effect of such public notification shall be to extinguish finally all debts other than Government dues owed by the Estate-holder; and every claimant shall be entitled to receive under the Liquidation Scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him therein, in respect of his claim, and nothing more.

Provided, however, that if the condition of the Estate shall at any subsequent period during the management be found sufficiently prosperous to justify payments considerably larger than those awarded in liquidation of debts, nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to debar the Political Agent or Political Superintendent from making a supplementary awarded on the general principles hereinbefore approved.

Rule XXVI.

Recovery of mortgaged property.

The Manager shall be empowered to require any mortgagee in possession of any part of an encumbered Estate to deliver up his possession to the Manager at the close of the revenue year during which the Estate came under

these Rules, and on failure of the mortgagee so to surrender possession, to summarily evict him, or any person obstructing or resisting on his behalf, from the said portion of the encumbered Estate.

Nothing in this Rule shall be held to affect the right of such mortgagee to receive under the liquidation scheme the amount (if any) awarded to him.

Rule XXVII.

Death of Estate-holders.

If the Estate-holder dies after his Estate has been declared to be an encumbered Estate and before the management has terminated, all claims against the estate shall be extinguished except debts due to Government or incurred with the sanction of Government or, where the successor to such Estate-holder is a minor, such other debts as the Political Agent or Superintendent may recognize as reasonable.

Rule XXVIII.

Appeal against Manager's act or order.

An appeal from any act done or order made by the Manager shall lie within six weeks to the Political Agent or Political Superintendent, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Rule XXIX.

Establishment of auditors and others.

The Manager shall be assisted by a sufficient establishment of auditors, submanagers and other subordinates, and may depute to them such duties as the Political Agent or Political Superintendent may determine: Provided that all such subordinates as may be entrusted with the collection or custody of money shall furnish adequate security. The Estate-holder or any member of his family shall, with the Political Agent's or Political Superintendent's sanction, be eligible for employment under this Rule.

Rule XXX.

Manager and subordinates deemed to be "public servants". Manager's proceedings deemed to be "judicial proceedings.

Every Manager appointed under these rules and every subordinate of such Manager shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. And every investigation conducted before a Manager in respect to any claim preferred under these Rules, or to any matter connected with such claim, shall be deemed to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Rule XXXI.

Suit barred in respect of *bona fide* act under rules.

No suits or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bona fide* in pursuance of these Rules.

Rule XXXII.

Summoning of witnesses and production of evidence.

For the purpose of any inquiry under these Rules the Manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses, and may compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents and accounts by the same means, and as far as possible in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure.

Rule XXXIII.

Saving of jurisdiction of Agency and Superintency of Courts.

Nothing in these Rules shall exclude the jurisdiction of the Agency or Superintendency Courts in suits relating to the succession to or to a co-parcenary interest in any Estate to which these Rules have been applied: Provided that in all such suits the Manager of the

said immoveable property shall be made a party to the suit, and that no Court shall entertain any such suit without the sanction of the Political Agent or Political Superintendent.

Rule XXXIV.

Ordinary powers of Manager.

During the period of management the Manager shall ordinarily exercise the same powers in respect to the encumbered Estate as the Estate-holder formerly exercised. He shall conduct the management under the control of the Political Agent or Political Superintendent and will in all cases submit for his information and approval such estimates, accounts and other returns as the Political Agent or Superintendent may require.

Rule XXXV.

Relinquishment of management.

At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation scheme under Rule XXIV, the Political Agent or Superintendent may publicly notify that on a date fixed by such notification the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof subject to any leases made;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property shall be paid to him; and

(*d*) the proceedings processes, execution and attachments stayed and suspended under Rules V and X and the debts and liabilities barred by Rule X shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

Proviso as to Rewa Kantha and Mahi Kantha Agencies.

Provided that this Rule is not applicable to, and shall not be applied to, any Estate in the Rewa Kantha Agency; and that nothing in this Rule shall render any tribute-paying Estate in the Mahi Kantha Agency liable to any proceedings, processes, executions, or attachments to which it would not otherwise be liable.

Rule XXXVI

Termination of management.

When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation scheme have been paid and discharged as therein provided, or extinguished under Rule XXVII, the Political Agent or Superintendent as the case may be, shall, unless the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) is then a minor, upon a report from the Manager, publish a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management. In cases in which the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) is a minor, the date to be fixed for the termination of the management shall not be earlier than that to which the minority will terminate.

Rule XXXVII.

Restoration of Estate to Estate-holder.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate and the Estate-holder (or his successor in interest) shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of his Estate.

Encumbered Estates—*Life interest of Talukdars.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, hereby notifies to the public that the tributary Chiefs and Talukdars of Rewa Kantha having only a life interest in their States or Talukas, with debts beyond their lifetime. Therefore the rule—that any debts incurred by predecessors of ruling Chiefs or tributary

Talukdars (including their share holders) without their concurrence and not recognized subsequently by them or sanctioned by the Political Agent's written order will not be recognized by the Agency Courts—should be strictly followed.

It is further notified that the Agency Courts are not to interfere in cases regarding monetary transactions between Ruling Chiefs and jurisdictional Talukdars and their creditors.

Therefore claims against such Chiefs or Talukdars regarding monetary transactions will not be entertained in any Agency Court without obtaining the Political Agent's orders beforehand.

Dated 20th March 1899.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Encumbered Estates—*Written consent of the heir necessary for recogntion of debts of deceased Talukdars.*

No. 1690 of 1854.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of Home Government Despatch No. 13 dated 27th April 1854 A. D. to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay, regarding the payment of debts of those Talukdars and Japtidars whose estates are attached and taken into Japti on any account, the Bombay Government in its order No. 3592. dated 9th August, directs that the debts on the estates that come under Government attachment, will be recognised for payment only when the creditors will produce the written consent of the heir of the deceased Talukdars below the signature of the Talukdar and for incurring the debts.

Para 75 of the despatch is republished here from the Kathiawar Directory, See Agency Notification No. 28 of 4th Octoter 1892.

"75. On the whole we are of opinion that when the financial affairs of these petty States come under your control, you should not recognise any debts incurred by predecessors of the ruling Chief without his concurrence and not subsequently recognized by himself.

Extract para 75 from the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors No. 13 dated 27th April 1854 received with Government letter No. 3590 dated 9th August 1854.

We also think that this rule should be made generally known, and that it should be held strictly and invariably applicable to all debts contracted after the issue of the notification debts previously contracted remaining subject to the rules now in force.

No. 1398 of 1856.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified to the public that in pursuance of the Home Government Resolution No. 13 dated 27th April 1854, Notification No. 1690 dated 1st September 1854 was published with reference to this letter No, 5701 dated 19th December 1856 from Government has now been received, whereupon it is notified that, if any person makes a claim here on debt due by any deceased chief or Talukdar or Jagirdar, his claim will be recognized only if the heir to the deceased debtor has signed the agreement of debt in token of consent and admits his liability to pay the same. But without the aquiescence of the heir no claim will be admitted by the Sarcar.

Dated 24th December 1856.

Encumbered Estates—*Life Interest of Talukdars.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, hereby notifies to the public that the tributary Chiefs and Talukdars of Rewa Kantha having only a life interest in their States or Talukas,

with debts beyond their life time. Therefore the rule that any debts incurred by predecessors of ruling Chiefs or tributary Talukdars (including the shareholders) without their concurrence and not recognized subsequently by them or sanctioned by the Political Agents written order will not be recognized by the Agency Courts, should be strictly followed.

It is further notified that the Agency Courts are not to interfere in cases regarding monetary transactions between ruling Chiefs jurisdictional Talukdars and their creditors.

Therefore claims against such Chiefs or Talukdars regarding monetary transactions will not be entertained in any Agency Court without obtaining the Political Agent's orders beforehand.

Dated 20th March 1899.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha,

European British subjects—*Criminal trials.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 23rd April 1913.

No. 2577.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department is republished for general informaiion:—

No. 853 I B. dated Simla 16th April 1913.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian High Courts Act, 1865 (28 and 29 Victoria Cap. 15) and in supercession of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department No. 1785, dated 23rd September 1874, as subsequently amended, except in so far as it relate to Berar and to the Parganas of Todgarh, Duvair, Saroth Chang and Kot Karana in Merwara, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects

of his Majesty, being Christians, resident within the territories save the portions aforesaid of the States of India named below shall until the Governor General in Council otherwise orders be exercised by the High Court of judicature established at Fort William, Madras Bombay and Allahabad respectively as follows :—

* * * * *

By the High Court at Bombay.

Baroda.

Hyderabad.

States in Central India.

„ in Rajputana.

„ under the political control of the Governor of Bombay.

The Makrai State.

LATE NOTIFICATIONS.

Political Department,

Bombay castle 13th February 1917.

No. 1198.—The following notifications by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department is republished:—

"No. 319 D dated Delhi, the 16th January 1917.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign, Jurisdiction) order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 680 I. B dated the 19th March 1912, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct:—

(1) that any European British Subject appointed either by name or virtue of his office to be a justice of the Peace in or for any country or any place beyond the limits of British India shall have, in regard to European British subjects and persons or accused of

having committed offences jointly with Etropean British subjects all the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908 (V of 1898), and in addition all poweas under sections 186 and 190 of the said Code;—

(2) that any European British Subject appointed either by name or virtue of his office to be a justice of the Peace in or for any country or place beyond the limits of British India, shall have powers to hold inquests under sections 174 of said Code;—

(3) that the person for the time being discharging the duties of the District Magistrate of Banglore, appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to that place in the modified form specified in the second entry in the second column against item 59 of the schedule to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department No. 318 D. dated the 16th January 1917, shall have in regard to European British subjects, all the powers of a District Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied to that place by the first entry in the second column against item 59 of the said schedule of the said notification.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

No. 4227-I. dated the 31st October, 1889.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No. 340.I dated the 25th January, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following :—

I. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, VI of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons, for the time being, holding the offices designated in the first column of the following schedule to

be Registrars of Births and deaths, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in Section II, Sub-Section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, for the local areas mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of that schedule, respectively ;—

* * *

II. Rewa Kantha.	The States within
The Political Agent.	the Agency.

* * *

II. For the purpose of Section 24, Sub-Section (2), and Section 32 of the said Act. the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Presidency of Bombay, for the time being, to be the Registrar General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule above.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGES.

Under Government Resolution No 22 of the 24th April 1901 Political Officers in charge Native States, who are also Marriage Registrars for those States, are to bear in mind that Section I. of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, extends the Act, so for only as regards Christian subjects af His Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with His Majesty. A license granted by Government under the Act to ministers of Religion and other Christians to solemnize marriages or to grant certificates of marriages in these territories would refer only to marriages there between Christian subjects of His Majesty.

Fees leviable by Marriage Registrars and Rules for the disposal thereof.

No. 1586 E. dated 29th August, 1892—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 84 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, (XII of 1872), the Governor General in

Council is pleased, so far as Christian subjects of Her Majesty within the territories of the Native Princes or States in India for the time being in alliance with Her Majesty (excepting the Native States, which are situate within or border on the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, but including the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and those administered by the Agent to the Governer General in Baluchistan as such Agent), to fix the following scale of fees to be charged under the Act, and to make the following rules in regard to the disposal of such fees :—

SCALE OF FEES.

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	For receiving each notise of marriage.	1	0	9
2.	For publishing each notice of marriage.	20	0	0
3.	For the issuing of each certificate of marriage by a Marriage Registrar...	5	0	0
4.	For registering each marriage by a Marriage Registrar.	3	0	0
5.	For entering each protest against or prohibition of the issue of a marriage certificate by a Marriage Registrar ...	10	0	0
6.	For searching marriage register books or certificates or duplicates or copies thereof for a period of not more than one year, or in the case of a search of the register books or certificates prescribed under section 37,61, and 62, for a period of not more than two years.	1	0	0
7.	For every additional year	0	4	0

8. For granting a copy of any entry in marriage register-books or certificates or duplicates or copies thereof under sections 63 and 79. 1—0—0

RULES.

I. Fees levied by Marriage Registrars being Government Servants, must, until further notice, be paid into the Government treasury, and shall be credited to "Provincial Services" or in such other manner as may be directed by the Government of India. Marriage Registrars, who are not Government Servants, are permitted to retain for their own use, any fees which they may receive under the first part of this notification.

II. The fees chargeable under the first part of this notification shall not be levied when the parties concerned are officers or others in the Military or Naval services of Her Majesty.

III. Marriage Registrars are authorized to remit any portion, not exceeding three-fourths of the fees in cases in which they may consider the parties unable to pay such fees in full.

Explosives—*Rules for the transport and report of*—

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1555 of 1903.

Godhra, 18th August 1903.

Under instructions from Government, the following rules relating to the transport and importation of explosives in the Thana Circles under this Agency are published for general information.

Similar rules have been adopted by the Jurisdictional States for their territories.

G. CARMICHAEL,
Political Agent.

Rules to regulate the transport and importation of Explosives in the Thana Circles of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas (including the Peta Bhag of Dodka) and Jambughoda.

1. "Explosives" include the following :—Gunpowder, ammunition, fireworks, blasting powder and any dangerous and chemically prepared substance which easily takes fire and which explodes.

2. An explosive under transport shall be closed in a box, a cask, a dabba or a bag that the vessel may not break or accidentally break open in transit and the substance may not go out and prove dangerous. For this purpose the vessel shall be a wooden or a metallic box or a box made of any other substance, a cask or a dabba in accordance as the necessity of the case may require.

3. Explosives of different kinds shall be packed separately. Substances which by being packed together may take fire shall not be packed together.

4. Gun-powder, ammunition, blasting powder and powder for fireworks shall not exceed 100 lbs in a single package, and any other chemically prepared substance 50 lbs.

5. The package shall bear on it the word "explosive" the name of the substance, the name and address of the owner, and the consigner, or a label with the same statement shall be affixed on it.

6. When explosives are to be conveyed in a boat or a carriage, proper care should be taken lest they should take fire. A lamp, fire, matches or any such substance shall not be kept near the explosives. Even smoking shall not be done, else the explosives may take fire. But if necessity for lamp arises, one in a strong lantern shall be made use of from a reasonable distance. In short every precaution against the explosives taking fire and for the protection shall be taken.

7. Explosives shall not be transported without being packed in the aforementioned manner and care and precaution must be taken against their taking fire. Whoever shall break the abovementioned rule of transport of explosives shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

8. Whoever wishes to import explosives in the limits of the Thana Circles of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas (including the Peta Bhag of Dodka and Jambughoda) shall obtain a license under the Rules and Regulations. If imported without a proper license they shall be liable to be confiscated. Similarly an explosive shall be sold without a license. A fee of Rs. 10 shall be charged for every license covering 200 lbs. and over. A fee of Rs. 5 shall be charged for every license covering 100 lbs. and under.

Provided that no license shall be required for the import of explosives upto 10 lbs., if the quantity so imported be solely for the private use of the importer and not for sale.

9. A licenseholder shall keep a clear account and shall produce it when required by a Magistrate or a Police Officer or othor Government servant.

10. Whoever shall import or sell explosives without a license or shall act in contravention of its conditions shall be liable to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

G. CARMICHAEL

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES ACT 1908.

No. 5702.—dated the 25th August 1908—In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council 1902, by the Governor General in Council in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Departmsnt No. 2859 I. A dated the 19th June 1903 the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the Explosive substances Act, 1908, (VI of 1908), to all places within which the Governor in Council is authorized to make rules and orders by the said notification, including the Thana circles and the Civil stations, the cantonments of Deesa (and Bhuj), and the lands occupied by Railways, which are referred to in the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 1082 I. B. and 1083 I. B. dated the 2nd March 1900.

Provided that all references to British India in the said act shall be read as including all the places to which the act is hereby, or may hereafter be applied.

Extradition Rules.

No. 5235.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 22nd August 1873.

Letter from the Resident at Baroda No. 128-648, dated 18th July 1873 Submitting a Memorandum of an attempt to meet the want of authoritative direction in the variety of extraditional cases which arise between Baroda and the neighbouring States &c.; suggesting that a precis of the Government orders on such cases be drawn up for the information and guidance of all the neighbouring British authorities.

RESOLUTION:—The principal alteration of the former Law of Extradition effected by Act XI of 1872 is that in the event of a person charged with committing a crime in a Native State escaping into British territory, the duty of determining whether there is a *prima facie* case against him is placed on the Political Agent, attached to the Native State in which the crime has been committed, instead of on the British British Magistrate before whom the accused is brought. The Political Agent is empowered to issue a Warrant for the apprehension of the accused, and the British Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the accused is found has nothing to do but to execute the Political Agent's Warrant.

2. This principle may be very advantageously introduced into the procedure which regulates the surrender of criminals between the Native States under this Government. As a general Rule, the Political Agent attached to the State where the offence is committed can examine the case more satisfactorily, and with less inconvenience to the witnesses, than the Political Agent attached to the possibly distant state into which the accused may have taken refuge.

3. According to the present procedure, a State requiring a surrender from another State has, through its own Political Agent, to submit a *prima facie* case which shall satisfy the Political Agent of the other State and the other State itself. It should now be laid down that it will be sufficient for the Political Agent of the State where the offence has been committed to certify that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and it will be the duty of the Political Agent of the State in which the accused has taken refuge to cause the accused to be apprehended through the Native State, and surrendered without any inquiry, either on the part of himself or the Native State, into the merits of the case.

4. (Cancelled.)

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5557.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1873.

Read the following letter from the District Magistrate, Ahmedabad, No. 1183, dated the 25th August 1873:—

"I have the honour to enquire whether the orders contained in the second sentence of paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5235, dated 22nd instant, apply to District Magistrates.

"2. I assume they do, and that in future, it will be sufficient for the Magistrate of a District where an offence has been committed to certify that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and it will be the duty of the Political Agent of the State in which the accused has taken refuge to cause the accused to be apprehended through the Native State and surrendered without any enquiry on the part of himself or of the Native State into the merits of the case.

"The one exception in paragraph 4 will ofcourse apply equally to District Magistrate's demands for extradition.

RESOLUTION.—The orders contained in Government Resolution No. 5235 of 22nd August last, applied only to cases where a demand for extradition is made by one State on another, but as Mr. Bo.radaile suggests, they should be considered equally applicable to cases where the extradition is demanded by a District Magistrate from a Native State.

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

NOTE.—These orders have been commented on and explained in G. R No. 2939 of 27th April 1888 and No. 6940 of 19th October 1888, and Government have held in G. R. No. 7160 of 29th October 1889 that although the Extradition Act and Rules thereunder (printed *infra*) are framed to regulate extradition between British and Foreign territory, the principles therein laid down are to be held applicable to cases arising between Native States.

2. As to the question whether extradition between two Native States can be demanded for other offences than those scheduled under the Act, it has been held that the authoritative intervention of the Political Agent is limited to the procedure to be followed by the spirit of the terms of Section II of the Extradition Act, on the analogy of which he acts. As the Act, however, is not strictly applicable to extradition as between two Native States, and as there is a fairly general practice already in existence of granting extradition in cases not within the schedule, the surrender of such persons continues so long as the States themselves agree to the practice. If objections are raised, they are specially considered.

No. 3479.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1874.

Letter from the Political Agent in Kathiawar, No. 214, dated 25th May 1874—Submitting papers on the question whether a Political Officer can serve a warrant or process of a British Court within the limits of a foreign State in whtch he has no jurisdiction; concurring in the view taken that the Political Officer should act in his diplomatic capacity; and suggesting a definite ruling on the point, Adding that Major Watson has been directed to address the State concerned diplomatically and have the accused person surrendered.

RESOLUTION.—The view stated is undoubtedly correct.

2. When a British Magistrate finds a *prima facie* case against an accused person being in a Foreign State, he should move the Political Agent by letter to procure his arrest. He may send a warrant at the same time, but that would be only to justify the detention of the accused after he has once been arrested and made over to the Magistrate's Police.

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

Extradition—*Treatmeut of accused persons.*

Political Department.

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR LETTER.

Bombay Castle, dated 17th November 1874.

No. 6787

I am directed by H. E. the Governor in Council to state for your guidance that when a Political Agent acts on behalf of a Native State in making a surrender, he should take care that the safeguards prescribed for cases governed by British Law are duly attended to and in any

case of surrender by a Political Agent, it is his duty to observe the treatment which the surrendered person may receive, with a view, if necessary, to remonstrance.

2. (Cancelled as per Government Circular No. 3672 of 21st May 1875).

No. 5342.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 16th September 1876.

Letter from the Political Superintendent, Palanpur No. 340, dated 2nd June 1876, stating, with reference to Government Resolution No. 3112 of 1876 that the question submitted by him in his letter No. 285 of 1876 refers to all cases of extradition obtained in any of the three ways detailed in paragraph 2 of the accompaniment to his above quoted letter, provided that there are no political reasons against it. Recapitulating the arguments used by the Special Assistant on the subject.

Memorandum from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 88 J. dated 16th August 1876. Forwarding, for information, with reference to this Government letter No. 3830 of 1876, copy of the following Notification No. 87 J., dated the 16th ultimo, published by the Government of India in that Department:—

"In supersession of Rule No. 5 of the Rules under Act XI of 1872 (the Foreign jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), published by Notification of this Department, No. 31 J., dated 12th March 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following :—

"If the person surrendered under the warrant of a Political Agent, issued under Section II, be not a British subject; or if, such person being a British subject, the Courts of the State, either by custom or by the express

recognition of the Governor General in Council, try Native British subjects, surrendered to them by extradition; and the Political Agent, after hearing the Statement, if any, of the accused, and making such further inquiry as he may deem necessary, is still satisfied that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, and that the charge is not prompted by political motives, the Political Agent shall make over the accused to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the Sate in which the offence was committed, provided that the Courts of the State have, by custom or recognition as aforesaid, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Pen l Code for the offence with which the accused person is charged."

RESOLUTION.—Copy should be sent to the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, with reference to his letter No. 340, dated the 2nd June last, and to all Political Agents, who should be enjoined to record their proceedings under this amended Rule, in order that any statement the accused may make, or the fact of his declining to make a statement may be duly noted. The Political Agent's reasons for finally making or refusing to make an extradition should also be recorded.

C. GONNE,
Secretary to Government.

No. 5721.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1887.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

With reference to paragraph 3 of this Department Circular No. 2930, dated 17th May 1872, the accompanying amended form of warrant should be forwarded to all Political Officers with instructions to issue in future a proper warrant in this form whenever they take proceedings under Section 11 of Act XXI of 1879.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To,

THE MAGISTRATE OF THE DISTRICT OF (*name of the District in which the accused person is believed to be*).

Whereas (*name of accused*) of (*place of abode of accused*) is accused of the offence of (here state the offence) committed at.....in the State of.....you are hereby directed under the provisions of Section II of Act XXI of 1879, to arrest the said (name of accused) and to forward him in custody to (name of place in Native State) and there to deliver him to (*name and designation of the officer appointed to receive the accused*). Herein fail not. Dated this..... day of.

(Signature and Seal of Political Agent.)

Extradition—*Stolen property found in the possession of other persons.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S LETTER.

Dated Fort William, 26th November 1902.

No. 27 I. A.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. 2686 dated the 1st April 1902 regarding a question raised by the Baroda Darbar with respect to the disposal of property which is the subject of a criminal offence committed in one jurisdiction and which is found in another jurisdiction with persons other than the accused, who claim to be the owner in virtue of a *bona fide* purchase.

2. The Government of India are of opinion that no real distinction can be drawn between two classes of stolen property, when produced for evidential purposes, namely property found with the accused or stolen property found in the possession of third parties. The practice obtaining in the adjoining Native States and British Districts should therefore be followed in the Baroda State, and all stolen property produced in evidence in regard to which an offence

appears to have been committed should be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 517 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court trying the case.

3. A copy of this letter is being communicated to the Resident, Baroda.

Extradition—*Conveyance and maintenance of accused persons and cattle—1903.*

In modification of the orders contained in G. R: Nos. 4034 and 7490 dated respectively the 3rd July and 30th November 1894 and G. R, No. 5455 of 7th September 1896 the Governor in Council is pleased to accept the proposal that in cases of extradition between the Baroda State and British Districts of the Bombay Presidency the conveyance and maintenance charges of accused persons and of cattle should be borne by the authorities making the surrender. The same procedure should be followed by Native States in the Bombay Presidency.

Extradition.—*Rules.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

No. 1862—1. A, dated the 13th May 1904.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903 and in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st day of June 1904, to make the following rules, namely;

1. The Political Agent shall not issue warrant under Section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act"), in any case which is provided for Treaty, if the State concerned has expressly stated that it desires to abide by the procedure of the Treaty, nor any case in which a requisition for surrender has been made by, or on behalf of the State under section 9 of the said Act.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 7 of the said Act except on a request preferrred to him in writiag either by or by the authority of the person for the time being administering the Executive Government of the State for which he is a Politicai Agent, or by any Court within such State which has been specified, in this behalf by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governor of Madras or Bombay in Council as the case may be, by notification in the official Gazette.

3. If the accused person is a British subject, the Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under section 7 of the said Act, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one suitable for trial in British India, and he shall, instead of issuing such a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the communique of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India.

4. The Political Agent shall, in ali cases before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act, satisfy himself by preliminary inquiry that there is a *prima facie* case against the accused person.

5. (1) The Political Agent shall, before issuing a warrant under Section 7 of the said Act. decide whether the warrant shall provide for delivery of the accused persons,

(*a*) to the Political Agent or to a British officer subordinate to the Political Agent with a view to his trial by the Political Agent, or

(*b*) to an authority of the State with a view to his trial by the State Courts.

(2) Before coming to a decision the Political Agent shall take the following matters into consideration :—

(*i*) the nature of the offence charged;

(*ii*) the delay and trouble involved in bringing the accused person before himself;

(*iii*) the judicial qualifications of the Courts of the State;

(*iv*) Whether the accused person is a British subject or not; and if he is a British (other than European British) subject, whether the Courts of the State, either by custom or by recognition, try such British subjects surrendered to them; and

(*v*) whether the Courts of the State have by custom or by recognition, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for an offence similar to that with which the accused person is charged.

6. Notwithstanding anything in rule 5, the Political Agent shall make the warrant provide for the delivery of the accused persons to himself (or to an officer subordinate to himself), or to an authority of the State concerned, as the case may be, if he is generally or specially instructed by the Governor General in Council to try an accused person himself or to make him over for trial to the proper Court of such State.

7. In the case of an accused person made over for trial to the Court of the State the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted on conviction is not excessive or barbarous; and, if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody; pending the orders of the Governor General in Council.

8.* Accused persons arrested in British India on warrants issued under Section 7 or Section 9 of the said Act shall be treated, as far as possible, in the same way as persons under trial in British India.

9.* A person sentenced to imprisonment by a Political Agent shall, if a British Subject, be conveyed to the most convenient prison under British Administration, and shall there be dealt with as though he had been sentenced under the local law:

Provided always that this rule shall not be construed so as to give such person any right of appeal other than that allowed by the rules for the time being in force for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

10.¶ Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to areas in Native States under British Jurisdiction, in which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) is in force.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Notification.

Fort William, the 24th January 1908.

No. 305. I. C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1862 I.A. dated the 13th May 1904, as amended by Notification No. 1727 I.A. dated the 12th May 1905, namely,

* Remembered by notification no. 254 I.B. dated 26th January 1912, the original rule 8 having been cancelled by Notification No. 3475 I.C. dated the 28th August 1908.

¶ Added by Notification No. 254 I.B. dated 26th January 1912.

(1) In rule B and in the heading of the form prescribed thereby, for the word "half yearly" the words "annually" and annual respectively shall be substituded.

(2) In the footnote to the above mentioned form for the word "half year" the word "year" shall be substituted.

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 254 I. B.

Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th January 1912.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, and by section 22 of the Indian Extradition Act 1903 (XV of 1903), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1862 I. A. dated the 13th May 1904, as amended by the like Notification No. 3472 I.C. dated the 28th August 1908, namely,

"10. Nothing in these rules shall be held to apply to areas in native states under British Jurisdiction, in which the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (Act V of 1893) is in force."

11. Existing Rules 9 and 10 shall be remembered 8 and 9.

G. of I. Notification No. 823 D of 25th March 1913.

In rule 4, the words "or otherwise" shall be omitted.

J. B. WOOD,
Additional Secretary
to the Government of India.

Extradition—

GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1915.

No. 5172.

The attention of all Magistrates and Political Agents is drawn to the following points with reference to extradition for offences under the Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911.

2. Notification No. 3361 I. A. dated the 23rd December 1898, at page 106 of Volume VI of Macpherson's British enactments in force in Native States, Third Edition runs as follows :—

> "In exercise of the powers conferred by Section II of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a Political Agent may issue a warrant for the arrest and surrender of any person accused of having done in any State against the law of such State an act which would, if done in any part of British India where the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 (XXVII of 1871) is for the time being in force, have constituted an offence against any of the provisions of the latter Act."

Although the two Acts mentioned in this Notification have both been superseded by later Acts, the effect of the Notification remains still in force in virtue of Sec. 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897); and Native States are thus enabled to obtain the extradition from British India of persons accused of the commission of offences against the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 if in force in the State, or against similar provisions contained in any other law in force in the State.

3. The demands which may be made upon a Native State for the extradition of a person accused of an offence

committed in British territory are not limited by any law and the surrender of a person accused of an offence committed in British India, against the criminal Tribes Act, 1911, can unless there are treaty provisions on an established practice to the contrary, be demanded from a Native State without the slightest impropriety, as that state would in the converse case, be unable to obtain the surrender of such person from British India.

*4. The proper procedure for obtaining extradition in ordinary cases within the Bombay Presidency is for the British Magistrate to submit the papers establishing a *prima facie case* against the accused to the District Magistrate who will then, if satisfied as to the existence of a *prima facie* case forward a certificate to that effect to the Political Agent concerned, accompanied by a warrant for the arrest of the accused. The Political Agent is there in a position to call upon the State concerned for the surrender of the accused.

Cf. G. R. Political Department No. 5557 dated 9th September 1873 and No. 1442 dated 1st March 1898 and accompaniments.

5. When the extradition of a Baroda subject from the Baroda State is required, the evidence establishing a *prima facie* case, and not merely a certificate that such a case exists, should be forwarded to the Resident by the District Magistrate.

G. Circular No. 258 of 14-1-91 Political Department.

6. In applying for extradition from other States under the direct Political control of the Government of Indla, the evidence establishing a *prima facie* case should be forwarded to the Political Agent by the District Magistrate.

G. R. No. 4646 of 10 June 1891, Political Department para 3 ond 4.

*As amended by G. R- Political Department No. 1682 of 1st March 1917.

It should also be noted that it is laid down by treaty that the Hyderabad Darbar is not bound to surrender any of its own subjects special reasons must therefore be shown to the Honourable the Resident at Hyderabad in support of any application for the surrender of such subjects.

SPECIAL RULES FOR EXTRADITION TO, OR FROM BARODA.

No. 258.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle 14th January 1891.

CIRCULAR.

1. In supersession of Circular No. 4908, Political Department, dated the 7th August 1890, the following orders are now issued explanatory of the procedure to be followed in regard to extradition of criminals either to, or from Baroda.

2. At the outset it must be borne in mind, as principles of universal application to all extradition cases, including extradition with Baroda :—

(i)—That the rules published by the Government of India, under the Extradition Act, are essential to its proper working, and supply necessary guarantees against abuse or injustice, namely the Notification. Foreign Office, No. 31 J., dated the 12th March 1875, published with Bombay Government Circular No. 2170, dated the 31st March 1875; and the Notification, Foreign Office, No. 87 J., dated the 16th August, 1876, published with Government Resolution No. 5342, dated the 16th September 1876.

(ii)—That the form of warrant which every Political Agent, or the Agent to the Governor General must issue for the surrender of an accused from British India under Section II., Act XXI of

1879, or for surrender of other accused passing through British India, is that prescribed by Government Resolution No. 5721, dated the 7th September 1887.

(iii)—That even when extradition is sought by one Native State (*e g.* Baroda) from another (*e g.* Rajpipla), and the accused must pass through British territory, it is advisable for the Political Agent asking for extradition to issue a similar warrant as prescribed in Bombay Government Resolution No. 3479, dated the 20th June 1874. Such warrant will cover the transit through British territory and prevent application to the nearest British Magistrate for release from unlawful confinement.

(iv)—That a return on all persons made over for trial by the Courts of any Native State, must be furnished every half year to the Government of Bombay under Rule 10 of the Rules mentioned in clause 1 of this paragraph.

(v)—That it is a general instruction applying to extradition from all Native States with which officers of this Government are concerned, that in the event of extraordinary delay in the grant of extradition, or in the case of refusal to grant such extradition, where the refusal appears to the officer making the requisition not justified by the circumstances, a report should be made to Government and direct corresponcence avoided.

(vi)—That section 13 of Act XXI of 1879 provides further guarantees against abuse even after surrender, and Section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Code must not be overlooked.

3. Turning from the general rules which are of universal application, the Governor in Council lays down

the following detailed directions for regulating extradition with Baroda which must be read with the foregoing observations :—

(*a*)—*Case of extradition of Baroda subjects to Baroda.*

As regards the extradition of a Baroda subjects sought from a British District or from any Political Agency, it must be understood that the demand of the Governor-General's Agent is to be complied with at once.

(*b*)—*Case of extradition to Baroda of British subjects from a Brstish District.*

The provisions of Act XXI of 1879 imply any obligation on the part of the British Magistracy in British India to execute the warrant of the Governor-General's Agent when received under Section 12.

(*c*) *Case of extradition to Baroba either of a British subject found outside British India, or of the subject of a Native State found in the State to which he owes allegiance*

In these cases the Act is not obligatory, beyond the limits of British India, and accordingly extradition will not be granted to Baroda without the submission of papers establishing the *prima facie* case to the Political Agent of the State from whose jurisdiction either the British subject or that State's own subject is demanded.

(*d*) *Case of extradition to Baroda of the subject of one Native State found in another.*

In this case the demand of the Governor General's Agent will be complied with as in case (a).

4. As regards extradition from Baroda to British India the following procedure will be observed :—

(*a*)—*Case of extradition of a British subject demanded from Baroda by a British Magistrate; or of a subject of a Native State demanded by the Political Agent of that State.*

No *prima facie* case need be submitted. The certificate of the British Magistrate or of the Political Agent that a *prima facie* case is established, should alone accompany the *demand* or where under the law or under Government Resolution No. 3479, dated the 20th June 1874, a warrant is required, the warrant.

(*b*) Case of extradition from Baroda of a Baroda subject.

The Governor in Council is pleased to lay down, for the information of all Political Agents and Magistrates subject to his authority, that in all cases where the extradition of a subject of the Baroda State is required from that state, the officer, in sending his demand or warrant to the Governor General's Agent, shall forward with it the papers establishing a *grima facie* case against the accused.

(*c*)—Extradition of the subject of a Native State from Baroda to the State of which he is not a subject.

The procedure will be the same as in case (*a*).

5. The Governor in Council trusts that these rules will enable extraditien to be arranged without constant reference to Government or any risk of friction between Baroda and the British Districts or Native States concerned.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

Extradition With Rajputana.

Government of India's Letter No. 140-J., of 18th September, 1877, approving certain provisions for regulating extradition between the States of Rajputana and the adjacent Bombay Native States.

With reference to your letter No. 4821, dated 28th August, 1877, I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to forward copy of communication *which has been addressed to the Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, authorizing the adoption, as between Rajputana States and adjacent Native States in the Bombay Presidency, of the procedure, in respect to extradition, enjoined for Bombay Native States *inter se* by the Resolution of that Government, No. 5235, dated 22nd August 1873, under the conditions and with the reservations described in paragraph 2–4 of Mr. Lyall's letter No. 1801/121 J., dated 28th June, 1877.

*No. 139-J., dated 8th Septemder, 1877, (not printed).

2. In order to give effect to the procedure hereby sanctioned, I am to request that the necessary instructions may, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor in council, be issued to the Political Officers concerned in the Bombay Presidency.

Letter No. 1801 121 J. of 28th June, 1877 from the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana to the Government of India, referred to in paragraph 1 of the above letter.

I have the honour to reply to your letter No. 158 J., dated 12th December, 1876, enquiring whether there is "any objection to the adoption as between Rajputana States, and adjacent Native States in the Bombay Presidency of the procedure enjoined with regard to Bombay Native States *inter se* by Resolution of that Government, No. 5235 dated 22nd August, 1873."

2. There is, I consider, no objection against adopting the reciprocal procedure as between these adjacent States, that when a Political Agent certifies that an accused person ought to be surrendered, the Political Agent of the State in which the accused can be pointed out, or is known to be, shall cause him, if possible, to be surrendered to the Political Agent certifying. This is indeed already the recognized practice on this border to a considerable extent. Provided always that Rule 5 (amended*) and 9 of the Rules issued under the Foreign Office Notification No. 31-J, dated 12th March, 1875, be understood to apply to persons thus surrendered, in so far as these rules stipulate that the officer to whom surrender is made shall hear what the accused has to say before making him over to the State and shall be responsible that he receives a fair trial and a proper sentence.

* Foreign Department Notification No. 87-J., dated 16th Augnst, 1876.

3. I understand that these demands will usually be made only for surrender of heinous offenders. It will be remembered that certain Courts have already jurisdiction upon this border for adjudication of complaints and charges among subjects of different States. The Marwar Court of Vakils takes cognizance at Abu of Palanpur cases, and the Border Panchayats decide cases among the border bhils. But although these Courts can punish at discretion, it must be allowed that they are mainly used for awarding fines and compensation; and whenever a heinous offence is committed, it is very essential that the offender should be seized and surrendered for immediate trial. Nevertheless there are certain classes of offences, as for example, affrays and raids among tribal bhils, which are still best dealt with by the Border Courts, and the Political Agents concerned should settle, in consutation over any particular case, whether the accused ought to be at once surrendered to a Native State, or whether they would try the offence at the Court of

Vakils or Border Panchayat. In the revised rules for the Border Panchayats, which are this day submitted, the system proposed is that all cases shall be decided by two British Officers meeting on the border. And without doubt, such a system will be much satisfactory to the State surrendering a subject than his trial by another Native State.

4. In short I am of opinion that the Political Agents on either side of the border should always, to the best of their power, impose reciprocally demands for surrender of heinous offenders, though certain peculiar cases ought to be reserved, by consent, for the Vakils Courts, and the Border Panchayats. And objection taken under paragraph 4 of the Resolution* of the Government of Bombay by a Rajputana State might go before the Agent to the Governor General for disposal.

*No. 5235, dated 22nd August, 1873.

EXTRADITION OF CONVICTS.

Extract from Government Resolution No. 1641 of 27th March 1874, Political Department, ruling that convicts undergoing sentences in Jails in British India cannot be extradited for the purpose of being tried for offences committed in Native States.

Letter from the Solicitor to Government, No. 204, dated the 4th March 1874. Submitting, in reply to Government letter, No. 555 of 1874, a copy of opinion of the Honourable the Advocate General, No. 12, dated 28th February 1874, on the above question.

"I do not think that convicts undergoing sentence in a jail in British India can be removed from custody, under a warrant issued by a Political Agent, under section 12 of the Extradition Act (Act XI of 1872), for the purpose of being tried for an offence committed in a Native State. The Prisoner's Testimony Act (Act XV of 1869) does not admit of such removal; and the Extradition

Act contains no clause allowing it. Indeed the language of section 12 of the latter Act. "The accused person, when arrested, shall be forwarded to the place and delivered to the officer named in warrant" seems to point such warrants being executed only against persons at liberty, and not to persons already in confinement.

"As Mr. Peile himself admits there are objections to handing over to Native States prisoners convicted by British Courts and undergoing sentence, and I have little doubt that it was the intention of the Legislature that the Extradition Act should not apply to such persons.

* * *

Famine—*Free Trade.*

(*Translation from Gujrati*).

No. 905 of 1896.

To,

The Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

In pursuance of Government Resolution No. 6999 dated 27th November 1896, I have honour to state that in virtue of the impending famine and the measure to be adopted to combat against the same, it is highly important to have to private trade the business of the supply and distribution of food according to the recommodation of the Famine Commission. Subjects of Native States who apply for relief in British India will not be refused. But Chiefs should take measures to alleviate the sufferings of their poor subjects, and should co-operate with the British Government by adopting a uniform practice in allowing free trade and other matters. On account of freedom of importing-articles of commerce from the Khalsa territories of the British Government, subjects of many Native States have already been benefited. You are therefore requested to be good enough to make arrangements accordingly.

Dated 10th December 1896.

Fires—*All persons enjoined render help in extinguishing.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 50 of 1894.

It is hereby notified to people of all castes and and positions that it is the bounden duty of every man, woman and child to tender help in extinguishing a fire, when it breaks out. It is their duty to do such work for the sake of themselves, their neighbours and the Government and no consideration should be accepted for such help. It is a duty obligatory on every body. Refusing to help without any remuneration is shameful and cruel in the case of a person of any caste, creed or religion; and such an action is sinful and wicked in the highest degree. All people must co-operate in putting out a fire, and one should not ask or expect money for helping in such a work. Government and Society at large will always willingly take notice of persons or body of persons who show zeal in protecting life and property from fire. They will equally not refrain from reprimanding those persons for their inhuman and base behaviours, who decline to help in putting out fire until they receive trifling copper-money. It is hoped that such disgracing act will not be met with any longer in Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals.

Dated 14-4-1894.

Forest *Department passes to be given.*

(*Translation from Gujrati*).

No. 98-104 of 1886.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

Carts of timber firewood &c. from the territories of Rewa Kantha Chiefs which enter into or pass through Panch Mahals, are given passes by the States. But some times, only one pass is given for more than one cart;

and sometimes the nakadar writes more or less timber in the pass than what they actually contain. Sometimes full particulars are not written in the pass. In order to put a stop to such irregularities, the States have already been addressed, but satisfactory arrangements have not yet been made in some places. By giving one pass between many carts, both the inspector and the cartmen are put to a great deal of inconvenience, when the carts do not all go together. By showing the quantity of timber more or less suspicion arises that Panch Mahals timber might have been taken in the carts. This results in a great deal of correspondence and the timber is attached. By giving incomplete particulars in the pass full and satisfactory information is not available. And if the cartmen &c. are stopped and sent back to have the passes corrected or to get separate passes, they will be put to a lot of trouble and loss. At the same time it would not do if no arrangement is made to stop such irregularities. It is therefore directed that proper arrangement must be made in this behalf and efficient men employed at the places where passes are issued so that the Forest Department may not have reason to complain in future and there may not remain any necessity of making any other arrangement in the matter.

Dated 20th Eebruary 1886. Camp Navagam.

Forest Department—*Timber seized for theft &c.*

Nos. 342-348 of 1886.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

At the request of the District forest officer of Panch Mahal, contained in his shera, No. 118 dated 30th June 1886 it is directed that if any timber of the jungle of the Panch Mahal territory be seized in your territory on account of theft etc. and attached by the Forest Department and

if the same be delivered for safe custady by any officer of that Department, to the Patel or any Police officer of your village the latter should take it in his possession and give a receipt thereof and should take care that no one makes any change therein and should give him all the assistances he can in this behalf. Such arrangements should be made.

Dated 10th July 1886

Forest—*Timber of Native States brought into British territory should be covered by formal passes.*

No. 499-504 of 1896.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

The Conservator of Forests, Northern Division, in his letter No. 355 dated 25th May 1888 informs me that the Forest officers under him report that, teak and other forest produce is imported from Native States into British territories in contravention of the rules promulgated under Section 41 of the Forost Act. Therefore I have the honour to request that the attention of your officers should be drawn to the rules in question. Teak and other timber brought iato British territory should be covered by green passes in the annexed form bearing the signature and designation of duly authorized officer of the State, information of which may have been given to the Forest Officer. And further all such timber should be stamped with a seal of which a specimen must have been registered in his office. If such is already the practice in force in your State, intimation to that effect may be given. If not, I hope you will kindly arrange to adopt the practice and let me know. Dated 19th June 1896.

Forest Department—*Stamps for timber.*

(*Translation from Gujrati*)

No. 605-611 of 1897.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

The Conservator of Forests in his letter No. 1899 dated 28th September 1897 informs me that some stamps for imprinting on timber of Native State forests were submitted to him for registration, and have been accepted, but asks that the owners of such stamps should be informed that large and intricate stamps require great deal of time in imprinting them perfectly on timber, and would therefore be inconvenient, and that if the stamp is not perfectly imprinted on the wood, it cannot be recognized, and such confusion is likely to ensue. He further says that he has made it a rule to decline to register a stamp which if not equal in size to a British rupee and therefore advises that Native States also should have stamps of the same size, and that even those who have already got their stamps prepared will be benefited by having new stamps of the approved size. In view of the above. I hope you will arrange to get new stamps prepared according and registered. As a sample for preparing the new stamps two sketches of stamps are drawn on paper and forwarded herewith. I request that the arrangements which may be made may be communicated to me.

Forest Department—*Samples of imprints of stamps to be sent.*

(*Translation from Gujrati.*).

No. 580-587 of 1899.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

In pursuance of English Letter No. 2884 dated 15th December 1899 from the Conservator of Forests. N.D. asking

that every year imprints on paper, of stamps to be put on timber of Native States Forests of Rewa Kantha should be sent to him to be registered in his office, I have the honour to request you will forward to that officer direct, samples on papers of the stamps to be imprinted on timber of your States' forests, and henceforth every year the same way may be regularly done; copies of letters with dates of transmission being sent to this office for record with the imprints of the stamps.

Dated 23-2.99,

Foreign mercenaries.

No. 1232 of 1848.

To,

All Chiefs and Talukdars of Rewa Kantha:

In pursuance of Bombay Government Resolution No. 2303 dated 31st May 1848 I have the honour to request that you will immediately submit a detailed list showing the number and names of foreign mercenaries such as Makranas, Rohilas, Pathans, Balochs, Afghans and Arabs, &c. in your service; for what period they have been staying in this country and which of them have married and settled and for what period. Further you are instructed that in future you should not employ any such foreign mercenaries, without obtaining our permission. Dated Samwat year 1904 Jeth Sudi 11th Monday the 12th June 1848 A. D.

Camp Baroda.

Government Servants *should not assist in person in writing petitions.*

No. 1177 of 1851 A. D.

NOTICE.

The Bombay Government have formerly by a Notification of 30th September 1843, prohibited Government servants from doing work of private persons. And now a

further Circular order No. 2541 dated 20th June 1851 of the same object has been received, wherein it is ordered that Government servants should not assist any person in preparing an appiication or reply or anything. Therefore English writers and Marathi and Gujrati Karkuns of this Agency should act accordingly 30th June 1851; A. D. Camp Baroda.

Government servants—*not to incur debts.*

No. 1279 of 1854.

To,

All Thandars and Japti Karkuns.

Know that you are not to incur any debt of any person in your Thana except for provisions, and that too should not exceed your pay and should be paid up from July upto the end of September. Know this to be an urgent order. Dated 4th July 1854 A. D.

Camp Baroda.

Government servants—*to pay for supplies received.*

(*Translation from Gujrati Circular of the Political Ageut.*)

No. 1375-1384 of 1845.

To,

All Chiefs and Thakors of Rewa Kantha.

To wit;—I have received letter No. 3651 dated 31st July from Townsend Esqr., Secretary to the Bombay Government. In paragraph 4 thereof it is ordered that Government Karkuns, sepoys, etc. of the Rewa Kantha Agency should be told not to take food or anything gratis without paying for the same, when they go out on their districts tours in the villages, and that the States and Talukas should be informed accordingly. This is therefore written for your information. Dated 15th August 1845 A. D.

NOTE.—Similar instructions were issued to all Thandars with the intimation that the above is the order of Government and that they should therefore notify it to all people of their respective districts, and that they themselves are to behave as stated above.

Government servants—*Bazar rates should be given for supplies.*

No. 357 of 1913.

Camp Wadia, 24th January 1913.

CIRCULAR.

The Collector and Political Agent has good reasons to believe that supplies at less than the Bazar rates are being given to officers' Camps in accordance with the ancient custom. It must be understood that both in the Agency and the District proper, this must cease and Heads of offices will be held responsible for seeing that it does cease.

2. I am issuing the following orders as to my own case.

The Daftardar or the Chitnis or indefault of both of these the senior member of the office in camp will in the case of each camp decide whether it is necessary to appoint a special modi to supply the camp or whether there is a sufficiently good bazar near at hand to supply the needs of subordinates. Where such a bazar exists no modi should be appointed. Where one is necessary, the officer concerned should on the first day of his arrival at the camp call the Modi and the Taluka officer or other official who has prepared a statement of prices. He should go through this statement with the modi and correct it where necessary, making perfectly sure that the full bazar rates are charged so as to ensure the Modi making his legitimate profit. If there is any dispute as to these, the matter should be referred to the Collector. The Daftardar or Chitnis should warn the Modi that all subordinates have been warned to complain

to him, if the goods supplied are not of the quality and description stated. He should also direct him to report at once to the local Taluka or other official, if any subordinate has failed to settle his bill before the camp moves. The Collector will, when he is able to do so, satisfy himself of this by personal enquiry.

I hope that all Departments concerned will co-operate to ensure the observance of Government orders by the above or some similar means.

Government servants—*Not to receive any presents.*

(*Translation of Gujrati Circular of the Political Agent.*)

To, No. 412-420 of 1846.

All Thandars.

Circular letter No. 771 dated 25th February 1846 A. D. from John Willoughby Esqr. Chief Secretary to Government has been received, in which it is directed that no officer or other servant of Government should ever accept Nazrana, Chandlo, or any present under any other name, from the people under them, on occasions of marriages or on any account. You should therefore act accrrdingly. If you do not obey the order, Government will hold you responsible. Dated 3rd March 1846 A. D. corresponding with Falgun Sud Samvat year 1902. Camp Hallol Zilla Pavagarh.

Impressed carts—*Hire of*—

No. 2566 of 1902.

Camp Halol

20/24 November 1902.

In modification of this office notification No. 1064 of the 16th June 1858 the Political Agent directs that the rate of hire for impressed carts in the Rewa Kantha Agency is revised so as to assimilate with that obtaining in the Panch Mahals and other Districts of Gujrat and is fixed at 3 annas per kos (1½ miles) instead of one rupee Babasahi for 6 kos.

G. CARMICHAEL,

Political Agent.

Land—*Sale, mortgage, or gift of tribute-paying land prohibited.*

No. 2979 of 1848 A. D.

Notice is hereby given to the public that at the time when the Mewasi villages of Tillakwada Sankheda, Dabhoi, Sinor Pargana and Chandod Tappa came under the control of the British Government, Government have guaranteed the regular payment of Jamabandi amount to the Gaikwar Government. Therefore no person should sell mortgage or give away in gift any land liable to Government due or any revenue thereof, and if any one will do so, Government will not recognize the same. Therefore this notificatian is published, in order that no one might give or receive any land of the afore said description. Dated 4th December 1848 A. D. Camp Kothamba under Lunawada.

NOTE–Such a guarantee was given in respect of the tribute of the other States and Talukas of Pandu Mewas also. These orders were therefore communicated to all States and Talukas.

Lands of tribute payers.—*Sale prohibited.*

No. 1402 of 1914.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY OFFICE,

Godhra, 18th April 1914.

This office notification No. 2979 dated 4th December 1848 is republished for the information & guidance of all Talukdars and their subsharers of the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas with all intimation that the notification is just as binding as ever upon them and no transfers, alienations or incumbrances of the land held by them contrary to the notification in question will be recognised on any account.

No. 2979 of 1848.

Notice is hereby given to the public that at the time when the Mewas villages of Tilakwada, Sankheda, Dabhoi,

Sinor Pargana and Chanod Tappa came under the control of the British Government, Government have guaranteed the regular payment of Jamabandi amount to the Gaikwar Government. Therefore no person should sell mortgage or give away in gift any land liable to Government due or any revenue thereof, and if any one will do so, Government will not recognize the same. Therefore this notification is published in order that no one might give or receive any land of the aforesaid description.

Camp Kothamba under Lunawada dated 4th December 1848 A. D.

NOTE.—Such a guarantee was given in respect of the tribute of the other states and Talukas of Pandu Mewas also. These orders, therefore apply to all States and Talukas of the Pandu Mewas also.

C. HUDSON,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Lands—*Bhats, Charans and others should not sell*—

No. 4927 of 1872.

NOTIFICATION.

The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha notifies to the public that, Bhats, Charans, Bhands, Bhavayas, Naikas and such people who might have received grants of land from the Rajas of Lunavada and Baria in their territoris, may continue to enjoy them but they should not sell them lands to anybody without the permission of Government, and no one should buy the same as well. If any body buys or sells such lands in contravention of this Notification, Government will not recognize the sale. Dated 17th December 1872. Camp Pandu.

Laws.—*Acts of the Government of India in force generally in all Native States including those in the Rewa Kantha Agency.*

Year.	No.	Title.
1860	XIV	Indian Penal Code as amended by act 27 of 1870, 19 of 1872, 8 of 1882, 10 of 1886 1 & 4 of 1889, 10 of 1891, 3 of 1894, 3 of 1895, 6 of 1896, 4 of 1898, 3 of 1910 and 8 of 1913.
1869	IV	Indian Divorce Act as amended by Act 10 of 1912.
„	XX	Indian Volunteers' Act (as amended by Act X of 1896 and V of 1909.)
1872	I	Indian Evidence Act.
„	XV	Indian Christian Marriage Act as amended by Act 2 of 1891, Act 2 of 1892, Act 1 of 1903 and Act 13 of 1911.
1873	X	Indian Oaths Act.
1674	II	Administrator General's Act as amended by Act 9 of 1881, Act 2 of 1890 and Act 7 of 1891.
1874	III	Married woman's Property Act.
„	IX	European Vagrancy Act.
1875	IX	Indian Majority Act.

Year.	No.	Title.
1880	VII	Iadian merchant shipping Act.
1884	VII	Indian steam-ships Act, 1884 (as amended by Acts III of 1890 III of 1902, and I of 1909).
1885	XIII	Indian Telegraph Act.
1886	II	Indian Income-tax Act, (as amended by Act XI of 1903).
,,	VI	Births, Deaths and marriages Registration Act, (as amended by Acts XVI of 1890 and IX of 1911.)
1887	X	Native passenger Ships Act.
,,	XIV	Indian Marine Act, (as amended by Acts XVII of 1888 and I of 1899).
1888	IV	Indian Reserve Forces Act.
1809	VII	Succession Certificate Act.
,,	XV	Indian official Secrets Act, (as amended by Act V of 1904).
1890	I	Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.
,,	IX	Indian Railway's Act, as amended by Act IX of 1896.
1895	XIV	Pilgrim ships Act.

Year.	No.	Title.
1897	X	General Clauses Act, as amended by Act I of 1903.
1898	III	Lepers Act, as amended by Act XII of 1903
,,	V	Code of Criminal Procedure.
,,	VI	Indian Post Office Act, as amended by Acts II of 1903 and III of 1912.
1900	III	Prisoners Act, as amended by Act I of 1903.
1903	XIV	Indian Foreign Marriage Act.
,,	XV	Indian Extradition Act as amended by Act I of 1913.
1904	VIII	Indian Universities Act.
1908	V	Code of Civil Procedure.
,,	VI	Explosive Substances Act.
1908	IX	Indian Limitation Act.
,,	XVII	Indian Emigration Act, as amended by Act XIV of 1910.
1909	III	Presidency-towns Insolvency Act.
1911	VIII	Indian army Act.
1912	IV	Indian Lunacy Act.
,,	VI	Indian Life Assurance Companies Act.
1913	II	Official Trustees Act.
,,	III	Administrator General's Act.

LIMITATION RULES.

No. 4158 dated the 20th June 1911.—In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India under Foreign Department Notification No. 2859 I.A. dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other power enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the introduction into the Rewa Kantha Agency with effect from the 1st January 1912, of the Kathiawar Agency Limitation Law.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1890.

No. 7791.—With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct the introduction of the following Law of Limitation into the Kathiawar Political Agency, with effect from such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a Notification published in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such Notification.

By order of the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

THE KATHIAWAR AGENCY LIMITATION LAW, 1890.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This Law may be called "The Kathiawar Agency Limitation Law, 1890."

(2) It applies to all suits instituted, appeal presented and applications made in or to the Court of the Political Agent in Kathiawar or in or to any Court subordinate to the said Court or subject to the superintendence thereof, whether in the exercise of civil or criminal jurisdiction, and to all appeals from any decree or order of any of the Courts aforesaid and to all applications founded on any decree, order or proceeding of any of these Courts.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a notification, published in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such notification.

Commencement.

2. (1) On and from that day all rules and limitation hitherto deemed to be applicable to such suits, appeals and applications as aforesaid shall be repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title fully acquired or to revive any right to sue barred under those rules or to affect the recognition, continuance or revival, in accordance with those rules, of any debt, engagement or obligation by any instrument or transaction made before this law comes into force.

Repealing section.

(2) Any suit in which the cause of action has accrued before the day on which this law comes into force shall be brought within the period of limitation prescribed in the said rules or within the period prescribed by this law for a similar suit of which the cause of action accrues on the said day, whichever shall end the sooner.

Suits of which cause of action has arisen before the date on which this law comes into force.

3. In this law, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context —

Difinitions

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

'easement' includes a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate

for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundi and a cheque:

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'trustee' does not include a benamidar, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application:

'registered' means duly registered,

(*a*) within the meaning of the rules regulating or recognising the registration of documents for the time being in force in the Kathiawar Agency, or

(*b*) under and according to any law made by the Governor General of India in Council or by the Governor in Council of Bombay:

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

EXPLANATION.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a Company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(*b*) An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless be dismissed.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

5. (1) If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court reopens.

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

(2) Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Special laws of limitation.

6. When, by any special law now or hereafter in force and in its nature applicable to the case, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Legal disability.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When he is at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representive may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Disability of representative.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(*a*). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accruer. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(*b*). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accruer. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority within which he may bring his suit.

(*c*) A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(*d*). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(*e*). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(*f*). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

Disability of one joint-creditor.

8. When one of several joint-creditors or claimants is under any such disability, and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all; but where no such discharge can be

given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A incurs a debt to a firm, of which B, C and D are partners B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(*b*) incurs a debt to a firm, of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run no subsequent disability to sue stops it :

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits on foreign contracts.

11. (1) Suits instituted in any of the Courts aforesaid on contracts entered into in a place not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the said Courts are subject to the rules prescribed by this law.

Foreign limitation law.

11. (2) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in any of the said Courts on a contract entered into in any such place as aforesaid, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such place during the period prescribed by such rule.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

12. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

(3) Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(4) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid.

13. In computing the period prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Court aforesaid shall, if during such time it has not been possible to serve a summons upon him, be excluded.

14. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bona fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is reinstitued, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code s. 20.

(3) In computiug the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of applicotion.

EXPLANATION 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which the suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

EXPLANATION 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

Bombay castle 8th September 1919.

(4) No. 6108.—In exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign jurisdiction) order in Council,1902 by the Governor General in Council in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2859-I-A, dated the 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause be added as clause (4) to section 14 of the Kathiawar Agency Limitation Law, 1890, published below Government Notification No. 7791, dated the 12th December 1890:—

(4) In computing the period of limitation for any suit which cannot be instituted without the certificate of the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar consenting to the hearing of the claim, the time required for obtaining the certificate of the Agent to the Governor, *i. e.* the time between the date of the application for certificate and the date on which the plaintiff is informed of the grant of the certificate shall be excluded.

By order of His Excellency the
Houourable the Governor in Council.
J. CRERAR,
Secretary to Government.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment-debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment-debtor is attempting to set aside execution sale.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

17. (1) When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

(2) When a person against whom, if were living a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce right of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immoveable property or of an hereditary office.

Effect of Fraud.

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded,

or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him,

the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

(*a*) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(*b*) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

19. (1) If before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

(2) When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

EXPLANATION 2.—In this section 'signed' means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

Effect of payment of interest as such.

20. (1) When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made :

Provided that in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made be another of them.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party.

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant.

Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff :

Proviso where original plaintiff dies.

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

Proviso where original defendant dies.

Continuing breaches and wrongs.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

Suit for compensation for act not actionable without special damage.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(*b*). A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slender does not commence till the refusal.

Computation of time mentioned in instruments

25. All instruments shall for the purposes of this law, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(*a*). A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(*b*) A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

Acquisition of right to easement.

26. (1) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

and where any way or water-course, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years.

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, water-course, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

(2) Each of the said period of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of such person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant' has notice thereof, and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(*a*) A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement, and as of right, without interruption from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(*b*) In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(*c*) In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; But B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

Extinguishment of right to property.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property situated within the local jurisdiction of any of the Courts aforesaid, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See. Section 4.*)

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part I Three months.	
1.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do an act alleged and in good faith intended to have been done in pursuance of a law applicable to the defendant.	3 months.	When the act or omission takes place.
	Part II. Six months	
2.—By a person alleging violent dispossessions for an order on that ground only for restitution.	6 months.	When the dispossession occurs.
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immoveable property.	Ditto ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, Chapter XXXIX (*of summary procedure on negotiable instruments.*)	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
	Part III. 2 years.	
5.—Upon any enactment for a penalty or forfeiture incurred thereunder.	Two years	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
6.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.
7.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.

FIRST DIVISION SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
8.—For the price of lodging.	2 years.	When the price becomes payable.
9.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
10.—By a person against whom an order is passed under sections 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
11.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
12.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
13.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ..	The date of the act or order.
14.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part III 2 years contd.	
arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.		
15.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Two years.	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
16.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
17.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.
18.—By the executors, administrators or representatives of a person deceased in respect of any wrong comitted within one year before his death for which such person might have sued.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
19.—By the executors, administrators or representatives for compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
20.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto ...	When the injury is comitted.
21.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
22.—For compensation for libel.	Ditto ...	When the label is published.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run
	Part III Two years. continued.	
23.—For compensation for slander.	Two years.	When the words are spoken or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
24.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditte ...	When the loss occurs.
25.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
26.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
27.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of moveable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
	Part IV Three years	
28.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Three years	When the loss or injusy occurs.
29.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
30.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, prevents it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injurred thereby.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part IV Three years continued.	
31.—Against an executor, administrator or other representative of a person deceased in respect of any wrong committed by such person within one year before his death for which he might have been sued and for which a right of suit survives.	3 years.	When the wrong complained of is done.
32.—For the recovery of a wife.	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
33.—For the restitution of conjugal rights.	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
34.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.
	Part V. Five years.	
35.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a water-course.	Five years	The date of the obstruction.
36.—For compensation for diverting a water-course.	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.
37.—For compensation for trespass upon immoveable property.	Ditto ...	The date of the trespass.
38.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	The date of the infringement.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V. *Five years* continued.	
39.—To restrain waste.	Five years	When the waste begin.
40.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
41.—Of the nature referred to in the Indian succession Act, 1865, section 320 or 321, or in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, sections 139-140 to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment or distribution.
42.—By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	When the word attains majority.
43.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or by any person bound by an order such as is referred to in Article 2, or by any one claiming under such person to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	From the date of the final order in the case.
44.—For specific moveable property lost, or acquired by theft or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V—*Five years* continued.	
45.—For other specific moveable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Five years.	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
46.—For the hire of animals, venicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
47.—For the balance of money advanced in payments of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
48.—For the price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
49.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the posed bill expires.
51.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
52.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V—*Five years* continued.	
53.—For money payable for money lent.	Five years.	When the loan is made.
54.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
55.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
57.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
58.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.
59.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	When the interest becomes due.
60.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated in writing, signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—*Five years* continued.	
61.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Five years	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
62.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified.
63.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
64.—On a bond subject to a condition.	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
65.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
66.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
67.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
68.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	The date of the bill or note.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of the suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—*Five years* continued.	
70.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Five years	The expiration of the first term of payment as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	When the first default is made unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
72.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery to the payee.
73.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
74.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
75.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the accepter pays the amount of the bill.
76.—Suit on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for	Ditto ...	When no bill, note or bond becomes payable.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—5 years.—continued.	
77.—By a surety against the principal debtor.	Five years.	When the surety pays the creditor.
78.—By a surety against a co-surety.	Ditto ...	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
79.—Upon any other contract to indemnify	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damnified.
80.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Ditto ...	The date of the termination of the suit or business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
81.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
82.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers whether by or from the plaintiff or any other person.
83.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
84.—Against a factor for an account.	Ditto ...	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused or where no such demand is made when the agency terminates.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—*Five years* continued.	
85.—By a principal against his agent for moveable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is during the continuance of the agency demanded and refused, or, where no such demand is made when the agency terminates.
86.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
87.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
88.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto ...	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date to the attempt.
90.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
91.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
92.—For relief on the ground of mistake.	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—*Five years* continued.	
94.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Five years	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
95.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	,,	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
96.—By a co trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	,,	When the right to contribution accrues.
97.—For a seaman's wages	,,	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
98.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	,,	When the wages accrue due.
99.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (*mu'wajjal*)	,,	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
100.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (*mu'wajjal*)	,,	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	,,	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part V.—*Five years.* continued.	
102.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Five years.	The date of the dissolution.
103.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	,,	The date of the payment.
104.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	,,	When the trees are cut down.
105.—For the profits of immoveable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	,,	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
106.—For arrears of Rent.	,,	When the arrears become due.
107.—By a vendor of immoveable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase money.	,,	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
108.—For a call by a company registered under any enactment.	,,	When the call is payable.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run
	Part V—*Five years.* continued.	
109.—For specific performance of a contract	Five years.	The date fixed for the performance, or if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
110.—For the rescision of a contract.	,,	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
111.—For compensation for the breach of any contract express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	,,	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
	Part VI *Six years.*	
112.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years.	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	,,	The date of the judgment.
114.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never in fact took place.	,,	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
115.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	,,	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.
	Part VII. *12 years.*	
116.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	12 years.	When the right to sue accrues.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VII—12 *years*	
117.—Upon a judgment obtained in another court, or a recognizance, when such a suit lies.	12 years.	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
118.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
119.—For possession of an hereditary office.	Ditto ...	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. EXPLANATION.—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or, (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
120.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
121.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VII 12 *years.* continued.	
122.—By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to a share therein.	12 years.	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
123.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
124.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
125.—For the resumption or assessment of rent free land	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
126.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
127.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immovable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
EXPLANATION.— The allowance and fees respectively called *malikana* and *haqqs* shall, for the purpose of this clause be deemed to be money charged upon immovable property.		
128.—To recover movabe property conveyed or bequeathed iu trust, deposited or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depositary or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VII 12 *years* continued.	
129.—To recover possession of immovable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	12 years.	The date of the purchase
130.—Suit by a mortgagee for possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
131.—By a purchaser, at a private sale for possession of immovable property sold, when the vender was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vender is first entitled to possession.
132.—Like a suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree when the judgment—debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.
133.—By purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land when the judgment-debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
134.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
135.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord) or a devisee, for possession of immovable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS.—*continued.*

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
	Part VII. *12 years.* continued.	
136.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immovable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	12 years.	When the female dies.
137.—For possession of immovable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
138.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
139.—For possession of immovable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	Part VIII. *30 years*	
140.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover movable property deposited or pawned.	30 years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
	Part IX. *60 years.*	
141.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale.	60 years.	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
142.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues.
143.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION: APPEALS.

Description of suit	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
144.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Criminal Court.	21 days.	The date of the sentence.
145.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of the Political Agent.	30 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
146.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the Government of Bombay.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
147.—Under the same Code to the Government of Bombay except in the cases provided for by Nos. 144 and 149.	60 days	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Government of Bombay except in the cases otherwise expressly provided for.	90 days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
149.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	6 months.	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATION.

150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	20 days	When the award is submitted to the Court.
151.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
152.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review	30 days.	When the application for review is rejected.
153.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	60 days.	The date of the dismissal.
154.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment *ex parte*.	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
155.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
156.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
157.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree-holder or the purchaser of such proporty.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run.
158.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	60 days.	The date of the dismissal.
159—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard *ex parte* in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree in in appeal.
160.—For leave to appeal as a pauper.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
161.—Under section 371 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under that section and Section 582 of the same Code for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	4 months	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For a review of judgment, or for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction.	90 days.	The date of the decree or order.
164.—For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the same Code to show cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	6 months.	When the payment or adjustment is made.
165.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the publication of the schedule.

Third Divisions Applications.—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which period begins to run
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	6 months.	The date of the decree.
167.—Under section 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff appellant or defendant-appellant.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.
168.—Under section 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by a plaintiff respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased defendant appellant or plaintiff-appellant.
169.—Under section 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendent-respondent made a plaintiff respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or of the deceased plaintiff respondent or defendant respondent.
170.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court	Ditto ...	The date of the award.
171.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230,	5 years.	When the right to appy accrues.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
172.—For the execution of a decree or order of any civil Court not provided for by No. 173 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Ditto, or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order. 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (Where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution of the decree or order, or 5. (Where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (Where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date. EXPLANATION I.—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
		representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all. Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. EXPLANATION II.—"Proper Court" means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order.
173.—To enforce an order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	12 years...	When a present right to force the order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATONS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation	Time from which peroid begins to run.
		Provided that when the order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby or some interest on such money has been paid or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payments or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

Liquor—*Exemption from duty on transport from Rajpipla State.*

No. 9518.

Dated the 15th October 1912.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 11 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. Act V of 1908), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from duty country liquor which has been manufactured at Nandod distillery within the territory of His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla and which is transported from the said distillery through the intervening British territory to His Highness' liquor depot at Sogbara under permits for such transport signed by the Distillery Inspector, Nandod, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(1) The liquor shall be conveyed by the under mentioned route :—

From Nandod to Ankleshwar in the Broach District, by the Rajpipla State Railway.

From Ankleshwar to Surat,—by the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

From Nandarbar to Sagbara, by road.

(2) Each permit shall specify

(*a*) The number and date thereof ;

(*b*) The name of the transporter ;

(*c*) The name and description of the vessel containing liquor :

(*d*) The quantity and strength of liquor contained in each vessel ;

(*e*) The name of the places from and to which liquor is to be transported ;

(*f*) The mode of conveyance ; and

(*g*) The date upto which the permit shall hold good ;

(3) Liquor shall be taken in casks or kegs and each such cask or keg shall be securely closed and sealed and shall have marked on it the quantity and strength of the liquor contained therein.

NOTE.—Similar exemption exists for Baria State Liquor—see page 383 *supra*.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1920.

No. 2282.—The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department is republished.

"No. 565-G, dated Delhi, the 10th March 1920.

Whereas jurisdiction to make an order for the detention of any of their subjects who are, or who may hereafter become. lunatics has been transferred to the Governor General in Council by the Darbars of the States named in the accompanying schedule.

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council. in exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased to prescribe the following procedure for observance by Political officers in connection with the making of order and warrants for the detention of lunatics from the said States in asylums in British India.

1. In the case of a criminal lunatic, in respect of whom an order or warrant for detention in an asylum has been made or issued by a Court established under the authority of the Darbar of any of the said States, the Political officer may, on application by such Darbar, endorse such order or warrant for execution in an asylum in British India.

2. In the case of any other lunatic, in respect of whom an application to that effect has been made by any such Darbar, the Political officer may make an order for the detention of such lunatic in an asylum in British India.

SCHFDULE.

Name of State.	Designation of Political Officers.
Bombay Presidency-	
* * *	*
Rajpipla	The Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.
Balasinor	
Sunth	
Kadana	
Bhadarwa	
Sanjeli	
Umetha	
Jambughoda	
Savanur	
* * *	*

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to Government
of India.

No. 2283.—The following notification by the Gonernment of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished:—

No. 568-G, dated Delhi, the 10th March 1920.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 99 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912), the Governer General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, regulating the procedure for the reception and detention in asylums in British India of lunatics whose reception and detention are provided for by section 98 of the said Act.

1. All costs involved by the detention of any lunatic, who is a subject of a State in India, shall be chargeable to the State concerned.

2. In the event of non-payment of sums due under the preceding rule on account of the detention of any lunatic, such lunatic shall be liable to discharge from the asylum, if three of the visitors of the asylum by order in writing so direct.

3. Lunatics detained under these rules, who are subjects of any of the States mentioned in the first column the following table may be detained in the asylum, or one of the asylums, mentioned opposite thereto in the second column.

TABLE.

Name of State. Bombay Presidency.	Name of Asylum.
Rajpipla	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Balasinor	
Sunth	
Kadana	
Bhadarwa	Lunatic Asylum at Ahmedabad.
Sanjeli	
Umetha	
Jambughoda	

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. CRERAR,
Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION. No. 30 of 1885.

The following revised rules regarding mail robberies in Native States prescribed by the Government of India in their Resolution in the Foreign Department No. 2495 I, dated 29th ultimo* in supersession of those laid down in their Resolution No. 1095, dated the 18th July 1866, Foreign Department, and republished in the *Kathiawar Agency Gazette* No. 37, dated the 13th September 1866, are published for general information :—

*Government Resolution, Political Department, No. 5245, dated the 27th August 1885.

EDWARD W. WEST, Lt. Colonel,
Political Agent.

Kathiawar Political Agency,
Rajkot, 1st September 1885.

* * * *

1. Every Native State is responsible for the secure passage through its territory of the Imperial Mail and parcel post; and every Native State in the territory of which the Imperial mail or parcel post is robbed is *prima facie* liable.

(1) To pay to the British Government the full value of whatever is taken or destroyed by the robbers; *and*

(2) to pay such compensation as the British Government requires to carriers of the mail or other persons, or to their families, in the event of the carriers or other persons being injured or killed in connection with the robbery.

Explanations.

(*a*) The term "mail" includes any letter, parcel or other article conveyed under the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act XIV of 1866, as well as any box, bag, or other article, or any carriage, horse, messenger or other person, employed or used by the Post Office for the conveyance or safe custody of mails.

(*b*) No exemption shall be allowed in estimating the above mentioned payment or compensation on account of bullion, jewellery or other articles of great intrinsic value.

(*c*) This rule does not affect the liability of the British Post Office to make good, under its departmental rules of insurance, the value of insured articles committed to its charge.

II. If a mail robbery is committed in the territory of one State, and the tracks of the robbers are traced into the territory of another State or States, and there lost, the *prima facie* liability for the robbery shall generally be shared in equal proportions by the State in which the robbery occurs, and the State or States into which the robbers are finally tracked.

Explanation.

This rule shall not be held to necessitate minute or inconvenient apportionment of liability between several States; and if doubts or complications arise, the *prima facie* liability shall be held to rest upon the State in which the mail robbery may have been committed.

III. A Native State, to whom the *prima facie* liability defined above attaches, may plead in extenuation thereof facts showing:—

(1) That its police arrangements are efficient, especially with regard to the protection of the mail routes passing through its territories; and that it has displayed zeal and energy in bringing, or in attempting to bring, the robbers to justice;

(2) That the robbery was committed, without complicity on the part of any of its own subjects or contributory negligence on the part of its own local authorities, by a servant of the British Post Office.

Explanation.

The mere infrequency of mail robberies shall not alone be regarded as an extenuating circumstance, or as evidence of police efficiency.

IV. The compensation paid by Native States in discharge of the liability defined in Clause (1), and the balances of existing "Mail Robbery Funds," shall be credited to the miscellaneous revenue of the Post Office of India; and the Director General of the Post Office may at his discretion award to consignors or consignees the whole or part of compensation payments to make good loss caused by the robbery of articles which are neither insured nor of great intrinsic value,

V. If, owing to the inefficiency of the protective system in any Native State, mail robberies are allowed to become frequent and to remain unpunished, the Government of India, or the Local Government, may, in addition to the enforcement of the pecuniary liability above defined, require the State to take such measures as may appear necessary and desirable for securing the safety of the mail; and, in the default of the State, may cause such measures to be carried out by Government Agency at the expense of the State.

(A true extract)

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Medical attendance.

No, 1192.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 20th December 1911.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of the orders contained in the Home Department Notification No. 607 dated the 1st July 1907, and of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, which will be applicable to British India and Native States, regarding the receipt by Medical officers of Government of fees (including honoraria or presents which may be offered for services rendered, for professional services, whether for any ordinary visit, or consultation, or confinement, or asurgical operation, in certain cases :—

(1) Whenever attendance on a Ruling Chief or his family or dependents, or on an Indian of position who holds a hereditary title conferred or recognized by Government, of rank now below that of Raja or Nawab, or his family or dependents, involves the absence of a Medical Officer from his station, he shall be permitted to demand or receive such fees as may be arranged between himself and the person employing him, provided that he does not, without the special permission of the Local Government, obtained as provided below, demand or receive in addition to his travelling expenses, a higher fee than Rs. 500 a day for the first three days and Rs. 250 a day thereafter, the full daily fee being given

for every complete period of 24 hours' absence with a proportionate fee for periods of less than 24 hours.

(2) For similar attendance not involving absence from his head quarters a medical officer may demand or receive fees in accordance with the scale which he has fixed for his patients generally.

(3) Before accepting or demanding from a Ruling Chief or Indians of positions as referred to in rule (1) a fee in excess of the rates laid down in rules (1) and (2) above, a medical officer must report the case confidentially to the local administrative medical officer, who will obtain unofficially, and communicate to him, the orders of the local Government. When taking the orders of Government the administrative medical officer will be careful not to disclose any of the medical particulars of the case.

(4) Local Governments and administratives shall have full powers to dispose of all cases so reported to them but shall be at liberty to consult the Director General Indian Medical service, or to refer any particular case for the orders of the Government of India.

(5) Fees for operations and confinements may be accepted equal in amount to those current in similar circumstances in the profession in the United Kingdom.

2. The Home Department Notification No. 100 dated the 2nd February 1911 is hereby cancelled.

A. EARLE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Medical attendance.

RESOLUTION.

The papers read above to medical attendance on, and supply of medicine to Government Clerks and their fomilies. Doubts have arisen as to the applications of these orders in case of certain officers, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules in supersession of all previous orders on the subject with effect from the 1st January 1885.

(1) All clerks of all Government offices are entitled to gratuitous, medical attendance and medicines for themselves.

(2) All clerks of Army head-quarters are entitled to similar privileges for themselves and their families.

(3) Subject to the above rules. clerks drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards are entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon, and those drawing less than that amount to the service of the Assistant Surgeon or medical subordinate provided for the purpose, it being understood that, in confirmity with Paragraph 4 of circular letter dated 31st August 1889 above quoted, the attendance of the Civil Surgeon should be given in all cases of emergency or of great danger of difficulty, when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant.

Memorial rules.

Bombay Castle, 23rd August 1915.

No. 5031.—The following notification by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, is republished :—

No. 1367 G., dated Simla, the 10th August 1915.

With reference to the notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1606 G., dated the 29th July 1910, the following revised section of the Political Department Memorial Rules is published for general information :—

II. Memorials, etc., addressed to His Majesty the King Emperor of India, or to the Secretary of State for India.

1. Every memorial must be submitted to the Political Officer of the State within whose jurisdiction the subject matter has arisen, accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against and by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

2. Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist in each sheet.

3. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter contained, every memorial received which confirms to the above rules should be forwarded by the Political Officer through the usual official channel with a concise statement of material facts, and, unless there be special reasons to the contrary, an expression of opinion.

4. Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

N.B.—The transmitting officer should examine such translations, and if they are found to be in correct or faulty, notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

5. Every memorial should be accompanied by copies of all the orders passed in the case by the authorities who have dealt with it in India.

6. Local Governments, administrations, and Political* Officers in direct subordination to the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India are vested with discretionary powers to withhold memorial addressed to His Majesty or the Secretary of State in the following cases:—

(1) When the memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

(2) When the memorial contains language which, in the opinion of the authority who would otherwise forwarded it, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper.

(3) When a previous petition of the memorialist (which term includes a rejoinder submitted by the memorialist in answer to a previous petition of some other party), has been disposed of by the Secretary of State, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford ground for a reconsideration of the case.

(4) When the memorialist has not previously appealed to the Government of India (or the Government of Madras, Bombay or Bengal, as the case may be) and received the decision of the Governor General (or Governor) in Council upon it.

(5) When the memorial is an appeal preferred more than six months after the date on which the memorialist was informed of the orders against which he appeals, provided that the Local Government, Administration, or Political officer, as the case may be, may, at their or his discretion, extend the extend the period to twelve months, if the delay will facilitate a settlement of the dispute, or other good cause is shown.

* Political Officers who are not Heads of Local Administrations may not exercise discretionary power to withhold memorials of the kind referred to in clause (7) and (8) of Rule 6.

(6) When the memorial refers to matters in which the memorialist is not personally interested.

(7) When the memorial is in effect is an appeal in a boundary case between Native States in which the decision, original or appellate, of the Political officer has been passed after enquiry on the spot and confirmed on appeal by the Local Government Local Administration or the Government of India, as the case may be.

(8) Cases which turn entirely on questions of fact, where the Political Officer and Local Government or Local Administration are in agreement.

7. Provided they do not contravene the conditions specified in the preceding section, memorials which are appeals against orders passed by the Governor General in Council (or Governor in Council in Madras, Bombay or Bengal as the case may be) in the exercise of political control in territories not included in British India, shall be forwarded, except in the following cases in which a discretionary power to withhold the memorial may be exercised:

*(1) When the order appealed against has been passed by the Government of India, Madras, Bombay or Bengal (as the case may be), as a recognised Court of Appeal in regard to a judgment or order of any Court of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction established or continued by the Governor General in Council in such territories.

* Note to Rule 7 (1) of Section I and II.—Memorials which are practically appeals for mercy or pardon must be transmitted. But their transmission will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments and Administrations by the Home Department Resolution No. 20-1403-13, dated the 14th October 1885, as modified by Foreign Department Circular letter No. 3289-I.B., dated the 30th August 1901.

(2) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to exercise political control in regard to a judgment or order of any special Court established by the Governor General in Council in such territories, from which Court there is, by its constitution, no appeal, though a general political control over it is declared or understood to exist.

(3) When the order appealed against is a mere refusal to interfere in a matter of purely internal policy with the action or orders of the Ruler of a Native State, of which the memorialist is a subject: provided that the state is one in which it is not customery for the British Government to intervene in matters of internal policy, and that the matter complained of does not disclose a state of misrule so gross that the Paramount Power would be called upon to interfere.

N. B.—This rule applies to a temporary Administration established in a Native State by the Governor-General in Council when the temporary Administration is appointed to exercise the same powers and occupy the same position as the Native Administration which it supersedes.

8. Memorials for persons* in such territories which are not covered by these rules, may be treated under the memorial rules of the Home Department when they are applicable.

* E.G. petitions from Government servants about dismissal, pensions, etc.

9. The following special rules, apply to the case of appeals against the orders of the Government of Bombay:—

(1) In the following cases the decision of the Local Government shall ordinarily be considered as final, an appeal to the Secretary of State for India

only being admissible with the permission of the Local Government, which should be previously obtained:—

(*a*) Giras cases in States of Classes I to IV in Kathiawar, which would have been tried by the Rajasthanik Court when it existed, but are now tried by the States Hazur Courts from whose decision an appeal lies to the Agency and to the Local Government.

(*b*) Giras cases in States below Class IV in which the decision of the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, is at present final under the rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 6511, dated the 18th November 1898, subject to the general political control of the Local Government.

(*c*) Cutch Jadeja Court cases.

2. Memorialists who desire to appeal against the orders of the Government of Bombay, in political cases shall have the option of addressing such appeals either to the Government of India or to the Secretary of State and such appeal shall be forwarded subject to the provisions of Rules 6 and 7. When in the exercise of this option an appeal has been presented to the Government of India, no further appeal shall be to the Secretary of State. This rule shall not apply to—

(*a*) Appeals in Giras cases or in those which are specially covered by any of the foregoing rules;

(*b*) Memorials of the class specially reserved in Rule IV of the rules published with Home Department Notification No. 148 (public), dated the 19th January 1905;

(*c*) Memorials which involve questions affecting the status, dignity or powers of a Ruling Chief or his

relations with the Paramount Power (including questions of succession or adoption) and with other Chiefs.

J. B. WOOD,
Secretary to the Government
of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council.

L. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to Government.

Compendium of Proceedings, General Rules and Special Rules of the Mewas Hitkarni Sabha.

1st Mewas Darbar.

The first Mewas Darbar was held on 21–4–1909 at Mandwa under the Presidentship of the then Political Agent, R. C. Brown, Esquire, I. C. S., for the social and economic amelioration of the Sankheda Mewas Thakors and their Ryots.

Some 12 questions were then mooted ;—

(1) Direct service of notices etc and direct recovery of outstanding revenue dues.

(2) Fire line between two jungles and mutual help in case fo fire.

(3) Injurious customs involving extravagant expenses among the Molesalams and Rajputs to be done away with, e.g. in Sunta, Satwasa, pregnancy and funeral expenses.

(4) Measures for relief of cultivators from the clutches of Sowkars.

(5) Rights for building house sites or sale thereof to be given to Ryots.

(6) Jungles preservation etc. of and cutting at long intervals etc.

(7) Measures for curtailment of marriage expenses e.g. Kesar Pathan ornaments for bride, men to be taken in procession &c.

(8) Polygamy to be stopped.

(9) Waste lands-cultivation of.

(10) Mines and minerals developement.

(11) Education–by opening new schools and free in villages.

(12) General;–e.g. Talukdars to maintain Budget System. Funeral and after death expenses to be reduced by curtailment of certain expenses in dinners, Bethi Jarat, Ghee Lota, Jarat etc., Improvement of cultivators by introducing of survey, receipt books, Takavi etc.

Then the matter seems to have ended.

2nd Mewas Darbar.

The next (2nd) Darbar was held on 23-1-13 at Wadia by the then Political Agent, H. B. Clayton, Esquire, I.C.S., when opportunity was taken to impress upon the Thakors the necessity of curtailment of cermonial expenses of giving to their Ryats some fixity of land tenure and improvement in methods of land revenue assessment and of improving the general tone of their management of their estate with a view to securing the prosperity of the Ryots under the altered conditions of life.

A Sub-Committee was then appointed consisting of certain Thakors and Agency Officials and Non-Officials to deal with the curtailment of ceremonial expenses.

3rd Mewas Darbar.

A 3rd Daroar was held at Wadia on 19-3-14 under the Presidentship of C. W. M. Hudson, Esquire I. C. S., Political Agent Rewa Kantha.

The Sub-Committee appointed last year had under the chairmanship of Mr. Narayanlal the Thandar met on 1-3-14 and did the following business;—

(1) Kesar Pathan to be taken in proportion to the revenue of the Taluka from Rs. 25 to 500 but this does not give right to receive or pay it where there is no custom to do so.

(2) Persons to be taken in marriage procession (Jan) at the house of the bride's father as per following scale.

If the revenue of the bride's father be Rs.	No. of men to be allowed.
100	5
1000	50
5000	125
10000 and above	250

This number should not exceed on any account.

(3) Persons to be taken by Thakors going as guests on marriage occasions in proportion to the revenue of their own Talukas according to the following scale.

If the revenue be Rs.	No. of men to be allowed.
100	1
1000	5
5000	15
10000 and abave	30

This number is not to exceed on any account.

(4) Tyag is not to be given to Bhats, Charans etc. on marriage occasions, following the example of the Vajiria Thakor.

As these proposals were however mostly made and supported by officials and non-officials, advisers and certain communities were not represented therein in the General Committee, the Thakors of Vasan Virpur and Jiral Kamsoli objected to certain of these proposals; The Thakor Mota-

bava of Jiral Kamsoli (a Ghori) was then appointed by the President Mr. Hudson a Member of the General Committee and Sub-Committee and these proposals (or special rules) were put back for further consideration by the Sub-Committee.

The District Deputy Assistant Political Agent Mr. Chhaganlal G. Mehta then read the General Rules, revised by Mr. Hudson, before the General Committee about the terminology of the Sabha as Mewas Hitkarni Sabha", its constitution, formation of members of General and Managing Committee, their duties, powers, period of meeting etc.

These general rules were unanimously passed, and confirmed by the President Mr. Hudson.

These are subjoined:—

The following general rules are adopted with a view to the necessity for curtailment of ceremonial expenses among the Thakors in the Mewas Rewa Kantha Agency and for improvement of their social and economic conditions.

1. A general Committee be formed for the purpose and be known as Mewas Hitkarni Sabha.

It should consist of-

President:—Political Agent, Rewa Kantha Agency.

Vice-President:—Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Members :—

Molesalams:— 1. Kesarkhanji Thakor of Vajiria.

2. Motabava Bhaibava Thakor of Nangam (Representatives of the *Rathod* clan appointed by majority of-votes).

3. Jitamia Bahadarbava Thakor of Uchad.

4. Gambhirsingji Bhaibava Thakor of Virpur (Representatives of the

Daema community appointed by majority of votes).

5. Gambhirkhanji Sardarkhanji Thakor of Agar (Representatives of the *Chohan* community appointed by majority of votes).

6. Sahebkhan Kesarkhan Thakor of Pantalvdi (Representatives of the *Padhiar* clan appointed by majority of votes).

Musalmans:— 7. Motabava Hafibava Thakor of Jiral Kamsoli (Representatives of the Ghori community appointed by majority of votes).

Hindu Rajputs:— 8. Chandrasingji Bharatsingji, Thakor of Gad Boriad.

9. Vakhatsingji Khusalsingji Thakor of Sanor (Representatives of *Chohan Rajputs* community appointed by majority of votes).

10. Mansingji Nrapatsingji Thakore of Naswadi. (Representatives of *Solanki Rajputs* community appointed by majority of votes).

11. Motisingji Haribava Thakor of Bhilodia.

12. Prabhatsingji Mithabava Thakor of Rampura. (Representatives of *Chavda Rajputs* community appointed by majority of votes).

13. Fatesingji Jitsingji Thakor of Palasni. (Representatives of *Parmar Rajputs* community appointed by majority of votes.

14. All non-jurisdictional tributary Talukdars.

Officials and non-officials Advisers.

15. Thandar of Wadia.

16. Manager, Mandwa State.

17. Head Master Talukdari School.

18. Mr. Phirozshah J. Ginwalla.

29. Mr. Damodardas Vallabhram.

2. The Political Agent and President may vary the members from time to time as he thinks proper or may add to their number or reduce it.

3. The General Committee will meet at least once a year at the time and place appointed by the President.

4. A Managing Committee shall be formed of:—

Chairman:Thanadar Wadia.

Members:—Nos. 1 to 13, 16, 18 and 19 of the General Committee.

The President may vary the members as per rule 2 above.

If the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent Rewa Kantha be moving at the time in Mewas and be free he may preside in this Sub-Committee.

5. This Sub Committee will meet at least twice a year. The Chairman will give due notice of the meetings.

Before the Committee is called to meet at a certain time and place, members should be given ample notice say a month of the business to be transacted (*i. e.* points for discussion) so as they can sound sectional opinion and represent it adequately and authoritatively at the meeting.

6. At least 50 per cent of the members will form a quorum.

7. The Resolutions in both the Committee will be passed according to a majority of votes. In case of equal votes the President or Chairman, as the case may be, will have a casting vote.

That Rajputs shall not vote on matters affecting Mahomedans only and *vice versa*.

8. The Snb-Committee will discuss and settle the points mooted in the time of Mr. Brown in the year 1909, and others that may be brought before the Committee or suggested by the members or Thakors etc. and submit the Resolutions for the approval of the President of the General Committee through the Vice-President.

If any member be unavoidably absent, the Chairman should make it a point to keep him informed of the Proceedings.

9. The President will thereafter call a meeting of the General Committee and the Resolutions passed there at will be final.

10. The Resolutions will be binding on all the members and all the Thakors of the Mewas.

11. The responsibility attaches to the Chairman and the Members (as they represent all clans of Rajputs and Mahomadans).

(*a*) to ascertain and bring to notice any infringement of the Resolutions finally passed.

(*b*) to have these Resolutions properly put into execution by all concerned.

12. Unofficial advice will be given whenever sought for, by the Political Agent and the Deputy Assistant in this direction (Rule 11 (b)).

13. No question will be allowed to be reopened after it is finally passed by the General Committee except in very rare and exceptional cases in which case it will be first referred to the Sub-Committee.

14. Copy of the final Resolutions and Proceedings should be supplied to each of the members and to all the tributary Thakors of the Mewas for their guidance.

15. For necessary expenses, each member is requested to subscribe 8 annas. The Thandar will keep an account of all expenditure and report to the President through the Vice President and no expense is to be incurred without the written permission of the President.

16. The subject of making additions and alterations, if any in the Rules and Resolutions will rest with the General Committee.

4th Mewas Darbar.

A 4th Darbar was held at Wadia on 27th February 1915 under the Presidentship of the same officer, C. W. M. Hudson, Esquire, I. C. S., Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

He addressed the Darbaris on the subjects of Abkari compensation, central roads in the Mewas, Talukdari school Godhra congratulated Kesarkhanji Thakor of Vajiria, on his having been granted by Government the Kaisari-Hind silver medal and Mansingji Thakor of Naswadi on his having been invested with additional Judicial powers and gave advice to the Thakors generally on the subject of these Rules.

Mr. Chhaganlal the District Deputy Assistant Political Agent then addressed the assembly on the subject of the special Rules as set forth below and accorded most whole hearted thanks to Mr. Hudson for having placed this Sabha on a more practical and solid basis and Mrs. Hudson for her having taken keen interest in the welfare of the Mewas Thakranis.

During the course of the current year, two sub-committees were held by the Vice President Mr. Chhaganlal G. Mehta and by the Chairman Mr. D. D. Bhabha and the results achieved were as under:—

All the distinct communities of the Musalmans and Molesalams and of Rajputs have unanimously agreed to do away with the following injurious and extravagant customs amongst them :—

Musalmans and Molesalams.

(1) *Sunta* (*Circumcision*) *expenses* and invitations.

Sunat is a religious ceremony which does not require lavish expense, still for the sake of 'Abru' (reputation) extravagant expenses are incurred. This should be stopped and expenses should be incurred only within limits and means but not so lavishly as on occasions of marriages Again no special man is to be deputed to make special invitations for the purpose but invitation notes may be sent to near kinsmen and friends.

(2) *Sathi.*—The extravagant custom of distributing Jalebi (sweetmeat) on the sixtieth (60th) day of the deceased is not sanctioned by Shastras and should be stopped

(3) *Satwasa* (Pregnancy).

It is the custom to distribute "Methi Ladoos" (sweet-balls) but it is extravagant and should be stopped. Religious ceremony should be performed on this occasion and $1\frac{1}{4}$ maund of molasses be distributed to those present as an auspicious sign.

(4) *Jarat.*— will be performed on the 10th day instead of on the 3rd day of the deceased and the pernicious custom of filling up vessels with Ghee and giving them to Bhats, Mirs, etc. at the time of dinner should be stopped.

(5) The undesirable custom of allowing the Loondas (menials) Mirs, Bhats, Bhands, etc. to sit at dinner with the Thakors and their Bhayats should be done away with and in future they should be made to sit separately for the purpose.

Hindu Rajputs.

The custom of Polygamy is pernicious and should be done away with, and subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) on failure of a male issue.

(*b*) in case of incurable disease of the wife.

(*c*) in case of any other grave cause for disunion no one should marry a second wife.

The duties and responsibilities of the Chairman and representative members to put the above special rules properly into effect and to bring to notice any infringement thereof under Rule 11 of the General Rules was also then brought to notice by Mr. C. G. Mehta and gratitude was also expressed to the representative Thakors for thus assisting in the cause of their own amelioration during the short time at their disposal with a sincere hope that they would continue to be so persevering and energetic in future.

Most whole-hearted and pious wishes were also expressed on behalf of this General Sabha for a speedy and successful termination of the present disastrous European war in favour of Great Britain and her allies.

The Thakor of Vajiria then made a short speech.

The Special Rules were formally sanctioned at the Darbar and the Darbar was then dissolved.

C. HUDSON,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Godhra, 18th June 1915.

Mukhtiars.

No. 2065 of 1219.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY OFFICE,

17th June 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

The attention of the Agency officers is drawn to Government Resolution No. 5829 dated 6th September 1910, Political Department, under which the powers of appointment of Mukhtiars, as also of cancellation, and suspension of their sanads rest with the Political Agent. In future therefore no such sanads should be issued by any Court without previous sanction being obtained from the Political Agent. If through ignorance such sanads have already been granted by any Court since the issue of the Government Resolution, the names of the persons holding the same together with their qualifications and character should be reported to undersigned.

J. GHOSAL

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Newspapers—*publication of*—

No. 5153.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

Simla, the 25th June 1891,

No. 2651, I.—An order respecting the publication of newspapers and other printed works in places administered by the Governor General in Council, but not forming part of British India.

Whereas some misapprehension has hitherto existed as to the regulations in force in territories under the administration of the Governor General in Council but beyond the

limits of British India, with reference to newspapers published within such territory, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following orders.

1. No newspaper or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Political Agent, be edited, printed, or published after the 1st day of August 1891 in any local area administered by the Governor General in Council, but not forming part of British India.

2. If after the day aforesaid any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, edit, print or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in any such local area as aforesaid, the Political Agent may by order in writing—

(*a*) require him to leave such local area within seven days from the date of such order and

(*b*) prohibit him from re-entering such local area without the written permission of the Political Agent.

3. If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from such local area in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Political Agent.

4. Any written permission granted by a Political Agent for the editing, printing or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid may at any time be withdrawn by the Political Agent or any of his successors in office.

5. The expression "Political Agent" has in these orders the meaning assigned thereto by the Foreign jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

H. M. DURAND.

Secretary to the Government of India.

New villages.—*near Baroda territory to be reported.*

CIRCULAR.

No. 1407 of 1901.

Godhra, 10th July 1901.

Under instructions from Government it is notified to all States and Government officers under this Agency that all cases in which it is proposed to create new settlements within 1320 yards of the Baroda frontier should be reported to this office with a view to the necessary intimation being made to the Baroda Darbar through Government.

P. R. CADELL,

Political Agent.

Opium.

Notification of the Governor of Bombay in Council of 6th May 1874 (published in the Bombay Government Gazette for 1874, Part I, 298) declaring the Native States in the Bombay Presidency to be foreign territories for the purposes of Act XI of 1869 and that opium passing into or out of the said States is liable to the duty proposed by British Indian law.

Under section 4 of Act XI of 1869, an Act to make better provision for the collection of land customs on certain foreign frontiers of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the Native States in this Presidency as given in the annexed list, to be foreign territories for the purposes of the said Act, and that all opium passing into or out of the said States and territories is liable to the duty specified in Schedule A of Act XIII of 1871 or any other law for the time being in force relating to the duties of customs on goods imported and exported by sea.

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Rewa Kantha.

Rajpipla.	Balasinor.	Devgad Bariya.
Sunth.	Lunawada.	Chhota Udepur.

and 53 petty States.

(Translation from Gujrati)

Nos. 1520-22 of 1879

To

THE THANADARS OF THE AGENCY.

In pursuance of Bombay Government Resolution No. 1964 dated 26th April 1879, on the subject of opium, the following instructions are issued:—You must have acquainted all the Talukdars of Mewas with the opium Act and the rules therennder. However you should again issue fresh orders and inform them that in return for the duty remitted by Government and the profit thereof given over to them, they should be always careful to stop the importation of smuggled opium into or through their territories, and to find out if any person has concealed any opium. And the larger Talukdars should make arrangements to detect and seize such opium through their Karkuns and sepoys, and to send the same to the Thana, and should instruct Patels, Havaldars &c., of villages under them to do the same. Similarly they should see that licensed vendors of opium sell it according to the rules of Government; and if they suspect any irregularity, they should report the matter to the Thana, with the evidence they may be able to collect. If any Talukdar is found to be careless or negligent in doing as stated above, Government will punish them properly. You should write orders to this effect and personally inform them of the above. You should also instruct your Sowars, Karkuns and Japtidars to always inquire and find out if there are any irregularities as stated above and to inform you of the same with proofs; they should also be told that

if they successfully prove any irregular importation or possession of opium, they will be rewarded in proportion to the value of the seized opium. And you, too, should have a keen eye on such matters, and report here as to what you have done in this behalf. Dated 6-3-1879.

(Translation from Gujrati.)

Nos. 1677-1689 of 1879.

To,

THE CHIEFS, THAKORS AND THANADARS OF REWA KANTHA.

In pursuance of Shero No. 47 dated 8th May 1879 from the Commissioner N. D, giving cover to an extract from a letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Opium, and Abkari, I have the honour to state that in the new arrangements regarding opium Government duty will be remitted on opium required for consumption in the State, and compensation will be fixed regarding transit duty formerly taken on opium passing through your state and it will be included in the amount to be given to you. You should not therefore levy transit duty on opium passing through your state either from British territories or any other State when it is covered by a Government Pass. Proper arrangements in this direction should be made in your state and a report made to this office. Dated 21st May 1879.

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Nos. 2659 to 2671 of 1879.

To,

THE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS AND OFFICERS OF REWA KANTHA.

I have received Bombay Government Resolution (Political Department) No. 3885 dated 22nd July 1879, giving cover to a copy of Revenue Department Resolution No. 3620 dated 10th July 1889, wherein the following instructions have been laid down for the disposal of contraband opium seized in Native States.

The Political Agent, Kathiawar, had in 1820 A. D. settled with the Chiefs of Kathiawar that $\frac{1}{3}$ of the value of seized contraband opium should be given to the person effecting the seizure and $\frac{2}{3}$ to be retained by the State in whose limits the seizure is made. This course is also at present followed where the chiefs or their servants of the State have taken part in the seizure of such opium, and it appears that the same custom prevails at Radhanpur. It is apparent that this is a good practice. Therefore it should be followed in all the Native States.

It is further directed that if the opium thus seized is inferior and useless and if the same be therefore destroyed, there is no necessity for giving a large reward for seizing it; a reasonable sum may however be given to the person seizing it from the fine which may be levied from the person from whose possession the contraband opium has been found.

The above is the order of Government. Therefore you should make arrangements to adopt the above course in your State and should issue Notifications informing the people of such reward to be given to persons finding out smuggled opium. So that by the hope of reward people may be induced to be careful in this matter. This will be beneficial to both. After making due arrangements as stated above you will kindly send an early reply. Dated 29th July 1879.

Opium Regulations sanctioned in G. R. 7207 of 18th September 1895 and adopted by the Native States and enforced in the Thana Circles.

1. Opium includes also green poppy heads, preparations or admixtures of opium and intoxicating drugs prepared from the poppy.

2. The cultivation of the poppy or the manufacture of opium within the territory of the.....State is prohibited.

3. The import of opium from any place outside the State limits is prohibited, except under a pass signed by the Political Agent.

4. The export of any opium to any place outside the State limits is prohibited, except under a pass signed by the Political Agent.

5. The transport from one place to another within the State limits of any quantity of opium exceeding in weight such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe is prohibited, except under cover of a permit granted by a duly authorized officer.

6. Except as provided in Clauses 7 and 8, (i) no person shall have in his possession any opium other than opium purchased from the Darbar or from a farmer or licensed vendor (ii) no person not being a farmer or licensed vendor, shall have in his possession more than such maximum quantity of opium as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe.

7. Clause 6 does not apply to—

(i) opium in transit covered by a permit under Clause 5.

(ii) opium imported according to rule during transit to its destination.

8. There may be granted (*a*) to any medical practitioner a license for the possession of opium for medical purposes only; *b*) to any person a special permit authorizing him for a specified period to have in his possession, for private consumption only, a specified quantity of opium in excess of such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe.

9. No person shall sell opium without a license to this effect, provided that any medical practitioner to whom a license has been granted under Clause 8 may sell opium in quantities not exceeding in any one transaction such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe as medicine or in medical preparations.

10. No person shall sell opium exceeding such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe to any person not legally authorized to possess the same.

11. No licensed vendor shall sell more than such maximum quantity as the Darbar has undertaken to prescribe, of the inspissated juice of the poppy, or of any preparation or admixture thereof, or of any intoxicating drug prepared from the poppy or more than 5 seers of poppy-heads, except to a licensed vendor or a farmer or to a medical practitioner or other person holding a special permit granted by the Darbar under Clause 8.

12. Licenses for the sale of opium shall be granted by the Darbar only; such license shall contain such conditions as the Darbar may think fit to impose. Such conditions may from time to time be varied so as to assimilate them to those in force in British territory.

13. Licenses for sale shall be granted for one year only, or the right to sell opium may be farmed for a period not exceeding five years.

14. Any person who, in contravention of these regulations, (*a*) cultivates the poppy, (*b*) manufactures opium, (*c*) possesses opium, (*d*) transports opium, (*e*) imports or exports opium, (*f*) or sells opium, (*g*) and any person who otherwise contravenes such regulations, shall, on conviction before any officer duly authorized by the Darbar, be punished for each such offence with imprisonment, either simple or rigorous, for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, and where a fine is imposed, the convicting officer shall direct the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of the fine for a term which may extend to six months, and such imprisonment shall be either simple or rigorous and in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced.

15. In prosecutions under the preceding clause, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that all opium, for which the accused person is unable to account satisfactorily, is opium in respect of which he has committed an offence under these regulations.

16. In any case in which an offence under Clause 14 has been committed—

(*a*) the poppy so cultivated,

(*b*) the opium in respect of which any offence under the same clause has been committed,

(*c*) where, in the case of an offence under head (*d*) or (*e*) of the same clause, the offender is transporting, importing or exporting any opium exceeding the quantity (if any) which he is permitted to transport, import, or export, as the case may be, the whole of the opium which he is transporting, exporting or importing.

(*d*) where, in the case of an offence under Clause (*f*) of the same clause, the offender has in his possession any opium other than the opium in respect of which the offence has been committed, the whole of such other opium,

shall be liable to confiscation.

The vessels, packages and coverings in which any opium liable to confiscation under this clause is found and the other contents (if any) of the vessel or package in which such opium may be concealed, and the animals or the conveyances used in carrying it, shall likewise be liable to confiscation,

17. When the offender is convicted or when the person charged with an offence in respect to any opium is acquitted, but the officer trying the case decides that the opium is liable to confiscation, such confiscations may be ordered by him.

When an offence against these regulations has been committed, but the offender is not known or cannot be found, or when opium not in the possession of any person cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, any authorized officer may, after due inquiry, order the confiscation of such opium.

18. Opium confiscated under the regulations shall be disposed of in one of the following ways, *viz*:—

(1) It may be retained by the Darbar as part of the opium required for consumption within the State, the duty leviable in respect of which the British Government has agreed to relinquish, and shall then be issued to licensed vendors for sale within the State, the price to be charged by the Darbar to the licensed vendors to the customers being the same as those mentioned respectively in Clauses 4 and 5 of the agreement with the British Government; or

(2) It may be forwarded to the Political Agent or Depôt with a list of rewards that may be ordered to be awarded under Clause 19, and the Political Agent, after deducting from the sale proceeds thereof the amount of pass fee due on the quantity of opium and paying off the rewards to the persons concerned, will make over the balance (if any)to the Darbar. All other articles so confiscated shall be disposed of as the Darbar may order.

19. Any authorized officer convicting an offender under Clause 14, or ordering the confiscation of opium under Clause 16 of these regulations, may grant in such proportions as he thinks fit, to informers and any other persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender, a reward not exceeding the value of the opium and other articles confiscated in the case plus the amount of any fine imposed. In all cases, except when otherwise expressly ordered by the Darbar

concerned, at least one-half the value of the opium and other articles confiscated plus the fine realized shall be distributed as rewards among the informers and captors concerned.

20. Any authorized officer may—

(*a*) at any time enter upon, and search, any premises on which he has reason to believe opium liable to confiscation under these regulations is manufactured, kept, or concealed, and to seize any such opium and all materials used in the manufacture thereof;

(*b*) detain, search and arrest any person whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence relating to such opium;

(*c*) seize in any open place, or in transit, any opium or other thing which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under Clause 16 of these regulations.

21. Any State officer who without reasonable ground of suspicion enters or searches or causes to be entered or searched any building, vessel or place,

or vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person on the pretence of seizing or searching for any opium or other thing liable to confiscation under these regulations;

or vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person,

shall for every such effence be punished with fine not exceeding Rs. 500.

22. Any authorized officer may issue his warrant for the arrest of any person whom he has reason to believe to have committed a breach of these regulations relating to opium, or for the search of any premises in which he has

reason to believe opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed.

23. The subsequent procedure in regard to persons arrested and seizures made shall be in accordance with that generally in force for criminal purposes within the state.

Petitions.—*Writers name to be shown in.*

No. 3082 OF 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of Government conveyed in Resolution No. 4218 dated 20th July 1896, it is notified to the public that from the 15th of August 1896 no English or Gujarati application will be received by Government or any Agency officer if such applications do not contain the name and address, legibly written at the foot of the petition on the left side of the person who has drafted and written it.

The Petitioner will be held responsible that the true name of the composer and writer is given.

Petitions to Government Rules for.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1913.

No. 5528.—The Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following revised rules for the preparation and submission of petitions to Government in supersession of those published in Government notification No. 3690,* dated the 19th July 1909 :—

Rules for the preparation and submission of petitions to Government.

1. Except in the cases of parties whose rank may entitle them to correspond with Government through vakils, petitions to Government made by or through agents will be left unnoticed.

* Printed at pages 58-59 of the Supplement to the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 22nd July 1909.

2. Petitions will be received, either through the Post Office or in a box which will be affixed for the purpose outside the Secretariat door, and which will be opened daily (Sundays and public holidays excepted) by the Separate Department, and the petitions distributed to the different departments of the Secretariat. When sent through the Post Office, postage must be invariably paid.

3. Anonymous petitions will be disregarded.

4. All petitions to Government should be written as concisely as the nature of the case admits of. If they are found to be unnecessarily prolix, or to be couched in unintelligible, exaggerated or disrespectful terms, they will be returned for amendment to the parties submitting them.

Petitions of appeal preferred by parties to civil and political suits should invariably be submitted in English. Petitions on other matters may be either in English or in any of the vernacular languages, when not accompanied by English translations, will be rendered into the latter language by the Oriental Translator to Government before being placed before His Excellency the Governor in Council; but manuscript petitions in the Modi character in which the words are not properly separated and the sentences punctuated wherever necessary by means of the marks shown in the margin, will be returned to the senders to be re-drafted.

Full stop
Mark of interrogation.

5. Petitions will not be received by Government regarding any matters which form the subject of judicial proceedings in the Courts, or which properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts; nor will Government receive petitions containing complaints relating to the administration of civil or criminal justice, under circumstances which leave other modes of obtaining redress open under the regulations.

6. The mode and channels through which all ranks of the Military Service should make known any complaint

or grievance to superior authority are clearly laid down by the regulations of the service, and are in no respect affected by these rules.

7. Applications for situations in the gift of local or controlling authorities, or for admission into the public service, will remain unnoticed by Government.

8. In the case of private persons appeals in administrative matters outside the law are not admissible where the person concerned cannot allege that he has been treated unjustly or has sustained any actual loss, but merely claims some pecuniary or other concession as a matter of grace.

9. Any person having cause of complaint against the proceedings of any civil officer of Government; is, in the first instance, to seek redress from that officer's immediate superior, who, if he declines compliance, is to give the petitioner a written endorsement, or order, setting forth the grounds upon which the request is refused. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with this order, he is at liberty to address the chief local authority. and eventually the superior civil authority, by whom the chief local officer is controlled, or, in the event of there being no such intermediate controlling authority, Government.

Provided that where the issue turns on a question of fact there shall be only one appeal in respect of the proceedings of any gazetted officer or of a decision in appeal by such an officer.

10. The preceding rule is not to be interpreted as precluding chief local or controlling authorities from using their discretion regarding the presentation, direct to themselves, of applications and complaints which have not been previously submitted to officers subordinate to them.

11: Government, however, will not receive a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the petitioner

has already applied to the chief local authority, and, where such exists, to the controlling authority. The petitions to the chief local and to the controlling authorities, or copies of them, and the answers to, or orders upon, those petitions, in original, or copies of them, must be annexed to all petitions addressed to Governmenment. The copies required by this rule are not required to be certified copies. Petitions by telegraph will in most cases violate this rule and will not generally be answered or attended to.

12. Petitions to Government from persons in the service of Government relating to any matter affecting their official position will not be entertained unless forwarded through their official superiors.

13. No appeal is admissible from a person in the service of Government when the action desired by such person is in the nature of a favour and not of a right or when such person has failed fo obtain an appointment to which considerations of seniority are not usually held to apply. When a petition of appeal of this nature is received it will be returned to the petitioner with an endorsement referring him to this rule.

14. Government will not entertain an appeal from a person in the employment of a local board, a municipality, a notified area committee, or a sanitary committee in respect of any action or decision on the part of the authority employing him affecting the terms of his employment.

This rule does not apply to the educational employes of local boards, the terms of whose employment are regulated by the Educational Department.

15. Government, after passing a final order on appeal made to them, will not notice a second petition on the same subject, unless new matter requiring especial consideration be introduced.

16. The exercise of special revisionary powers by Government or any high officer of Government will be restricted to cases where it is necessary to remedy some flagrant irregularity.

17. When a petition is to be returned as not being drawn up or presented in conformity to the preceding rules, it will be endorsed with a memorandum specifically pointing out which of the rules has been infringed.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

J. L. RIEU,
Secretary to Government.

Plague—*Application of the Epidemic diseases Act, 1897.*

No. 443 I. A. dated the 4th February 1897.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease known as bubonic plague, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and including also all lands which are, or may hereafter be occupied by railways, and in which, the Governor General in Council has or exercises jurisdiction.

2. For the purpose of the said enactment so applied the expression "Local Government" shall be construed to mean the person who for the time being administers Executive Government in the territories concerned.

2 Delegations of powers under section 2 (2).

(*b*) of Act III of 1897 (Epidemic Diseases Act).

No. 444 I. A. dated the 4th February 1897.

Whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with an outbreak of dangerous epidemic diseases known as bubonic plague, the Governor General in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (3), of the Epidemic Disease Act, 1897, as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443 I. A. dated the 4th February 1897 to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2. sub section (2) clause (*b*) of the said Act as so applied, may be exercised by the Local Government in each case.

Pleader's Rules.

No. 2098.—In exercise of the power delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902 by the Governor General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2859 I.A. dated the 19th June 1903 and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules for the qualification of persons who may in future ask for permission to practise as barristers or pleaders in the Courts of Rewa Kantha Agency.

1. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to debar any Chief from submitting a memorial or representation prepared by any person in his regular service or any person from conducting his own suit or defence in any Agency Court, or from representing a position or memorial prepared by himself or by any person who is Bona Fide in his regular service provided the name of such composer or writer is specified at the foot of it.

2. Persons of undermentioned classes may, at the discretion of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha Agency, and if they satisfy him as to their general character and fitness, and subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be admitted as barristers or pleaders to practise in the Court of the Political Agent Rewa Kantha or any Court subordinate thereto and to appear in inquiries held by the alteration officer or his Assistant and to draft English petitions or appeals to any officer or appeals to Government from the decision of any officer under the Agency and in token thereof will receive Sanads on payment of the fees specified below :—

	Rs.
(1) Barristers and Advocates of the High Court of Bombay. Note: Barristers who have not qualified as Advocates of the High Court of Bombay will be called on to pay an admission fee of Rs. 250 in addition to the above license	50
(2) Attorneys at law of the High Court fee of Bombay	30
(3) Pleaders of the High Court of Bombay and pleaders who held Sanads for the Districts or Sessions Court of the Panch-Mahals	30
(4) Persons holding the degree of Bachelors of Laws of the University of Bombay ...	30

3. Sanads granted to barristers or pleaders will remain permanently in force, subject to continued good behaviour the discharge of duty with zeal and integrity under the rules and payment of amical fees prescribed in Rule 2.

Provided also that any Barrister Advocate Attorney or pleader of the High Court of Bombay, from holding degree of Bachelor of Laws or any District Pleader may, at the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction be granted permission to appeal as a pleader or may draft a petition or appear in any particular case on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 notwithstanding the fact of his not having obtained a Sanad under Rule 2.

4. No person who has not obtained a Sanad under Rule 2 or special permission under Rule 3 shall be permitted to practise in any Agency Court and no English petitions or appeal prepared by persons other than the aforesaid will be accepted by any Agency officer in any suit or proceeding or other business of a similar nature.

5. Permission to practise in any Agency Courts will extend to all cases of a judicial nature whether classed as criminal, civil or political, unless the Court shall, for reasons to be recorded in writing, declare with regard to any particular case of a Political character that permission cannot be granted. And this permission will not extend to the discussion of confidential matters affecting the domestic concerns of the Chiefs or their relations with the paramount power.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Order I Rule 12 or Order III Rule 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908 (V of 1908) any other similar enactments in force in the Agency Courts.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the above rules any Mukhatyar or other person not belonging to the classes specified in Rules 2 and 3 may practise in the Courts of the Thandars and the Alienation

Officer or his Assistants, and of Managers of estates at the discretion of those officers in each particular case if his name appears in a list communicated from time to time by the Political Agent to those officers for the purpose.

By order of H. E. the Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. F. KINDERSLY,

Acting Secretary to Governor,

Pleaders Rules—*Champutous Transaction—Order of Government in case of pleaders of the Political Agency entering into.*—

AGENCY NOTIFICATION.

Dated the 21st September 1911.

No. 70.—The following orders of Government passed in the case of certain pleaders of a Political Agency who entered into champutous transactions in the manner therein described are hereby published for information and guidance of all pleaders of this Agency.

2. Government are determined to put a stop to objectionable transactions of the nature described in the aforesaid order and it is their wish that it should be made generally known that pleader in any Agency entering into such transactions will be liable to be deprived of his sanad permanently.

3. The Governor in Council has considered the representation of Messrs..... They have admitted that they executed a bond in which they undertook to finance one so that he might recover by litigation certain lands which had passed out of his possession. The consideration for this undertaking was in the case of the former a two anna and in the case of the latter

pleaders four anna share in the property recovered. The main excuses of these two pleaders are that such contracts are common and that they are not forbidden by the..... Agency rules. To the first excuse the Governor in Council will draw the attention of all Political Officers; but it in no way justifies the pleader's conduct. As to the second excuse the rules are not clearly comprehensive; sanads held by pleaders in Agency limits are held subject to the condition of their good behaviour and of the discharge of their duties with integrity. Champutous transactions such as the present one are a violation of that condition and render the pleaders, who enter into them, liable to the cancellation of their sanads.

4. Another transaction entered into by Mr..... and of an even more objectionoble character has been brought to the notice of Government. On the 13th October, 1909, he entered, as he has admitted to the Political Agent, into an agreement under which he was to finance two Talukdars in their attempts to repudiate their liabilities to government. If they were successful he was to receive a 9 years' enjoyment of their 12 anna share in certain village.

Police Act—*applied to the Mewases.*

NOTIFICATION No 25 of 1896.

It is hereby notified to the public that Act IV of 1890 is, with the sanction of the Bombay Government, made applicable as far as possible to the Sankheda and Pandu Mewas under Rewa Kantha Agency dated 17th April 1896.

Political suits.—*Definition of*—

Definition of Political and civil suits Rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3015 of the 9th May 1892.

The following suits should ordinarily be considered Political :—

(1) Suits to which a Chief of the First or Second Class is a party.

(2) Cases affecting the interests of the tributary chief of whatever class in regard to sovereign rights, jurisdiction, tribute or allied payments, maintenance to members of the Chief's family, compensation for injury done by outlaws or high way robbers (walter) territories, boundaries, political status or prerogative.

(3) Claim for inheritance or partition of estates in families of chiefs below Class II not involving division of jurisdictionary powers should ordinarily be heard as civil suits.

(4) If the Assistant Political Agent considers that a suit which has been filed as a political suit, should be heard as a civil suit, or if the Personal Assistant, Native Assistant or a Thanadar considers that a suit which has been filed as a civil suit should be heard as a political suit he shall refer the case to the Political Agent for orders.

(5) Any party to a suit may apply to the Political Agent for an order that a political suit may be heard as a civil suit and *vice versa*

Note.—(*a*) Nothing contained in the above Rules published with Government Resolution 3015 of 9-5-92 (or in Government Resolution 3949 of 12-7-86 for Kathiawar) or in any corresponding rules relating to civil suits in other agencies can be held to justify the reference to a Civil Court of a suit which raises the issue of a right of succession to a chiefship to which jurisdic-

tory powers are attached, or a issue of inheritance to, or partition of, any estates which have hitherto supported the jurisdictory rights of ruling Chiefs, (G. R. 3295 of 2nd June 1894).

(*b*) The above principle was affirmed in Government Resolution No. 5833 of 19th September 1893, in which it was further directed that disputed cases of succession in non-jurisdictional estates need not necessarily be referred to civil courts.

(*c*) In Government Resolution No. 5224 of 11th July 1900 and No. 3273 of 2nd May 1901 Government have laid down the following general rules for dealing with claims to succession in :—

A.— Jurisdictional Estates.	Political officers to make inquiry as to succession; nearest male succeeds, widows receiving only a maintenance.	
B.—Non-jurisdictional Estates.		
(i)—Political (i. e. annual income Rs. 500 and over.	Do.	Do.
(ii)—Non-Political (i e. with annual income less than Rs. 500.)	In case of dispute the parties may be referred by the Political Officer to civil Courts ; provided however, (*a*) that no person's name shall be entered as representative tribute payer without the sanction of the Political Agent.	

(*b*) that no Court shall have the power to decree possession of any portion of a tribute-paying estate with the sanction of the Political Agent, and that no alienation of any portion of such estate to a person who is not a member of original tribute payer's family, shall be recognized without the previous sanction of Government.

Politieal appeals—*Limitation in*—

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that the period of presenting appeals against decisions of the Political Agent in Political cases to the Bombay Government is fixed as under as per Bombay Government Resolution No. 3012 dated 23rd May 1898:—

1. The period of presenting appeals to Government from the decisions of the Political Agent in Political cases wherein the complaint is regarding administrative or some miscellaneous matter, or of which the matter in litigation is of a kind that would ordinarily form Civil suits or matter for order by Civil Courts, shall be limited to 90 days with the same qualifications as to the calculation of the period as apply to ordinary Civil cases. All applications to Government for revision of decisions passed by Government are also subject to the same period of limitation.

2. Where such questions as sovereignty, jurisdiction, tribute, territory, political status or prerogative are involved, a period of 6 months will be allowed for presenting appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent. But the appel-

lant should obtain from the Political Agent, within thirty days from the date on which he has received the order of the Political Agent, a certificate that the case is such as would entitle the appellant to this extended period of limitation.

3. Every memorial to be forwarded to Government should be complete in every way as aforesaid and it should be submitted to the Political Agent, within the period mentioned above.

The above are the rules of Government regarding the period of limitation. Dated 10-6-1898.

W. DODERET,
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Political Cases.—*appearance of pleaders in.*

No. 443 OF 1907.

Godhra, 9th March 1907.

CIRCULAR.

In some cases that have come to the notice of the undersigned, it appears that professional pleaders & Barristers are freely allowed to appear in Political cases or agency matters. This is not proper wherever such a practice exists, it should be discontinued, it being understood that only when the case is of a judicial or intricate nature involving law points that permission for professional Vakils &c. to be allowed to appear should be accorded, unless for any special recorded reasons the Courts should consider such course in expedient.

The case in which a pleader or Barrister is needed will be very exceptional. The pleader or Barrister has no right to appear and should never be allowed to unless the circumstances are quite exceptional. These principles must be carefully borne in mind.

R. C. BROWN,
Political Agent,
Rewa Kantha.

Powers—*Delegation of.*

No. 6818.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

"Simla, the 12th September 1902.

No. 3917. I. A.—The following Order of His Majesty the King in Council, which appeared in the London Gazette of the 13th June 1902, is republished for general information:—

Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace,

The 11th day of June 1902.

Present:

The King's most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President

Earl of Kintore

Lord Balfour of Burbeigt.

Sir John Winfield Bonser.

Whereas by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, His Majesty the King has powers and jurisdiction, exercised on His behalf by the Governor General of India in Council, in India and in certain territories adjecent thereto;

Now, therefore, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. This order may be cited as the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902.

2. The limits of this order are the territories of India outside British India and any other territories which may be declared by His Majesty in Council to be territories in which jurisdiction is exercised by or on behalf of His Majesty through the Governor General of India in Council, or some authority subordinate to him, including the territorial waters of any such territories.

3. The Governor General of India in Council may, on His Majesty's behalf, exercise any power or jurisdiction which His Majesty or the Governor General of India in Council for the time being has within the limits of this order, and may delegate any such power or jurisdiction to any servant of the British Indian Government in such manner, and to such extent, as the Governor General in Council from time to time thinks fit.

4. The Governor General in Council may make such rules and orders as may seem expedient for carrying this order into effect, and in particular:—

(*a*) for determining the law and procedure to be observed, whether by applying with or without modifications all or any of the provisions of any enactment in force elsewhere, or otherwise;

(*b*) for determining the persons who are to exercise jurisdiction, either generally or in particular classes of cases, and the powers to be exercised by them;

(*c*) for determining the courts, authorities, judges and magistrates, by whom, and for regulating the manner in which, any jurisdiction, auxiliary or incidental to or consequential on the jurisdiction exercised under this order, is to be exercised in British India;

(*d*) for regulating the amount, collection and application of fees.

5. All appointments, delegations, certificates, requisitions, rules, notifications, processes, orders and directions made or issued under or in pursuance of any enactment of the India Legislature regulating the exercise of foreign jurisdiction, are hereby conformed, and shall have effect as if made or issued under the order.

6. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the construction of this order.

A. W. FITZ ROY,

H. S. BORNES.

Powers

No. 4300.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

Simla, the 19th June 1903.

No. 2859-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by article 3 of the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council 1902, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Governor of Bombay in Council the powers to make rules and orders within the places set forth in the schedule hereto annexed which is conferred on the Governor general in Council by article 4 of the said order in Council.

Provided that the exercise of the power hereby delegated shall be subject to the control of the Governor general in Council.

Provided also that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to preclude the Governor General in Council from exercising any power hereby delegated.

THE SCHEDULE.

Name and description of the place in which power and jurisdiction is exercisable.	Political Agency in which included.
* * * *	Rewa Kantha.
The 1st Class State of Rajpipla.	
The 2nd Class States of Chhota-Udepur,	
Baria, Lunavada, Balasinor and Sunth.	
The States of Kadana, Bhadarwa, Umetha, Sanjeli, Narukot and Jambughoda.	
The Estates in the Sankheda Mewas.	
The Estates in the Pandu Mewas.	

Railway Jurisdiction - *over certain sections—Provision for—*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st April 1913.

No 2494.—The following notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished for general information.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th April 1913.

No 778 I. B.

Whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive power and jurisdiction of every kind over the lands lying within the States specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter be occupied by the Railways specified in the 1st column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by stations, by outbuildings and for other railway purposes), and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said lands.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council, 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, the Governor in Council is, pleased to provide as follows for the administration of the said lands.

(1) All laws for the time being in force in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency specified in the 3rd column of the said schedule shall be in force in the land lying within the states specified in the corresponding entry in the second column which are occupied by the portions of the Railways specified in the corresponding entry in the first column thereof.

(2) The Governor of Bombay in Council and all officers subordinate to him for the time being exercising executive authority within the said districts shall exercise the like authority with the said lands.

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the said districts shall have the like jurisdiction within the said lands.

II. The following notifications in the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each.

No. 3713-I-dated 19th September 1889. „ 4564 I „ 18th November 1891. „ 3244 I.B „ 2nd August 1897.	The whole.
No. 1082 I. B. dated 2nd March 1900. as amended by 1432 I. B. dated 12th April 1901. 2470 I. B. „ 29th May 1903. 3756 I. B. „ 15th September 1905. 414 I. B. „ 15th February 1912.	so much as relates to the said lands.

SCHEDULE.

1		2	3
Railway.		State.	Districts.
B. B.& C. I. Ry. System.	*B, B. C. I. Ry.* Anand Godhra Branch.	Baroda Pandu Mewas.	Panch Mahal.
	Baroda Godhra chord. Godhra Ratlam Nagda Railway.	Baroda Baria.	Do.
	Godhra Dohad.		
	Rajpipla Railway Ankleshar-Nandod.	Rajpipla.	Broach.
Gujrat Light Railway System.	Godhra Lunawada Railway.	Lunawada.	Panch Mahals.
	Champaner Shivrajpur Light Ry.	Baria.	
	Shivrajpur Pani extension.	Chhota Udepur.	Do.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla the 9th April 1913.

No. 784 I. B.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has within the lands lying within the States of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagadh, Baroda, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Jetpur, Bantva, and Kotda Pitha, which have been assigned, for the purposes of the Bhavnagar Railway, the Dhasa-Dhoraji-section of the Gondal Porbandar Railway and the Junagadh Railway, respectively, the jurisdiction necessary for the administration of the said railways.

And whereas the Governor General in Council has full and exclusive jurisdiction of every kind over all the other lands lying within the States specified in the second colum of the schedule hereto annexed which are, or may hereafter

be occupied by the Railways specified in the first column of the said schedule (including the lands occupied by station and out-buildings and for other railway purposes) and over all persons and things whatsoever within the said land:

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) order in Council 1902, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said lands the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and of the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV 1905), in so far as the same may be applicable and subject to any amendments to which those Acts are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided that in the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as so applied, references to a Local Government shall be read as referring to the Governments and authorities mentioned in the third column of the said schedule in respect to the railway lands specified in the corresponding entries in the first and second columns: and references to the Magistrate of the district as referring to the officer exercising within the railway lands in question the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

11. In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16, 47, 84, 85, 135 and 144, read with section 148, sub-section (1) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as so applied, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

1. The use of the locomotive engines or other motive power and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby is sanctioned on all the said railways.

2. The general rules for the working open lines of railway administered by the government which were published in the notification of the Railway

Board, No. 188, dated the 8th September 1906, shall apply to such of the said Railways as are used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, subject to any amendments to which the said rules are for the time being subject in British India.

Provided the Rules shall further be subject—

(*a*) In the case of any such railway not administered by the Government, which lies partly in British India or is comprised in a railway system having some portion in British India, to any modification in force for the time being on the said part or portion in British India, and

(*b*) In the case of Dhrangadhra, Gondal, Porbandar, Junagadh, Jetalsar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Morvi Railways, to any modifications in force for the time being on the Bhavnagar Railway, unless otherwise directed.

3. The general Rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic, which were published in the notification of the Railway Board, No. 114, dated the 6th July 1912, shall apply to such persons of the said railways as are for the time being under construction or are sanctioned for the construction, subject to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

4. The Rules regarding notices of, enquiries into, and returns of accidents, published in the notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Railway), No. 81 dated the 7th March 1902 and No. 301 dated the 27th August 1902, shall apply to all the said railways, subject

to any amendments to which the said Rules are for the time being subject in British India.

5. To the extent and subject to the conditions herein after specified the following powers and functions which are vested in the Governor General in Council under the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as applied, are hereby delegated to the Local Governments aforesaid: the powers and functions so delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit.

(1) Sections 7, 9 and 11. All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions shall not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.

(2) Section 48. All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, but only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.

(3) Section 51, clause (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), and section 55. All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) Section 63.—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(5) Section 83.—The power of notifying the magistrates and Police officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

6. The following notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent noted against each :—

No. 3524-I., dated the 5th September 1889.....So much as related to the sections of the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway from Dhola to Bhavnagar and from Dhola to Dhasa, and the Jetalsar-Veraval and Dhoraji Porbandar extensions.

No. 1832-I., dated the 23rd March 1891...Paragraph 2

No. 3387-I. B., dated the 31st October 1896.....The whole.

No. 1097-F., dated the 24th March 1905.....So much as applied the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, to these lands.

No. 534-I. B., dated the 8th February 1907, as The whole subsequently amended.

SCHEDULE.

Same as under Notification No. 778 I. B. of 9th April 1913. Supra.

Registration of documents

NOTIFICATION.

The following Registration Rules for the Rewa Kantha Agency, approved and sanctioned by Government, are promulgated for general information.

2. Registration of a document under these rules does not imply the recognition and confirmation of its purpose by the Agency, nor will it give validity to the transaction which it records. It must be understood that the registration of a document merely provides a ready proof of the genuineness of that document, not of the validity or legality of the transaction to which it relates. That can still be repudiated or challenged by any of the parties to the same, and in such case must be proved by those who assert it.

Rewa Kantha Agency Registration Rules.

No 1906 dated the 27th February 1902.

These rules should be called the Rewa Kantha Agency Registration Rules. They shall come into force after three months from the date of their promulgation, and shall apply within the limits of all the Thanadarates in the Agency. They shall also be applicable within the limits of all other Talukas directly administered by the Talukdars in which the Political Agent or his Assistants exercise jurisdiction, but with regard to those documents only the value of which is beyond the ordinary civil jurisdiction of such Talukdars.

II. There shall be two Registration districts in the province, one comprising the Thanadarates and States under the supervision of the Deputy Assistant Political Agent in charge Mewas and the other comprising the States of Kadana and Sanjeli, as follows:—

1. Sankheda Mewas	First District.	
2. Pandu Mewas (including Dodka) ...		
3. Jambughoda		
4. Umetha		
1. Kadana	Second District.	
2. Sanjeli		

Each Thana will form a sub-district.

III. In every district there shall be a Registrar and in every Sub-district there shall be Sub-Registrar. The following is a list of the Registrars and Sub-Registrars with their powers.

Registrars.

Deputy Assistant Political Agent, in charge Mewas for First District.	Have powers to register documents relating to moveable and immoveable property to any amount within their districts.
Hazur Deputy Assistant Political Agent for second District.	

Sub-Registrars.

Thanadar, Sankheda Mewas	Have powers to register documents relating to moveable property only to the extent of their powers in Civil Suits.
,, Pandu Mewas	
,, Jambughoda	
Japtidar of Umetha	
,, Sanjeli	

IV. The documents next hereinafter mentioned shall be registered—

(1) Instruments of gift of immoveable property.

(2) Other instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards, to or in immoveable property.

(3) Instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

(4) Lease of immoveable property from year to year or for any time exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent.

V.—Any of the documents next hereinafter mentioned may be registered—

(1) Instruments which purport to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than Rs. 100, to or in immoveable property.

(2) Instruments acknowleging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

(3) Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year.

(4) Awards relating to immoveable property.

(5) Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right or title to or in moveable property.

(6) Acknowledgments, agreements, articles of partnership, assignments, awards, bills of exchange, bills of sale, bonds, composition deeds, contracts, grants, instruments of dissolution of partnership, instruments of partition, powers of attorney, promissory notes, releases settlements, writings of divorcement and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

VI.—The Registering Officer may in his discretion refuse to accept for registration any document in which any interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration appears, unless the persons executing the document attest them with their signature or initials. If he registers such document, he shall, at the time of registering the same, make a note in the register of such blank or alternation.

VII.—No document relating to immoveable property shall be accepted for registration, unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

Houses in towns shall be described as situated on the north or other side of the street to which they front, other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, situation, area and the roads and other properties on which they abut.

If the description is sufficient to identify the property, the document may be registered.

VIII.—No document required by Rule IV to be registered and no document mentioned in Rule V shall be accepted for registration, unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of execution.

Provided that where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such documents may be presented for re-registration within four months from the date of each execution.

IX.—If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, any document executed in Rewa Kantha is not presented for registration within the above period, the Registrar, in cases where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct that on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee the document shall be registered.

X.—Every document mentioned in Rule IV and in clauses 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Rule V shall be presented for registration in the office of the Registrar within whose district the whole or some portion of the property is situate.

Documents not relating to immoveable property may be presented either before the Registrar, or where a Sub-Registrar shall be so empowered, before the Sub-Registrar.

XI.—Every document to be registered under these whether such registration shall be compulsory or optional, shall be presented at the proper Registration Office, by some person executing or claiming under the same or by his representative or assign.

XII.—No document shall be registered unless the persons executing such documents or their representatives or assigns or authorized agents appear before the Registering Officer within the time allowed for presentation.

XIII. The Registering Officer shall thereupon inquire whether or not such document was executed by the person by whom it purports to have been executed, satisfy himself as to the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document, and in the case of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

XIV.—If all the persons executing the document appear personally before the Registering Officer and are personally known to him, or if he be otherwise satisfied that they are the persons they represent themse'ves to be, and if they all or their representatives admit the execution of the document, the Registering Officer shall register the document.

XV.—If all or any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution, or if any such person appears to be a minor, an idiot, or lunatic, or if any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution, the Registering Officer shall refuse to register the document.

XVI.—If any person presenting a document for registration desires the appearance of any person, whose presence or testimony is necessary for the registration of such document, the Registering Officer may, in his discretion, on receipt of the process fee, summon him to appear and examine him under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XVII.—A registered document shall operate from the time from which it would have commenced to operate, if no registration thereof had been required or made, and not from the time of its registration.

XVIII.—All documents, duly registered under these rules, and relating to any property, whether moveable, or immoveable, shall take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession.

XIX.—No document whose registration is compulsory shall affect any immoveable property comprised therein, or be received as evidence of any transaction affecting such property, unless it has been registered in accordance with these rules.

(2) But no document purporting to convey an interest in property which, according to the conditions of political tenure, or standing rules and circulars, either cannot be alienated, or can only be alienated, with the express sanction of the Agency, or of a Chief, or other reversioner, shall be accepted in evidence by an Agency Court, merely because it has been registered, unless it be also shewn that the execution of the same received the express sanction of the Agency, Chief, or other reversioner.

XX.—Every Registrar shall keep—

(1) Register of documents relating to immoveable property.

(2) Records of reasons for refusal to register.

(3) Miscellaneous register for documents not relating to immoveable property.

XXI—The day, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every person presenting a document for registration, shall be endorsed on every such document at the time of presenting it; a receipt shall be given to the person presenting the same and every document admitted to registration shall, without unnecessary delay, be copied in the proper book in proper order and indexed as may be prescribed.

XXII.—On every document admitted to registration there shall be endorsed the following particulars:—

(1) The signature and address of every person admitting the execution of a document.

(2) That of every person examined in reference to it.

(3) Any payment of money or delivery of goods made in the presence of the Registering Officer in reference to the execution of the document, and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made in his presence in reference to such execution.

If any person admitting the execution of a document refuses to endorse the same, the Registering Officer shall nevertheless register it, but shall at the same time endorse a note of such refusal.

XXIII.—The Registering Officer shall affix the date and his signature to all endorsements made under the last preceding rule, relating to the same document and made in his presence on the same day.

XXIV.—When the provisions of these rules have been complied with, the Registering Officer shall endorse thereon a certificate containing the word "registered," together with the number and page of the book in which the document has been copied. Such certificate shall be signed, sealed and dated by the Registering Officer and shall then be admissible for the purpose of proving that the document has been duly registered in manner provided by these rules, and that the facts mentioned in the endorsements referred to in Rule XXII have occured as therein mentioned.

The endorsements and certificate referred to in Rule XXII shall thereupon be copied into the margin of the Register book.

The registration of the document shall thereupon be deemed complete, and the document shall then be returned to the person who presented it.

XXV.—Every Registering Officer refusing to register a document shall make an order of refusal and record his reasons in book, (2) and endorse the word "registration refused" on the document, and on application made by any peeson executing or claiming under the document, shall give him a copy of his reasons so recorded.

XXVI.—An appeal shall lie from Sub-Registrars to a Registrar.

XXVII.—When the Registrar has himself made an order of refusal, any person claiming under the document may, within 30 days after the making of the order of refusal,

apply to the Political Agent's Court by petition, in order to establish his right to have the document registered.

XXVIII.—The petition shall be dealt with as a plaint under the Code of Civil Peocedure. The Court shall fix a day for disposal and shall inquire–

(1) whether the document has been executed; and

(2) whether the requirements of the law for the time being in force have been complied with on the part of the petitioner so as to entitle the dccument to registration.

XXIX.—If it finds that the document has been executed and that the said requirements have been complied with the Court shall order the document to be registered, and if the document be duly presented for registration within 30 days after the making of such order, the registration shall be made as hereinbefere provided.

XXX. The following table of fees shall apply to the registration of documents and other matters connected with these rules:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Compulsory registration of documents affecting immoveable property for every hundred words. ...	1	0	0
Mimimum Fee	5	0	0
Optional registration of documents affecting immoveable property for every hundred words ...	0	4	0
Minimum Fee	1	4	0
Registration of documents affecting moveable property only: for every hundred words	0	4	0
Minimum Fee	1	0	0
Searching for entry by Registering officers for every year of which the registrar under is searched	1	0	0
Granting copy of a document (besides copying fee.)	2	0	0

Registration—*does not imply recognition.*

No. 3346 OF 1909.

Godhra, 26th November 1909.

NOTIFICATION.

It appears to be commonly supposed that if a document is registered by the Agency, its purpose is thereupon recognised or confirmed by the Agency. This is a mistake. The Agency does not sanction a mortgage of a Girasia's lands, because a registering officer registers the mortgage deed. But it is undesirable that deeds of sale or mortgage of land by a Girasia or a Bhayat should be registered or even presented for registration. Registering officers are therefore ordered to refuse any such documents, if presented.

R. C. BROWN,

Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Revenue Recoveries—*from other limits.*

No. 628/655.

To,

THE UNDERMENTIONED STATES AND OFFICERS OF REWA KANTHA.

In Rewa Kantha, if a subject of one State settles into the limits of another State, leaving behind some revenue balance due to the first State, it is customary to make him pay the same. States do not agree in the matter of getting the revenue dues paid up, and this gives rise to disputes. But it is not advisable to altogether stop this custom of helping mutually in recovering the outstanding revenue dues, because the boundaries are quite close, and if a dishonest debtor removes his residence a couple of miles, it is not proper that he should be free from his liabilities to pay the just debts. At the same time it is equally improper to

ask for payment of dues outstanding for many years. This results not in any benefit but simply causes waste of energy in corresponding. It is therefore directed that outstanding revenue dues should be claimed from the defaulting Khatedar at the close of the year for which it is due, or the next year. If on account of any reason, any delay is made in claiming it within the aforesaid period, it must be claimed without fail in the beginning of the third year. The Agency will not assist in recovering the revenue dues which are not standing for more than 2 years.

This rule does not in any way modify the practice in force regarding the recovery of outstanding revenue dues, and the practice of taking security from a subject of one State cultivating the "Upperwadia" land of another. Security must necessarily be taken from persons cultivating the "Uparwadia" lands. A promise that his state would recover the same is of no value.

Dated 3rd May 1883 Godhra.

Revenue Recovery Act—*applied.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1891.

No. 8594.—The following Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1415 I., dated the 30th April 1890, is republished for general information:-

"No. 1415-I:—the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the Revenue Recovery Act, I of 1890, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but which are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistán as such Agent, and to direct that an arrear of land revenue accruing in any part of British India, or a sum recoverable as such an arrear and payable to a Collector or

other public officer, as to a local authority, in any part of British India, may be recovered in any of those territories under the said Act or hereby applied."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

No. of 1912.

Revenue Recoveries—*Commission on money orders.*

Godhra, 22nd March 1912.

CIRCULAR.

A question having arisen as regards the recovery of money order commission fee on the amounts of arrears of land revenue, dan, &c., recovered from the Khatedars and other people of the adjoining territories, the Political Agent is pleased to rule that in future it would be best for the State concerned to ask the State in whose limits the Khatedar is residing to recover the arrears of dues plus such money order commission fee in excess as may be required on the amount to be sent. In the absence of such a request being made specifically, the State collecting the amount cannot of its own accord recover the money order commission fee, and it has liberty to deduct the same from the amount collected.

G. GHOSAL,
Political Agent,
Rewa Kantha.

Deccan Agriculturists Act.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1877.

No. 1548, dated the 1st March 1909:—In exercise of the powers delegated under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, by the Governor General in Council in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2859 1. A. dated the 19th June 1903, the Governor in Council is pleased to apply sections, 1, 7, 11 to 21, 23, 56, 60, 62 and 71-A and chapters, V, VI, VII of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act to the Pandu and Sankheda Mewas Thana circles of the Rewa Kantha Agency.

Roads—*Repair of village communications.*

No. 3882-90 of 1873.

To,

The Chiefs and Thakors of Rewa Kantha.

Every year at the close of the monsoon, *i.e.* in October, all village people should repair their respective portions of roads going from one village to another, that is to say, holes made by rain in cart ruts and tracks deepened by rain should be filled up, and wild weeds or shrubs which might have grown up on the sides of the roads should be cut off, and stones, &c., should be removed in such a way that no hindrance may be caused to the carts in passing or that they may not be turned over. All the Chiefs and Thakors of Rewa Kantha have been instructed accordingly. You will therefore make proper arrangements in your respective territories to have all the cart ruts well repaired and to see that this is done every year.

Sanitation.—*Instructions for villages.*

No. 603-612 of 1848.

To,

All Chiefs and Thakors of Rewa Kantha.

It appears in the villages under Rewa Kantha people generally fall ill during monsoon and after the monsoon, and therefore the country does not prosper. Consequently it is necessary to make such arrangements as would keep the inhabitants healthy. When my camp was touring in the district, I saw that there are too many big trees and hedges in the villages; this does not allow free ventilation, and there is generally great deal of filth too near the houses, and there are not proper outlets or drains for an easy flow of rain water and dirt during monsoon. You should therefore impress upon the Thakors and Mukhis of the villages under you the advisability of making proper arrangements in this regard, and you should frame some rules about it and fine the defaulters. The hedges should be cut as low as possible, and altogether destroyed, where not required.

Trees which may be in the middle of the villages should be cut down or at least their branches should be chopped without fail. A place outside the village should be fixed for depositing all filth and manure, where all people should throw. The inhabitants should be made to keep their compounds and courtyards clean. Passage should be made for rain water to flow away easily in the monsoon, so that no dirt may accumulate.

I do not mean to have the people forced to provide covered sewers for passage of rainwater, but ordinary passages will improve the sanitary condition of the villages to a great extent. Jungles in the vicinity of the village should either be cut down or burnt away. I believe that people will not at once mind these things, nor act according to them for the present. It is therefore incumbent on you to

explain to them and instruct them to act accordingly. By following the above instructions they will always be healthy, and it is found by experience that people live longer in places where such rules are acted upon. It is therefore to the benefit of the people to act according to what is stated above. Dated 10th March 1848 A. D. Camp Nandod.

Service postage Stamps—*to be used for transmission of processes.*

CIRCULAR No. 23 of 1882.

In pursuance of Government Resolution No. 2409 dated 17th May 1882, it is hereby ordered that service postage stamps should be used for correspondence relating to Judicial and Revenne processes and similar other letters which are to be sent by post, and that the expense of postage should not be recovered from the party applying for such processes. This rule should therefore be followed henceforth. Dated 26th May 1882.

Stamps—*Rules for refund of*—

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1906.

No. 6359:-His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that effect shall be given to the following rules in all Political Agencies of the Bombay Presidency.

1. (*a*) When any person is possessed of impressed Court fee stamps for which he has no immediate use or which have been spoiled or rendered unfit for use for the purpose intended, or

 (*b*) When any person is possessed of two or more (or in the case of denominations below Rs. 5, 4 or more) Court-fee adhesive labels which

have been detached from each other and for which he has no immediate use, the Political Agent shall, on application, repay to him the value of such stamps or labels in money, deducting one anna in the rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled and proving to the Political Agent's satisfaction that they were purchased by him with a *bona fide* intention to use them, that he has paid the full price thereof and that they were so purchased, or in the case of impressed Court-fee stamps so purchased, spoiled or rendered useless, within the period of six months preceding the date on which they are so delivered.

When a licensed vendor surrenders his license or dies, the Political Agent may, at his discretion, if he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to him or his representatives as the case may be, the values of stamps and labels not spoiled or rendered unfit for use, returned into the Political Agent's store, deducting one anna in the rupee, or he may issue stamps or labels of other values in exchange, provided that in the case of adhesive Court-fee, unless in cases where the value of each label is not less than Rs. 5, there are at least two such labels which have never been detached from each other, and in cases where the value of each label is less than Rs. 5, unless there are at least four such labels which have never been detached from each other.

By order of H. E. the Right Honourable
the Governor in Council,

S. W. EDGERLY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Titleholders :—*Badges & miniatures to be worn.*

PRESS NOTE.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which miniatures of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the Badge itself, in the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 243 I. B. dated the 25th January 1912.

When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Bombay Castle, 31st January 1912.

No. 998.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

No. 243 I. B.-dated Calcutta, 25th January 1912.

With reference to the announcement made at the Coronation Darbar by H. E. the Governor General. which was published in the notification dated the 12th December 1911, by the Government of India in the foreign Department, the following Rules for the Government of the grant of a distinctive badge to present holders and future recipients of the titles of Diwan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Saheb, Rai Saheb and Rao Saheb are, by direction of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General, published for general information.

(I) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion, bearing the king's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five pointed star

surrounded by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Saheb.

(2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Saheb dark blue with a light blue border.

Titleholders—*intimation to be given to local officers.*

PRESS NOTE.

No 953.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1915.

All persons who bear any title conferred by His Majesty the King-Emperor or by the Government of India are informed that the Government of Bombay desire to prepare and hereafter to keep up to date, a complete list of all title holders resident within the Bombay Presidency. All such persons are therefore requested to send in their names to the Collector or Political Agent of the District or Agency within which they reside, or in the city of Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police, and similarly to send intimation to these officers, when they move or propose to move their residence from one District or Agency to another. It is further particularly requested that when any title holder dies, his senior surviving representative will give early intimation to the Collector or Political Agent within whose Jurisdiction the title-holder was residing, or to the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be.

Tracks—*Rules for enforcing responsibility.*

(Translation from Gujrati Circular from the Political Agent.)

No. 1173 of 1847.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

I have the honour to state that Government believe that by showing leniency to the village, in which the crime is committed, when the offenders' footsteps are tracked into the limits of another village, the benefit of the custom of holding the village in which the offence is committed responsible, is lost. Therefore Government are of opinion that in all such cases, villages in whose limits a plunder has taken place must be held responsible to pay the value of the articles robbed or to show the traces to the next village or to find out the real offenders. In view of this order, the amount to be paid by the village shall be determined according to the circumstances of each case, but you should never consider the village in whose limits the offence has taken place, as not guilty. This is therefore written to you in order that you should make arrangements as above in the villages under you. Again I have been asked to inquire what responsibility is enforced and to what extent, in finding out the offender of theft etc, committed in your territories uptil now. Therefore I have to ask you to be good enough to reply in writing as to the present custom of enforcing the responsibility of the people of your villages in which depredations take place.

Dated 20th October 1847 A. D.

Tramways—*Construction of—in a Native State—Conditions to be fulfilled.*

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1919.

No. 5291.—In the letter No. 437-I. B., dated the 9th March 1911, printed in the preamble of Government Order No 2096, dated the 29th March 1911, the Government of India directed that the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained before the construction of a tramway, other than a purely urban tramway, in a Native State.

2. On reconsideration the Government of India have decided to modify the orders so as to permit the construction of tramways by Darbars of Native States without reference to Government for sanction, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) the tramway must lie wholly within the territory of the State or States constructing it.

(ii) The tramway must not join to any line of railway in such a manner as to permit of rolling stock being shunted from one to the other; if it does, it must be regarded as a railway, and sanction will be required to its construction.

(iii) The construction of a tramway will not affect the right of the Imperial Government to make a railway or allow a railway to be made, if the public interests demand it. In the event of such a railway adversely affecting the interests of a tramway, the questions of the necessity for the payment of compensation to the owners of the tramway and of the method of payment, as well as of the amount, if any, to be paid, will be decided by the Government of India in accordance

with the principles governing the payment of compensation to railways in British India. A similar course will be followed in any case in which a new Darbar tramway may adversely affect the earnings of an existing railway or tramway.

(iv) Any State constructing a tramway should undertake to adopt and enforce proper regulations for the safe working of the line.

(v) The grant of sanction by a Darbar for the construction of a tramway should be intimated as early as possible, for communication to the Government of India.

3. The attention of the Darbars of Native States should be drawn to the following procedure which the Government of Bombay have laid down for their guidance, when they propose constructing tramways in their territories:—

(1) All projects for new tramways other than purely urban lines, together with rules for their working, should be reported to the Government of Bombay.

(2) Where a project is unobjectionable from the political standpoint, and the conditions specified above are fulfilled, no formal sanction will be needed. The responsibility for deciding whether a particular project fulfils these conditions rests with the Government of Bombay, and if the State concerned receives no communication from Government or the Political Agency in which it is situated within two months from the date of sending in the project, it may assume that all necessary conditions have been fulfilled and proceed with the project without further reference.

(3) If, on the other hand, there is a likelihood that the new tramway, though fulfilling the five conditions, will interfere with the vested rights of

other states, the Government of Bombay will grant or refuse permission as may be desirable.

4. In forwarding a tramway project proposed by a Darbar, the Political Officers concerned should state whether all the necessary conditions have been satisfied and whether the project is free from objection on political grounds.

Transit duties—*orders prohibiting increase in.*

No. 460 of 1857.

To,

The Chiefs and Talukdars of Rewa Kantha.

In pursuance of the Honourable Court of Director's letter and Bombay Government Order No. 1800, dated 22nd April, I have the honour to intimate that tributary States like yours cannot increase the transit duty at their will. This is therefore written for your guidance. Dated 30th April 1857, A. D., Camp Pavagarh.

NOTE.—Transit duties have since been abolished by all States in 1886-88 according to the advice of Government.

No. 5354.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1884.

Read again Government Resolution in the Public Works Department No. 6A. 26341, dated 2nd September 1884, communicating copy of the report for 1883-84 from Mr. Little, Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, on the Panch Mahals toll revenues; and expressing a hope that some steps will be taken by this Department for the reduction of the heavy and capricious transit duties in Native States, without which it is hopeless to expect any real development of the trade in that portion of the Presidency.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., No. 545, dated 20th September 1884.–Forwarding in reply to this Department memorandum No. 38P., dated the 18th September 1884, copy of the letter No. 749, dated 16th March 1883, from the Collector of Ahmedabad on the subject of the new Transit Nakas established by the farmer of the Idar duties round Modasa, together with copy of the extract paragraph 3 from the letter of Captain Lang, Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, No. 345, dated the 20th July 1842, which accompanied the Collector's lettsr above quoted.

RESOLUTION:—The extract quoted from Captain Lang's letter of 20th July 1842 shows clearly that at *that* date the Chiefs were not allowed—or would not attempt—to establish new transit duty Nakas, without sanction. The principle which was most important has been entirely lost sight of, but there seems to be no reason why the practice of requiring permission should not be revived.

2. If, by the opening of new communications, &c., traffic changes its route, it might be proper to allow the imposition of tax by a Naka on the new road. But the chiefs have been supported by the Political officers in the belief that they have a right to tax any traffic anywhere, and they have put Nakas in isolated villages, or as appears from the correspondence now before Government, have taken advantage of a narrow strip intervening between British villages and their market to tax the produce of British ryots on its way to the Bazar. The Governor in Council is of opinion that such abuses ought to be controlled, and accordingly directs that the sanction of the Political Agent, who might refer to Government, if in doubt, should be obtained to the establishment of new transit duty Nakas by Chiefs in their Agencies.

* * * *

J. B. RICHEY,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Transit duties—*orders abolishing.*

Nos. 262 to 268 and 104-105 of 1886.

To,

The principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

The following instructions have been given in Government Resolution No. 2418 of 29th April 1886.

"Resolution—In the Resolutions No. 2414 of 29th instant and No. 2416 of the same date Government noticed the operation of so-called customs duties in states which by treaty are bound not to levy transit duties. These papers relate to the operation of transit duties in the Native States which are under no such obligation.

2. But the rights of these States are by no means unlimited in the taxation of trade passing through their territory. It would have been altogether inconsistent with the position of the various powers to which the British Government have succeeded, and which levied customs duties of their own, to permit tributary or subordinate Chiefs to strangle, or even to seriously hamper trade by excessive imposts. Accordingly it is found that in 1842 the Political Agent Mahi Kantha, writing of the Chiefs of that Agency says, "The Mahi Kantha Chiefs neither assert the right, nor "would they be allowed to exercise it, of establishing new "customs nakas, or of increasing the duties levied at those "which exist," And again; "I have not made any alteration, "because it might lead to the belief that Government recog- "nized on the part of the Chiefs the right to establish any "nakas or rates of duties they chose within their respective "limits."

The historical position of tributary or subordinate Chiefs in the matter is clearly shown in the above.

3. Further, by a despatch No. 10, dated 14th January 1857, the Honourable Court of Directors ordered that no tributary Chief should be allowed to increase his transit duties.

4. Besides these general principles, there are in many cases specific limitations put upon the exercise of this power of taxation by treaties and agreements.

5. It is to be feared that the powers of control undoubtedly vesting in the paramount power in this matter have not been used as vigilantly as the interest of national trade demanded, and that the Political Officers have allowed abuses to grow which should have been checked; but it is no longer possible to acquiesce without question in the present state of matters at a time when the British Government have abolished all imposts upon trade and are spending large sums upon Railways and communications for its development; it is necessary to see that no burdens are placed upon it which might be removed by a legitimate exercise of authority.

6. The extent to which Native States have profited at the expense of the trade developed by Imperial expenditure may be gathered from one illustration. The entire transit duty revenues of the State of Bariya were Rs. 6,500 in the early years of British rule. The Chief has reduced his duties on the main road of his State to the level of little more than a toll, but on that road alone the duty so reduced now yields some Rs. 15,000. The instance may be somewhat exceptional, but it serves to show the need that Government, in the interest of its own tax payers, should use every legitimate means to protect the trade it has created.

7. It appears from the statements submitted that transit duties are levied by one State over and over again upon one road. This no doubt arises from the system of farming out the transit duties as a portion of the general revenues to be collected by the farmer of each paraganah, and where the paraganah is no longer farmed, the nakas established by each farmer are still maintained. The example of Baroda is often pleaded by the Native States in Gujarat in paliation of their burdensome taxation of trade, but

indefensible as the action of Baroda may be in some particulars, it has abandoned the practice of recurring taxes, and levies transit duty only on its frontier. This is a reform which the Governor in Council must insist upon in the States of the Gujarat Agencies. It was reported to have been adopted by Palanpur, but there is no evidence in the statements now submitted that the reform was carried out, but much to the contrary, taxes are levied on goods produced or consumed by townspeople in Palanpur and, His Excellency in Council believes, in most other Native States in some form or other, and if the State is permitted to tax goods in transit, merely for the right of passage, the tax must be levied once for all on entering or leaving the State. The delays and annoyances incidental to the levy of transit duties are often as great a burden on trade as the actual money demand, and they must be reduced to a minimum.

8. Another general rule which His Excellency in Council must insist upon is that the tariff of taxes should be published, and should be hung up in clear and legible characters at each place of levy, with the seal or authentication of proper authority in the State, and a copy must be furnished to the Political Agent who will take care that the rule as to publication of the tariff and its being put up at the naka is made known to the public.

9. When the duties are farmed out, a copy of the contract made with the farmer must be sent to the Political Agent, who will take care that the farmer's powers are duly defined, and that he is forbidden to open any nakas except those specified. This power was much abused by the late farmer of the Idar State, and it is one which does not now vest even in the Chief himself, since the Government Resolution No. 5354 of 9th October 1884.

10. The Political Officers will see that the above rules are followed by all States, explaining to the Chiefs that they are, in the levy of transit duties, exercising

powers over the subjects of other States or over British subjects and that the measures prescribed are only such as are absolutely essential to a proper protection of the tax-payer."

Such is the order of Government which please note, and on receipt of this letter arrangements should be made to affix at every Naka notification of import, export and transit duties with signatures and seals as required by para 8, and to forward to me copies of the same, and a list of the Nakas in the State. If the customs are farmed out as stated in parrgraph 9, copies of the terms of agreement, and of the Yads sent to the Ijardar respecting the rate of taxes should be sent. You should also let me know if the same are acted upon and the notifications are duly affixed at the Nakas. And whatever customs are farmed out, similar information should be sent to the Agency.

If over and above all sorts of customs dues, Choki, Gavar, Valavo, Chila Durasti or any such hak is taken, a detailed account as to the rate &c. of such haks should be written.

Are the three kinds of customs levied simultaneously or separately according to parganas? Are they taken when the merchandise arrives at the first Naka or at the last Naka, while leaving the territories of the State? Are more than one kind of tax, *e. g.* transit and export, or transit and import, or export and import dues ever levied? If so, let me know what are the rules regarding them and what is the income of the last year.

Dated 29th May 1886.

(Translation from Gujarati.)

Nos. 520–526 of 1886.

To,

The Chiefs and Thakors of Rewa Kantha.

In pursuance of Bombay Government letter No. 4385 dated 31st July 1886 I have the honour to state that Government is desirous of making commerce as free as possible, and the means shown below will conduce to it.

(*a*) To at once remove all duties levied under the name of transit dues, and which hinder merchants from adopting the natural course of commerce.

(*b*) To lessen all sorts of import and export and octroi duties, and dues on shops which are very heavy.

(*c*) To decrease the export duty by degrees so that in course of time it might be removed altogether.

(*d*) Import duty should also be lessened by degrees, where there is not special necessity of import duties to meet the ordinary expenses, and where other revenues cannot be increased without putting hardship upon the people.

Numerous Nakas situated on commercial roads of different States, which have become just like Toll-nakas, come most in the way of free trade. But it should be explained to the Chiefs within whose territories trade routes lie, to agree to take customs duty at two ends of the trade routes and to give a pass to transit merchandise. Thereby the troubles would be decreased. This arrangement will be beneficial to both the Darbar and commerce, because the collection of customs duty would be less expensive. Several States of Kathiawar have shown their eagerness to act upto the wishes of the Government in this behalf. Therefore I

request you will let me know how much loss the States will be put to by removing the custom dues, and what arrangements can be made to compensate the State, if they are not put to much loss, &c. &c. Therefore before talking over this subject with you and making arrangements in accordance with the desire of Government, it is essential to know some particulars. You are therefore asked by his letter to write fully the following particulars.

How much tax is taken from the people of the State, what is the number of persons paying it, and what is the amount per head, how far is it essential, how much is the burden to the people; what use is made of it to keep the finances of the State in order; what is the gross income, expense and deficit; what is your opinion as regards the convenience of levying other tolls instead of these, if abolished; all this should be written in detail so as to enable us to reply to the letter of the Government as stated above. We are glad to write that the Rajaji of Sunth in Rewa Kantha has agreed with us in considering the transit duty obnoxious, and therefore it ought to be removed, and has sent his Kabulat to altogether remove it for ever after 31st October 1887. Your attention is directed to the above.

If the transit duty revenue of your State is farmed out, kindly let us know the date when the Ijara is to terminate. Dated 25th October 1886.

Translators, Authorized.—*Rules regarding.*

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5538.

Political Department.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1913.

In exercise of the powers and jurisdiction delegated by the Government of India, Foreign Department, Notification No. 2359 I. A. dated 19th June 1903, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following rules for the qualifications of persons to practice as Authorized Translators in the Rewa Kantha Agency :—

1. Persons of the undermentioned classes will, if they satisfy the Political Agent as to their general character and fitness, and, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be admitted as "Authorized Translators," and in token thereof will receive sanads on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 per annum.

 (1) Graduates of any University.

 (2) Persons who have obtained, or who may hereafter have obtained, permission from the Political Agent to practice as Authorized Translator.

2. Sanads granted to Authorized Translators will remain permanently in force subject to continued good behaviour, the discharge of duty with zeal and integrity under the rules, on the payment of the annual fee prescribed by rule 1.

3. No translation of a vernacular document tendered or required will be accepted by any Agency officer in any suit or proceeding, unless it has been made and certified by an Authorized Translator: "Provided that in appeals or applications in

judicial matters addressed to the Governor in Council or to the Governor General in Council, translations of such documents will be accepted, if made and certified by any person holding a sanad from the Governor in Council as a Special Translator, or is made and certified by an Authorized Translator." (Added as per Government Notification No. 1398 of 25th February 1916).

The rate of fee fixed for the remuneration of Authorized Translators is one rupee per folio of 144 words, and this fee includes the charge for transcription and authentication.

By order &c.

C. C. WATSON,

Secretary to Government.

Troops.—*March of—State officer to be deputed.*

Nos. 357-861 of 1892.

To,

The Principal Chiefs of Rewa Kantha.

Under instructions conveyed in Government Resolution No. 4996 of 3rd August 1892 and 5588 of 7th September 1892, it is hereby notified that, while Field Battery No. 59 of the British Army was travelling through the territories of H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior in 1891, some baggage was stolen in the said territory. It is therefore notified that when British troops pass through the limits of Native States, the Chief of the State through which they pass is responsible for sending one of his officers with the British Troops while travelling through his territories. The officer so sent should be instructed to make such arrangements on behalf of the State, in addition to posting sentries, that no theft should occur. If any theft or other crime is committed, the offenders should be punished. Chiefs are warned that the

responsibility for proper arrangents lies on the States. Therefore when the British Troops travel through your territories, you should depute an efficient Officer to accompany them and be with them at every halt they make. The Officer should make such arrangements that the troops may not be put to the least inconvenience.

The above instructions should be noted in the record and reply to that effect may be sent.

Dated 28th August 1892.

Waltar Rules.

The Kathiawar Agency Waltar Rules, applied to the Rewa Kantha Agency by Government Resolution No. 2343 of 26th May 1881 with certain modifications as noted below.

The following summary, drawn up by Mr. Peile, which lays down the law of the Kathiawar Agency regarding Waltar, is published for general information :—

The enforcement by the Political Officers of the liability of the Kathiawar States to Waltar is regulated by their Treaty Engagements, and by subsequent rulings of Government which are instructions to the Political Courts.

1. By the Fael Zamin bond, Article 3 (English version), the Chief engages to make good to travellers any loss by *robbery on the way.* And the duty of such Chief is then to conduct an efficient pursuit. If this pursuit is successful and the thieves are traced home to another Taluka, the Chief of that Taluka is bound to repay the Waltar or compensation for loss to the Chief of the Taluka wherein the robbery occured.

2. The English version of the Fael Zamin bond has been acted on for many years and is authoritative, but the Gujarati version (which is the original executed by the Chiefs) adds something, viz; *that the Chief in whose Taluka*

a traveller is robbed is not responsible for compensation, if he produces the robber or robbers. This must also be recognized.

3. It was formerly considered that, if the Pagis of a Chief conducting the pursuit took the tracks into another Taluka, he thereby transferred his liability to that other Taluka. Colonel Keatinge in his letter to Government, No. 20 W., 18th January. 1866, expressed his opinion that the system of tracking footsteps of criminals by Pagis had become corrupt and untrustworthy, and proposed that the Pagis should not be accepted as experts, but that the facts about traces should be simply treated as evidence taken by the Police, and that Waltar should not be awarded on the mere statement of a Pagi that he has traced the footsteps into the lands of a certain village. These proposals were not rejected by Government, and may be considered as approved. Briefly, the Chief first responsible is quit of his responsibility by tracking the thieves home and capturing them, not by tracing them into some other Taluka and there leaving them.

4. In replying, Government in letter No. 1918 of 9th July, 1866, (Political Department), laid down that, subject to the Chief's engagements, which should be generally maintained, it claims Waltar for British subjects only,

(*a*) Where the state of crime in the district is notorious,

(*b*) Where neglect to assist the person plundered is proved,

(*c*) Where connivance with, or abetment of, the plunderers by the officials of the Chief can be established.

The same rules were recommended for settling claims by the subjects of one State against another, the Political Officer being the *Court of final Appeal.*

These regulations are in force.

5. The Tracking Rules are published at page 329 of the Kathiawar Directory. They lay down certain conditions required of complainants and State officials, if they would avoid responsibility. But a breach of them is not *ipso facto* to settle the case against the defaulter. The Political Officer will give such weight to facts as he thinks proper.

6. The complainant is expected to produce clear and full proof of the nature and value of the property lost, and that his disposition of it was reasonably prudent.

7. The procedure in Waltar cases is as follows:—The complainant first seeks relief from the Chief in whose Taluka he was robbed. If dissatisfied, he appeals to the Assistant Political Agent who hears his claim as a political case—Complainant plaintiff, Darbar defendant. There is a further appeal to the Political Agent.

8. In the following cases no claim for Waltar lies:—

(*a*) In cases of burglary. The Treaty Engagement provides for robberies of travellers *en route* only.

(*b*) In cases where the robbery is committed out of Kathiawar by Kathiawar subjects, Government Resolution No. 3309 of 30th May, 1873, decided that Waltar is claimable under the engagement only when the robbery happens within the province, and that it is unreasonable to demand compensation from the Chiefs for acts done by their subjects in foreign lands.

9. There is however another Engagement by the Chiefs, *viz*, *not to entertain thieves*, and in default, to give such satisfaction as the Government may demand, Fael Zamin bond, Articles 1 to 4. This is the authority for fining Chiefs for defaults in police arrangements. Under this arrangement, a political fine can be inflicted in such cases as the following amongst others.

(a) For default in carrying on tracks of thieves brought to a Talukdar's village.

(b) For defective police on occasion of burglary or robbery or pursuit.

(c) For harbouring thieves when it is clearly proved that thieves who have committed robbery in another province came from and returned to a Kathiawar Taluka.

Part or the whole of a fine may he awarded as compensation of the injured party at the discretion of the Political Officer who disposes of the case.

Kathiawar Political Agency, J. B. PEILE,
Rajkot, 7th December 1875. Political Agent.

The following modifications are made for the Mahikantha and Rewakantha Agencies by Government of Bombay Resolution No. 2343 dated the 26th May 1881.

(a) Add the following rule:—
No traveller should be awarded compensation who has not, while travelling from village to village, availed himself of escort furnished on application by the village authorities; and while halting at or near a village during the night, of watchmen.

(b) Complaints must be made within three months, and the Political Agent, may, in his discretion, reduce the amount of award.

(c) The rules in force regarding such compensation and extradition (as aforesa) as between Mahi-Kantha and Rewa Kantha States and the States of Rajputana and Baroda, are not to be affected.

Wanta Giras Rules.

Rules regarding the revenue management to be exercised by the guaranteed Thakors, Girassias, &c., in the villages and Wantas in Baroda Territory.

1. The Thakors and others named in the margin, who enjoy full revenue powers, shall exercise all the powers of revenue management hereinafter described over their villages, wantas, estates, lands, gabhans, wadas, houses, trees, &c., in Baroda Territory.

1. The Thakor of Bhadarwa.
2. The Rana of Mandwa.
3. The Thakor of Chhaliar.
4. The Rana of Shanor.
5. The Thakor of Sihora.
6. The Barias of Nahara.
7. The Thakor of Varsoda.
8. The Thakor of Wasna.
9. The Thakor of Pethapur.
10. Bhayats of Nana-raj Varsoda.
11. Bhayat Partapsingji's Mahad Mansa.

2. The Agent to the Governor-General may, after considering any representation which the Baroda Durbar may have to make, decide whether any other guaranteed Thakor or Girasia (who on the ground of former usage or from his position, character and extent of his holding or estate is entitled to the concession) shall be entrusted with the right to the whole or any part of the above powers of revenue management.

3. These powers shall be exercised by the Thakors or Girassias themselves or by their Kamdars, or if their estates under the political control of the Government of Bombay are under agency management, by any Japtidar or Manager appointed by the Political Agent.

4. Powers of revenue management shall be as under:—

(1) To demand security from the Wanta tenants for the due payment of land revenue or rent in cash or kind.

(2) To prevent the reaping of the crop.

(3) To prevent its removal from the land on which it has been reaped or from any place in which

it may have been deposited without the permission of the Thakor or Girassia, or his Kamdar or Japtidar or Manager, as the case may be.

(4) To place watchmen over tho crop at the expense of tenant.

(5) To make mohsuls, provided the amount recoverable by this process does not in any one case exceed Rs. 10.

(6) To attach and sell the property of the defaulter except the property mentioned below—

(*a*) The necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the tenant, his wife and children.

(*b*) Implements of husbandry and such cattle and seed grain as are necessary to enable the tenant to earn his livelihood.

(*c*) Materials of houses and other buildings belonging to and occupied by the tenant.

(7) To fix the amount and date of instalments and in case in which the revenue is recoverable in kind, to fix the time of making "kaltar" and to ascertain the quantity of grain, &c, due by the tenant.

(8) To receive notices of relinquishment and determine the date of relinquishment.

(9) To change tenants after due notice except where the tenancy has been declared permanent by the Special Settlement Officer or by some other British Officer who exercised similar functions to those of the Special Settlement Officer. In such exceptional cases tenants shall be dispossessed only on account of default of payment of rent or revenue and only after all other remedies have failed.

(10) To appoint patels, matadars and talatis in guaranteed Wantas and villages and to determine the

lands and perquisites to be enjoyed by them as such, and to remove them and resume such lands, &c.

(11) To dispose of disputes between his Wanta tenants as to the boundaries of fields the bed of water channels and the distribution of water from a common well or common source of supply and other petty matters incidental to their tenancy and within the Wanta, that is to say, not in any way affecting the Talpad.

(12) To make such arrangents as may be necessary for the proper revenue management of his Wanta including lands, gabhans, trees, alienated land in Wantas and other property without prejudice to the rights of tenants. This includes the right to change the system of calculating the rent by "Kaltar" or otherwise to one of bigoti or cash payment, except in cases where the contrary has been decided by the Special Settlement Officer or by former Giras Settlement Officer or by any British Officer exercising analogous powers. Besides the power above defined the Thakors and others shall continue to exercise such other powers as they may have hitherto exercised.

5. All compulsory process shall cease on the defaulters paying the amount demanded of him, or on his furnishing to the Thakor or his Kamdar satisfactory security for the due payment of the amount demanded.

6. In the event of the demand not being realized from the tenant, the the Thakor may recover it as a revenue demand from the surety.

7. Smaller Girassias, &c., who hold Wanta lands, &c., under the revenue management of the Thakor shall apply to the latter for assistance for the recovery of their rent or revenue.

8. Except with the previous sanction of the Baroda Darbar, no Girassia or his Kamdar, Japtidar or Manager appointed by the Political Agent, exercising revenue management or any person acting under his orders, shall be liable to prosecution in Criminal Court or be sued in a Civil Court for acts done by him in good faith in the exercise of such powers. No action shall be taken until intimation of such sanction shall be given to the Agent to the Governor General and approved of by him.

9. The claims of the Thakors, Girassias, &c., on their tenants for rent or revenue in Wanta estates shall have precedence over all other claims so far as the land under guarantee and its crops are concerned, except the claims of His Highness the Gaekwar on such lands.

10. The Thakors shall make their own arrangements for serving processes &c., and they shall generally follow the procedure obtaining in Baroda territory so far as the same is not inconsistent with any of the provisions of these rules. In cases in which they can not serve the processes through their own agency, they may apply to the Baroda Revenue Courts for assistance under the rules for the recovery of revenue.

11. Any tenant or person disobeying the orders of the Thakor or his Kamdar passed in the exercise of the powers above granted or offering any resistance to the lawful exercise of such powers, shall be liable to pay to the Thakor a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and on repetition not exceeding Rs. 25, or where the order refers to the recovery of rent or revenue due, to pay double the amount of such rent or revenue. This penalty shall be recovered as a revenue demand.

12. No decree of a Civil Court passed against a tenant of Wanta land shall prejudice the right of the Wanta holder.

General Rules.

13. If any guaranteed Thakor or Girassia has reason to complain of any encroachment on his guaranteed rights or has any other complaint to make regarding such rights or privileges, he should present a petition on plain paper to the Baroda Giras Department, who shall enquire into it with as little delay as possible.

14. If within 3 months he does not obtain redress from the Giras Department, or if he is dissatisfied with the order or decision passed by that Department, he may present an application to the Agent to the Governor General attaching to it any order or answer which he may have received from the Giras Department or a copy of any order which may have been passed by the Giras Department.

15. Nothing laid down above shall restrict the powers of the Agent to the Governor General exercised hitherto.

II

Special rules for the recovery of rent or revenue of Wanta lands, &c. (or other guaranteed haks), belonging to guaranteed Girassias situated within His Highness the Gaekwar's territory.

NOTE.—These rules will apply to Wanta lands, &c., over which the guaranteed tributaries and Girasias do not exercise full revenue powers.

1. Applications for the recovery of revenue (or other guaranteed haks) should be preferred to the local Revenue Court during the year for which the rent or demand is due or within one year after its expiration, *i. e.* on or before 31st July of the year following that to which the claim refers. Applications made after the above mentioned period shall be enquired into and disposed of by the State Giras Department. Such applications shall not be entertained by the Giras Department, if made after the period allowed by the civil law of the Baroda State for the institution of civil suits.

2. If the application includes claims against more cultivators than one of the same village, a statement in the form given in the margin should be attached to it. Documentary evidence and list of witnesses together with any other necessary papers should be filed with the application.

Serial Number.	Name of the individual.	Amount of claim.	Brief particulars of the claim.

NOTE.—The word application includes yadis or other customary correspondence.

3. The application may be made either personally or by a registered letter by the claimant or his authorized agent. The agent should produce either a power of attorney or a certificate signed by a jurisdictional Thakor or an Agency Officer (not lower in rank than a Thanadar) of the place in which the claimant resides.

4. An application which the Court deems unnecessary to enquire into may be rejected and the applicant informed to that effect. But the reason for the rejection should be recorded on the application, and a copy of the same furnished to the applicant if required. If the Court enters into the enquiry, it shall fix the date thereof and give notice of it in Form A (appended to the rules) to the party complained against. Intimation of the date shall also be given to the complainant.

The notice in Form A and summonses for the attendance of witnesses on either side should be issued and served free of cost, except that the subsistence "Bhatha" for witnesses should be paid by the party who requires their attendance.

6. On the date fixed as provided in Rule 4 or on any other date to which for any due cause the case may have been adjourned, the Revenue Court shall pass such order as it thinks proper, after recording the evidence of

both parties, or that on the side of the plaintiff alone in default of the defendant, or after recording the admission, if any, of the defendant, if the plaintiff is absent.

7. Whenever on the date fixed the plaintiff does not attend or fail to produce evidence, the Court shall be competent to dismiss the application. But if within 30 days from the date of dismissal of the application, the plaintiff appears and shows due cause for the default, the Court shall restore the application to the file. A notice of the order readmitting the claim should be given to the parties as provided by Rule 4.

8. When any agreement between the Girassia and his tenant is proved, the Court shall award rent according to that agreement. In the absence of any agreement the usage of the Wanta shall be followed. If this cannot be ascertained, the rent of similar lands in the neighbourhood shall be taken as the basis. In cases in which the rent has been fixed by the Special Settlement Officer, or by the former Settlement Officer, *i. e.*, the Assistant Resident, the Revenue Court shall give assistance to that extent only.

9. After the Revenue Court has passed the decree for the payment of the land rent or other guaranteed demand, measures for its recovery shall be taken as provided for the realization of revenue demands, but no cost thereof shall devolve on the Girasias.

10. With the exception of the rent due to the Sirkar, the claim of Girasias on their tenants for rent or revenue shall have precedence over all other claims. No deduction from the rent recovered under these rules shall be made on account of any rent due on other Sirkari land held by the same cultivator.

11. All claims for previous arrears which do not come under Rule I shall be preferred to the Revenue Court within one year from the date on which these rules come into force.

12. An appeal (on plain paper) shall lie to the Subha from all orders passed by the original Revenue Courts within 30 days from the date on which they are passed, provided that after 90 days from the date of the original application in Rule II (exclusive of the time taken by the applicant in filing the appeal to the Subha) the Girasia may appeal to the Agent to the Governor General.

13. Petitions of appeal shall be accompanied by certified copies of the orders passed by the Baroda Courts, and these copies shall be furnished to the Girasias free of cost. Copies of depositions or other papers shall be made by the Girasias themselves or by section writers at their expense. Certified copies of such depositions and papers shall be supplied by the Courts at the expense of the Girasias within 10 days from the date of application, copying and comparing fees being charged at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per hundred words or portion thereof.

14. Nothing laid down above shall restrict the powers of the Agent to the Governor General exercised hitherto.

15. These rules do not apply to the claims against the Darbar, but only to recovery of rent, &c., from tenants.

SCHEDULE A.

Form of Notice to be issued to the defendant under Rule 4.

Seal of the Court

No. OF SUIT.

In the Court of the Wahiwatdar of

Plaintiff.

Defendant.

To the defendant (name, religion, caste, profession, and address).

Whereas (here enter the name, religion, caste, profession and address of the plaintiff) has instituted a suit in this Court against you (here state the particulars of the plaint), you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court at the village of in person or by duly authorized agent on the day of at o'clock to answer the above-named plaintiff; and, as the plaint will be finally disposed of on that day, you must adopt measures to produce your documents and procure the attendance of your witnesses at the hour and place above appointed; and you are hereby required to take notice that, in default of such appearance at the above-mentioned time and place, the suit will be heard and determined in the absence of yourself or your agent.

Dated this day of 1897.

(Signed)

Wahiwatdar.

NOTE.—If you require your witnesses to be summoned by the Court, you should make an application to that effect to the Court without delay, so as to allow of the service of the summonses a reasonable time before the within-mentioned date.

Anti Rabic treatment—*at Pasteur Institute at Kasauli.*

Published under Press Note dated 24th October 1912.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FOR THE GUIDANCE OF PATIENTS PROCEEDING TO KASAULI FOR ANTI-RABIC TREATMENT AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

1. Kasauli is situated in the Lower Himalayas at about 6,000 feet above sea-level. It is very cold in winter there, and sometimes the snow lies on the ground for weeks together. Patients should, therefore, provide themselves with a sufficiency of warm clothing and bedding.

2. The most convenient railway station for Kasauli is Kalka on the East Indian Railway 9½ miles distant from the Pasteur Institute. The road from Kalka is all up hill. Ponies, dandies, doolies, rickshaws and coolies are available for the carriage of passengers and baggage.

3. In Kasauli there is a dak bungalow, hotels and boarding houses, and the club is a residential one. A house, "Drumbar", with five sets of quarters, is attached to, and is under the superintendence of the Institute. This is intended strictly for Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for such of them only as are unable to afford hotel rates. The charges are Rs. 2-8-0 per day per person everything included. British soldiers receive quarters at the Station Hospital. For Indians who cannot afford to rent a house in the bazar, which is about half a mile from the Institute, "Lines" have been provided, where they may live during treatment. Indigent patients are supplied with warm clothing, blankets, and cooking utensils, when necessary. No charge is made for these. Indian soldiers are accommodated in "The Lines."

4. The treatment is free of all charge and, if the instructions laid down by the Director are followed, persons undergoing treatment are not rendered ill in any sense of the term. The course lasts fourteen days.

5. Patients should proceed to Kasauli as soon as possible after being bitten. Illiterate patients sent by employers and Government officials should be given a letter stating all details as to the manner in which they were bitten, the fate of the attacking animal, and the total number of persons and animals known to have been bitten by the rabid animal.

6. Patients who are sent by or at the expense of private employers friends and other private persons or associations should also be provided by them with the cost of their return money and with sufficient money to pay for their food during the course of treatment, which lasts two weeks. If desired, money for these purposes may be sent to the Director of the Institute, and this course is strongly recommended in the case of menial servants and illiterate or other irresponsible people.

Assam-Bengal Railway.
Bareset-Basirat Railway.
Barsi Light Railway.
Bengal-Dooars Railway.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
Bhavnagar Railway.
Gondal-Porbandar Railway.
Junagadh Railway.
Jamnagar Railway.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.
Bukhtiarpur-Behar Railway.
Burma Railways.
Dholpur-Bari Railway.
Eastern Bengal State Railway.
East India Railway.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.
Howrah-Amtah Railway.
Howrah-Sheakhala Railway.
Jodhpur Bikaner Railway.
Madras and Southern Mahratha Railway.
North-Western State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway.
Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway.
Morvi Railway (3rd class ticket issued at half fares.)

7. The Railways, parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association, which are noted on the margin, allow concessions to indigent patients and their attendants proceeding to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for anti-rabic treatment under the conditions noted below:—

(*a*) an indigent person not in the public service (altogether with one attendant, when such indigent person is a woman or is a child under 16 years of age,

or is a man who, by reason of age or other sufficient cause, is incapable of travelling alone), will be granted third class tickets free of charge.

(*b*) tickets for the return journey will be issued on production of a certificate signed by the authorities of the Pasteur Institute.

(*c*) only one attendant as above will be allowed with each patient or each party of patients of the same family;

(*d*) the requisition for tickets must have the impression of the official seal of the office from which issued; it must be signed by one of the authorities, namely, commissioned medical officers, civil surgeons, military assistant surgeons, civil assistant surgeons and civil apothecaries in independent charge of hospitals, and when there is no medical officer present at the station, by Collectors or Commissioners, Divisional Officers, tahsildars or talukdars, deputy tahsildars in independent charge, officers of the Police Department of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent, Sub-Registrary and Sub-Assistants of Survey. In the absence of a gazetted officer the highest civil authority in the place is empowered to issue the requisition.

Erasures and alterations in a requisition must be initialled by the issuing officer.

8. The Government of India have granted both to Government servants and to such indigent persons as are unconnected with the public service and are not assisted by private employers, etc, certain concessions to enable them, when bitten by a rabid animal, to proceed without delay to the Pasteur Institute at Kasauli for treatment. These concessions are as follows ;—

(1) Any Government servant, who has difficulty in finding at once the means to enable him to proceed to the Institute and whose substantive pay exceeds Rs. 100,

but does not exceed Rs. 500 a month, may be granted an advance sufficient to defray his actual travelling expenses to Kasauli and back, not exceeding the amount admissible under the rules as laid down in the Civil Account Code, Volume I, paragraph 137 (*h*), and Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 79 (*x*). He may also be given an advance of one month's pay and be granted one month's Casual leave, or when the appointment of a substitute is found necessary, one month's Extra privilege leave, any leave required in excess being treated as privilege or sick leave. The sums thus advanced will be recovered in not less than three, but not more than twelve monthly instalments.

(2) Any Government servant, who has been bitten by a rabid animal and who is too poor to proceed to Kasauli at his own expense, may, provided that he is drawing not more than a substantive pay of Rs. 100 a month, be granted :—

(*a*) his actual travelling travelling expenses to Kasauli and back not exceeding the amount admissible under the rules as laid down in the Civil Account Code, Volume I, paragraph 137 (*h*), and Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 79 (*x*). [Government servants of the third and fourth classes (as defined in Article 1002 of the Civil Service Regulations) may, however, be granted their full actual expenses for journeys by road at the discretion of local Governments.]

(*b*) an advance of one month's pay ; and

(*c*) one month's casual leave or when the appointment of a substitute is found necessary one month's extra privilege leave. (Any leave required in excess will be treated as privilege or sick leave,)

(3) Government servants drawing not more than Rs. 25 per mensem are entitled to maintenance allow-

ance during treatment, as well as during the journey to and from, the Pasteur Institute, at the rates of daily allowance admissible to officers of the third and fourth classes (as the case may be) under article 1063 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(4) Any Government servant drawing a substantive pay of not more than Rs. 500 a month may, if a member of his family is bitten by a rabid animal and he has difficulty in finding at once the means of sending him or her to the Pasteur Institute, be granted an advance not exceeding the actual travelling expenses [as defined in clauses (1) and (2) (*a*) above] of the person bitten to Kasauli and back *plus* one month's pay. The advances will be recoverable in the same manner as those referred to in clause (1) above.

(5) Any indigent person unconnected with the public service, who, in the opinion of any officer authorized to grant the concession, is unable to proceed to the Pasteur Institute at his own expense, may be granted:—

(*a*) third class fare by rail if not receiving a railway concession, and actual expenses of journey by road, river or ocean river, as the case may be, to Kasauli and back:

(*b*) maintenance allowance at the following daily rates:—Europeans and Anglo-Indians, Re. 1 during the journey and Rs. 2-8-0 during treatment; Indians, 4 annas a day during the journey and 6 annas a day during treatment.

(6) Indigent persons including women, children under 16 years of age, and men, who are by reason of age or other sufficient cause in capable of travelling alone, may be allowed one attendant to accompany them to the Institute. Such attendant may be granted the travelling expenses and maintenance allowance at the rate

sanctioned for patients and also wages, not exceeding 4 annas a day, in cases where the dispatching officer is satisfied that the patient is unable to pay the daily expenses of the attendant. [This concession is also admissible to Government servants (but not their families) drawing not more than Rs. 100 a month.]

9. The following is a short summary of the rules and regulations which have been laid down by the Government of India for the administration of these concessions;—

(1) Any Government servant, not below such rank as may be fixed by the local Government, is empowered to grant the above-mentioned concessions and to authorize the immediate departure for Kasauli of any of the classes of persons specified, whether Government servants or indigent persons unconnected with the public service:

(3) An intimation is to be sent immediately by the despatching officer direct to the Director of the Pasteur Institute stating—

(*a*) whether the person relieved is (1) Government servant, (2) a local fund or municipal servant, or (3) an indigent person; and in the case of (2) and (3), whether the cost is to be borne by General, Provincial or Imperial revenues or any local or municipal fund; and from what source the charge for the forward journey was met;

(*b*) the class to which the person if a Goverment servant or local fund or municipal servant, has been treated as belonging for the purpose of travelling allowance;

(*c*) the amount of travelling allowance (by rail, road, and river or ocean steamer) advanced.

(*d*) the number of days for which, and the rate at which, maintenance allowance has been advanced.

N. B.—This intimation should be sent with the patient or as soon after as possible, because all claims submitted for maintenance allowance or return journey expenses subsequent to the departure of the patient are rejected by the Treasury Officer, Kasauli, as inadmissible.

(3) Allowance for certified indigents, and when admissible for their attendants also, will be drawn as follows :—

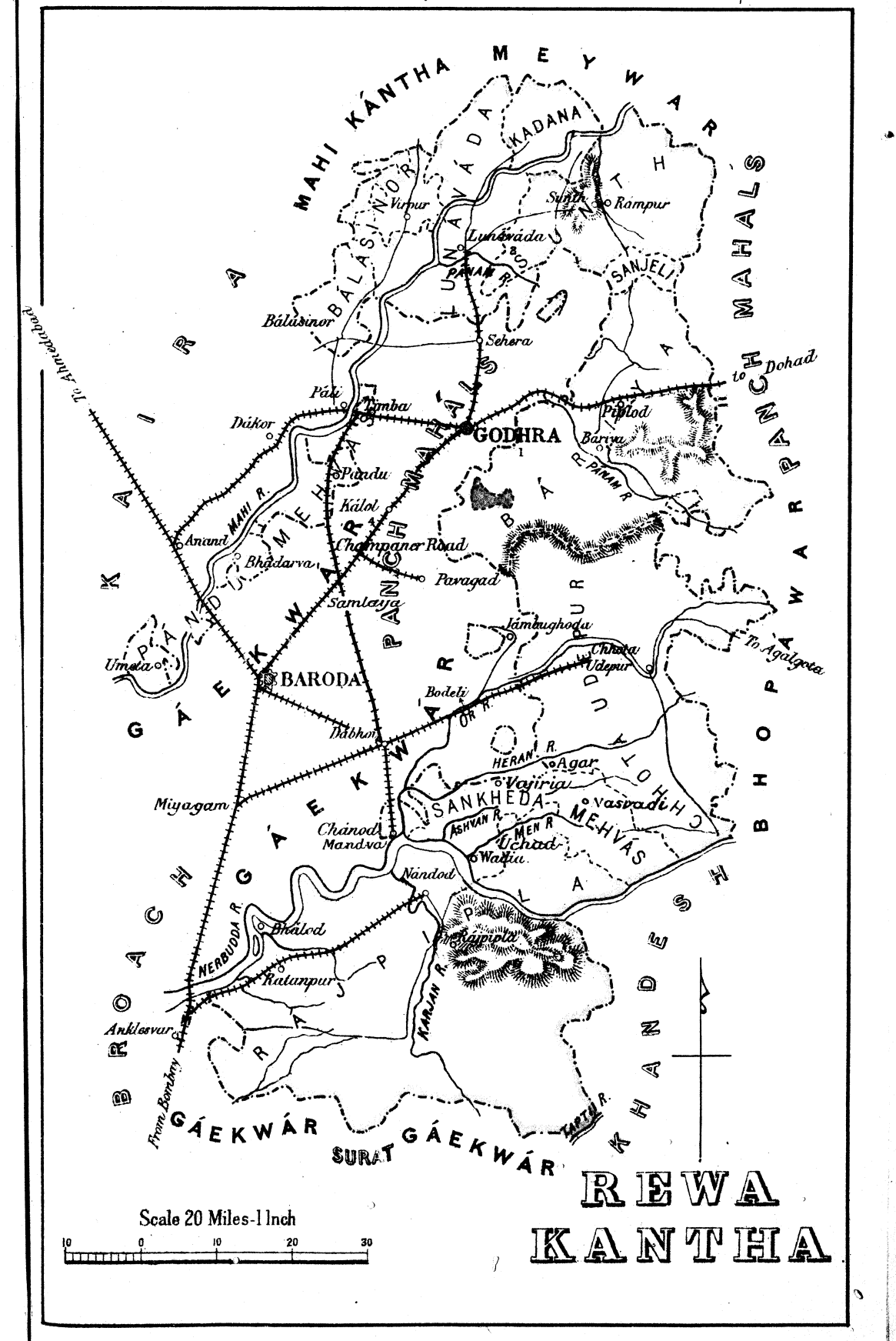
(*a*). Maintenance charges for days spent at Kasauli will be advanced by the Director of the Institute and recovered by him from the local Treasury Officer. No refund will be made by the Treasury Officer for any advance made unless vouched for by a certificate stating indigence and the fund from which the expenditure is to be met.

(*b*). Travelling allowances and maintenance charges for the return journey will be paid by the Treasury Officer at Kasauli at the same rates as were allowed for the journey to the Institute. This bill will be supported by the original intimation received from the officer who is responsible for the original advance. A discharge certificate from the Director should also be attached to this travelling allowance bill.

(4). The Director may also make advances to indigent persons who come to Kasauli at their own expense, but are unable to maintain themselves there or to pay for their return journey. The possibility of recovering these advances should then be investigated in the following manner. The Director should correspond direct with the officers in charge of the districts to which the patients, to whom advances have been made, say they belong, and should ask them to take over for investigation claims in respect of the advances made. District officers should take over these claims as soon as they are satis-

fied that the persons who received the advances actually belong to their districts and should inform the Director that they have done so. The Director should then recover the amounts advanced from the treasury, producing the district officers' "acceptances" as vouchers, and the claims should then be passed on to the provinces concerned to be adjusted as the amounts advanced are recovered or written off under the local rules. Any sum which is found to be irrecoverable after being passed on to a district officer will be debited to the province concerned as a provincial charge under the head 32–Miscellaneous–Miscellaneous charges for the treatment of patients at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli. Otherwise, *i. e.*, if no district officer takes over the claim, the Director will send to the Treasury Officer a certificate to this effect, on which the advance will be refunded to the Director. The amount will then be adjusted finally in the books of the Accountant General, Punjab, under the head specified above.

(5) With regard to indigent patients who are sent, for treatment, from the Pasteur Institute to the Civil Hospital, Kasauli, the Director will, in the first instance, defray the expenses connected with their diet and hospital charges and, in case of death, of their burial or cremation, as the case may be, and recover the cost in the same way as in the cases referred to in clauses (3) (a) and (4) above.


MAHI KÁNTHA
MEYWAR
KADANA
Virpur
Sunth
Rámpur
Lunáváda
PANAM R.
SANJELI
Bálásinor
Sehera
to Dohad
Páli
Timba
Dákor
GODHRA
Piplod
Bariva
PANAM R.
Pándu
Kálol
MAHI R.
Anand
Champaner Road
Bhádarva
Paragad
Samlaya
Jámbughoda
Chhota Udepur
To Agalgota
Umeta
BARODA
Bodeli
Dábhoi
HERAN R.
Agar
Vajiria
Vasvadi
Miyagam
SANKHEDA
ASHVAN R.
MEN R.
Chánod
Mandva
Uchad
Wadia
Nándod
Bhálod
NERBUDDA R.
Rájpipla
Ratanpur
KARJAN R.
Ankleswar
From Bombay
TAPTI R.
SURAT
KAIRA
PANCH MAHALS
RÉWA KÁNTHA
BARODA
GÁEKWÁR
BHOPAWAR
CHHOTA UDEPUR
MEHVÁS
RÁJPIPLA
Scale 20 Miles-1 Inch
10 0 10 20 30
REWA KANTHA

